THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 92

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

French 'Acts of Violence'; Speed Limit of 40 Miles; Anti-Axis Riots in Brazil

The World's Day—March 14, 1942

In Europe: More 'Acts of Violence' in France

Seven Frenchmen have been executed in Occupied France for repeated "acts of violence" against the Germans. The announcement was signed by the Nazi "Commander of Greater Paris."

German Propaganda Minister Goebbels promised "great Axis victories this year" in a speech at Vienna on the fourth anniversary of Germany's absorption of Austria.

In Stockholm, the Ministry of Justice confiscated editions of six more Swedish newspapers because they contained stories concerning alleged cruelties perpetrated in prisons in German-occupied Norway.

At Riom "war guilt" trials, Former Premier Daladier charged indirectly that lack of preparation by national defense officials was responsible for France's defeat by Germany. Army officials ordered altogether seven tanks in 1934 when Germany was turning them out in mass production, he said.

Germany and Italy signed economic agreements for 1942 providing for increased exchanges of materials and intensified war production.

Washington: President Asks Speed Limit

President Roosevelt has written State Governors asking their cooperation to conserve rubber by limiting the maximum speed of all motor vehicles to 40 miles an hour and requiring frequent checking of tires for possible repair or retreading

The U. S. Children's Bureau disclosed that general plans have been worked out for evacuating children from strategic coastal areas.

The House passed and sent to the Senate the patched and slashed Agriculture Department appropriations bill, carrying $771,555,137 in authorized expenditures and loans after a nine-day struggle in which economy forces bested the farm bloc and trimmed $48,510,722 from the total.

Senator Byrd denounced what he claimed was an Office of Civilian Defense physical fitness program that would include such activities as archery, bag punching, billiards, weight lifting as extraneous to a winning of the war.

Although use of new rubber in rubber heels has been banned, reclaimed rubber may be used for that purpose, and is available, the War Production Board announced.

Secretary of War Stimson returned by plane from an inspection of Panama Canal defenses.

The Office of Price Administration lifted restrictions on typewriter rentals permitting the limited rationing of used machines under temporary price ceilings. The rationing is to begin April 13 with the prices fixed at March 5 levels.

Americas: Anti-Axis Riots Spread in Brazil

Rioting against Axis business establishments spread to other cities of Brazil, the most violent demonstrations being reported from Bahia, Recife, and Curitiba, after police dispersed a crowd of about 500 in front of German stores in Rio de Janeiro.

Leon Henderson, United States Price Administrator, arrived in Rio de Janeiro by airliner from Miami for a few days' vacation.

Raul Damonte Taborda, strong champion of Argentine co-operation with the United States, won election to his second four-year term in the Chamber of Deputies by a substantial margin.

New England: Junk Man Leads Tire Industry

Junk man found assuming leading role in conduct of automobile tire industry. [Details Page 2.]

Sugar Rationing Board announced delay in sugar rationing until some time late in April.

Boston School Committee holds public hearing on Roxbury teacher's refusal to salute flag.

The War: Liner Queen Mary Reported Hit

The Queen Mary, according to Italian broadcasts which are substantiated by no other source, was damaged by a torpedo attack. The Axis report—similar to many which are broadcast in an effort to evoke denials and thus gain valued information—claimed the attack took place several days ago after the Queen Mary left Rio de Janeiro. They did not claim the ship was sunk. The Navy Department in Washington said it had no information or comment.

Russia: A separate Finnish-Russian peace was hinted again in Helsingfors. Finnish Trade Minister Vaino Tanner said there was reason to hope his nation's part in the war "will end very soon."

Soviets: On their northwest front, curving from Rzhev through Staraya Russa up toward Leningrad, the Russians claim to have killed 14,000 more Nazis between Feb. 22 and March 10, raising to 62,700 the Axis fatalities in that area.

Yugoslavia: Increased guerrilla activity was reported, the Germans claimed to have killed 320 guerrillas in two engagements.

Air: Cologne was bombed heavily, the RAF announced, claiming large fires in the center of water, highway, and transportation lines of that key Rhineland city. Germans admitted only some civilian casualties. In London it was disclosed that air raid casualties in the United Kingdom during February totaled 22 killed and 21 injured.

Southwest Pacific: U. S. and Australian airplanes hit hard blows at Japanese invasion bases in New Guinea and New Britain as Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell said defense of India would be based on offensive action rather than defensive.

National: Umpire Backs Overtime War Plant Pay

A labor umpire in Detroit ruled that war production workers in General Motors Corporation plants covered by a labor agreement with the United Automobile Workers must be paid double time on Sundays and holidays on swing shifts.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national Selective Service Director, speaking in Baltimore, said draft rehabilitation experiments in Maryland and Virginia would be continued for six or eight weeks more to determine the advisability of adoption on a national scale.

The Navy will take over the 500-foot Great Lakes passenger ship, See and Bee, owned by the C. and B. Transit Company, and convert it into an aircraft carrier for training naval pilots.

A Senate subcommittee will begin hearings in Washington April 6 in an effort to fix responsibility for the rubber shortage, it was announced by Senator Wallgren.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, March 14, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Radio Timetable	4
Chess	14	Sports Page	14
Daily Features Page	21	The Home Forum	12
Financial Pages	16-18	Freedom Belongs to All Men (With French Translation)	
Education Page	15	Women's Club Activities	4
Entertainment Timetable	5	**Weekly Magazine Section**	
Financial Pages	15-18	Vassal (?) Government in Manila	2
News of Art, Music, and Theater	11	We Farmers Aren't Fooling	3
		Beauty by Wren That Braved the Blitz	4-5
		Mexico's Backstop for the Panama Canal	6
		Land of Alvin York	7
		Britain's Women in Battle Dress	8-9
		Books and Features	10-15

Weather Predictions

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY | TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Simpler 'Ways' To Solve Peace, Biddle Holds

Attorney General in Hub sees need to learn to use productive 'machine' for times of plenty.

Characterizing the peace to follow the present World War as a mighty problem, the solution to which lies in a marked simplification of the American way of life, Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, speaking last night before a distinguished gathering of more than 500 members of the legal profession at Boston University's Founders' Day dinner at the Hotel Somerset, urged the immediate shaping of a peacetime formula.

"War came, and we were not ready for it," he said, adding that "peace will also come and we shall not be ready for it. We can learn in one terrible day what war can be, not merely in the headlines now grown dim, but suddenly touching us. But it will take more than a day—however terrible—to prepare our minds for the problems that will follow the war, problems which without thought or study we are shaping from the impact of the present."

Flexible Institutions

At the dinner, which climaxed the four-event program of two days, Attorney General Biddle declared that "it is not enough to say that we must preserve our institutions; we must strengthen them to be powerful enough to absorb or withstand the immense pressures of a world that has largely outgrown our capacity to think; and make them flexible enough to respond to that world which now in the war is being so swiftly rebuilt." His theme was, "Thinking in War Time."

The audience of Boston University School of Law graduates, University trustees, professors, friends and many leaders in the legal profession of Boston and New England, also heard Representative John W. McCormack, House majority leader, speak on "Government and Law." In the absence of Walter P. Armstrong of Nashville, Tenn., President of the American Bar Association, his address, "Keeping the Judiciary Independent," was read by Dean Melvin M. Johnson of the Boston University School of Law, Chairman of the Founders' Day Committee. Chief theme of the two days of panel discussions by chief justices of the New England State Supreme Courts and leaders in the field of law training was the "Administration of Justice During and After the War."

Celebration

Judge Frank W. Tomasello of the Boston Municipal Court and President of the Boston University School of Law Alumni Association which joined in arrangements for the Founders' Day celebration in observance of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Boston University School of Law, presided. Invocation was given by Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams of Temple Ohabei Shalom. Toastmaster Guy W. Cox, Vice-Chairman of the University Board of Trustees, introduced Chief Justice Fred T. Field of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who brought greetings of the Commonwealth, and President Daniel L. Marsh of the University, who earlier yesterday delivered his traditional historical address at the University Convocation in Trinity Church, and conferred honorary degrees upon the 12 distinguished jurists and legal authorities who are guests of the Boston University Trustees for the celebration.

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Allies Shift to Offensive in Far East; Secrecy Still Hides AEF Role in Pacific; Highway to Alaska: Road to Victory

U. S. Army speeds work on new land route to carry supplies to offensive bases.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who recently flew over the chain of air bases from the Canadian border to Alaska.

Over the treacherous muskeg and through the gaunt mountains, into a stronghold virtually atop the world, they are building a highway over which will pour the tools for what may become the great northern offensive of the United Nations.

American army engineers and Canadian and provincial officials today speed the incredible task of forging the land-link to parallel the airways to Alaska.

Already three trainloads of United States troops have passed through Edmonton on their way to the "end of steel" at Dawson Creek, British Columbia. They will augment the Americans who have arrived at the rail-head — men speeded with last week's decision which ended the long controversy on the route that will link the United States and Canada with the great military establishment, stretching west and south from the Arctic, in its potential bomber threat toward the very center of Japan.

War Ends Disputes

Troops from 38 of America's 48 States are among the Americans already at work on the Alaska highway—paralleling the already established bomber route which leads from the Canadian border to within hailing distance of the Arctic Circle. Disputes over various routings—concern over details of cost—these were swept aside by the grim necessities of war.

Military considerations primarily have governed the selection of the road route. It will provide an artery to Seward's Icebox—which one day may be one of the warmest military spots on the globe. And it will also service the key air fields on the route which runs from Edmonton, Alberta, through the Yukon to Fairbanks.

Thus Canada and the United States in their joint defense are consolidating the approaches to one of the most vital regions in a global war that knows no boundaries.

Arctic Outpost

Behind this road, crossing the sprawling rivers of a forbidding intervale and twisting through the passes of the great Wolfe Range, lies a strategy of almost breathless scope. More than $70,000,000 was being spent by America on Alaskan fortifications before the war began. The figures today are a military secret. But there is no secret about the significance of this Arctic outpost of democracy.

The United States naval bases at Dutch Harbor, Sitka and Kodiak provide some of the strongest outposts of the American fleet. And, as the phrase goes, the army bases at Juneau, Anchorage and on the outer island of Attu "haven't been built of cardboard, either."

Heavy bombers may fly from its outermost bases to Japan itself. It provides stepping stones to Kamchatka and to Asiatic mainland points from which Allied attacks may range. It provides the naval bases to shelter both the ships, the submarines, and the aircraft car-

Wide World

Alaska: Key to U. S. Offensive

Above: Through rugged snow-capped mountains such as these the new Alaska highway will run from United States to the vital strategic points in the Far North. Below: Marines man their posts at a naval air station in Alaska.

Curtin makes plea for U. S. aid—Arrival of convoy is reported in Australia.

As military secrecy still cloaked the question of what American reinforcements are being sent to the Far East, there emerged a basis for two widely divergent assessments of the situation.

Prime Minister John Curtin, in a radiocast from Australia to the United States, early today made a dramatic plea for aid from America. The implications of Mr. Curtin's radiocast were in many respects similar to the dispatch from Joseph C. Harsch, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who last Thursday outlined the Australian case for immediate American reinforcements.

Washington dispatches, and the analyses of the naval correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, incline to the belief that strong American reinforcements are on the way.

The Navy Department has not yet given any corroboration. It recently cast doubt upon a dispatch of Walter Farr, published in the London Daily Mail, saying that "great convoys" of American troops and material were moving into the Southwest Pacific. Today, however, a similar story of arrival of one convoy of American troops in Australia was published by the Chicago Sun from Edward Angly, writing from Sydney.

Troop Movements

By the Naval Correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

From recent reports it would appear that sizable convoys of United States troops and mechanized equipment are heading for points in the southwest Pacific. If this is true, the purpose is no doubt to prevent Japan's having an undisturbed opportunity to consolidate its position in the Netherlands East Indies and to obtain supplies of vital material of which it is short.

It may be presumed that dispatches regarding the convoy would not have passed the censor were there not some element of truth in them. Nor would they have been permitted to gain currency were not the convoys in waters considered safe from enemy attack.

That such an expedition was in prospect could be read between the lines of the reports of other recent activities of the United States Navy in the southwest Pacific.

Areas in that region that called for attention from the naval forces were the Caroline and Marshall Island groups. For some years the Japanese have consistently refused to make the reports required by the mandate agreement under which they acquired these islands. They have neither affirmed nor denied that they have lived up to their guarantee that fortifications would not be constructed on them.

Precautionary Raid

The successful raid against the Japanese bases on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands was a natural consequence of this situation. That raid as well as a subsequent move in the same area was planned to destroy the base facilities from which Japanese naval and air efforts could be projected eastward into the Pacific and interfere with

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Curtin asks for U. S. aid: Page 9.

Planes bomb Japanese bases in Pacific—Wavell plans attack from India.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The belated realization that the best defense is a good offense was making itself felt in the Far East today as American and Australian aircraft carried out further damaging raids on Japanese bases in New Guinea and New Britain and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell talked in encouraging terms of attack from India.

The War Department in Washington announced that heavy American Army bombers had raided Japanese-held flying fields at Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea and had shot down five enemy fighter planes without damage to themselves. At the same time, the Australian Air Ministry in Melbourne disclosed a raid by RAAF bombers on Rabaul, New Britain, with the possible destruction of as many as 13 Japanese planes on the ground.

In an interview in New Delhi, India, Sir Archibald declared that plans for the defense of India were based upon mobile ground forces and a hard-hitting air arm which would attack first and fight defensively only as a last resort.

The defense of India, Sir Archibald added, is a problem of very close co-operation between land, sea, and air power. He said new airports were being built in India and a strong attacking air force was being assembled in northeast India.

On the negative side of the picture, two Australian ships were reported missing and presumed lost on a voyage from the Java Sea battle area. These were the 6,980-ton cruiser Perth, a veteran of Mediterranean warfare, and the 1,060-ton sloop Yarra. Their crews totaled 833 men.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gov. Hubertus J. van Mook of the Netherlands Indies said in Melbourne that Dutch troops still were offering strong guerrilla resistance to the Japanese in Java and on the islands of Sumatra and Celebes. An official of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company announced in London that the Indies oil fields had been damaged to such an extent that Japanese use of them probably would be impossible for a long time.

The Japanese appeared to be mainly consolidating their newly won bases in northern New Guinea and New Britain preparatory to a possible invasion attempt against Australia, although Japanese naval planes carried out a raid on the southern New Guinea port of Port Moresby.

In Burma, British headquarters indicated that Japanese invasion forces were attempting to outflank British troops holding the Rangoon-Mandalay road north of Pegu.

Southwest Pacific:

As the Japanese pushed new naval forces into the Solomon Islands northeast of Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin announced the apparent loss of the Australian cruiser Perth and the sloop Yarra with their 833 men in the withdrawal from Java.

Mr. Curtin said the ships, both noted for operation last year in

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Russia and the War

Russian policy still holds, unanswered, some of the war's major questions of strategy and diplomacy.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell has spoken of Moscow as holding a pistol pointed at the center of Japan. But will the Russians launch an offensive in the East?

There are evidences that the relations between the Soviets and the democracies are undergoing an overhaul. In two groups of stories, Russia's position in the west and the Far East will be analyzed. The first appears today.

Relations with Russia: Page 7.

Congress Has Courage To Shave Nonwar Costs

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—If Congress can't get much help from the White House in cutting nonwar expenditures, it is getting it from the country.

Yielding to the evident sentiment of the voters back home, the House of Representatives today put into the lap of the Senate for final approval the smallest agricultural appropriation bill in recent political years.

Economies were not staggering, but they were welcome to most people and constituted a good beginning. Direct savings in appropriations and loan authorizations in the farm measure as passed March 13 totaled approximately $48,000,000.

But the farm bloc is strong in Congress, well organized, and always able to focus considerable support for its projects and for resistance to any trimming of its projects. So the action of the House represented savings on a difficult front and reflected all the more credit and political courage on the part of the House majority which made it possible.

It is probable, indeed, that they go considerably farther than the $48,000,000 because of the numerous limitations on farm policies, including loans and travel, which the new bill imposed.

All in all, Congress is doing an active, useful—even if, at times, a blunderbuss—job of sideline criticism of the Administration's war effort and while its patience sometimes overreaches the mark or hits the wrong target, its influence in a variety of organizational confusions is plainly in the direction of improvement.

It was outspoken criticism in the press and in Congress which prodded the White House into its first beginnings toward converting the personnel of nondefense agencies to essential war work—and too much headway hasn't yet been made.

It is the continuing criticism in the Senate which is spurring the Office of Civilian Defense into cleaning house and getting its program down to a practical, war-purpose basis. It is only fair to point out, however, that James M. Landis, new Director of the OCD, is not to blame for the fancy frills which Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia constantly is bringing to light with such glee. Dean Landis simply froze the OCD personnel and program exactly as he inherited it from Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and all the "walking co-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Choice of Curran Assailed As 'Insult to Patriotism'

Many outstanding groups and individuals have added their voices and pens to the torrent of protests that has arisen against the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran's acting as Boston's chief spokesman at the Evacuation Day Celebration tomorrow evening at South Boston High School.

The Rev. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church in the Boston area, went on record with a "vigorous and strenuous objection" to the "use of a patriotic occasion in time of war for the presentation of the views and spirit so clearly revealed in Father Curran's record."

He said, "Devisive proclamations with their anti-Semitic emphasis, anti-British and anti-Russian insinuations, not to mention their Fascist sympathies, and attacks upon the President of this nation, should be avoided. I am informed that public funds are being spent for the Evacuation Day observance. It would appear that a speaker whose record reveals greater sympathy for the national policy and fuller co-operation with our Allies might well have been chosen."

Bishop Oxnam ended his plea by expressing the hope that all men of "religion may co-operate to preserve democracy, win the war, and build a just and enduring peace."

Called Foe of Unity

The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, of the Community Church, appeared at the Mayor's office with a group of citizens and stated in his protest that the Rev. Mr. Curran is known to have closely co-operated with men in the Christian Front movement, which has aroused disunity in America.

With him was Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, President of the New England Division of the American Jewish Congress, who accused the Rev. Mr. Curran of fostering defeatism and terrorism.

Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Woman's City Club, expressed her emphatic disapproval and leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were even more vigorous in disapproving of Boston's patriotism being expressed at such a time as this and on such an occasion as this by a voice, which, they said, has so often incited to intolerance, national dis-

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Prices and Your Purse: OPA Patchwork Project

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 14

If you haven't already become a rubber patcher, you will soon. Buy rubber cement or complete patching kit at dime or hardware stores. Use part of the material or old inner tubes for patches.

The consumer division of the Office of Price Administration is encouraging housewives to patch rubber raincoats, worn overshoes, bathing caps and other rubber goods that haven't become sticky, hard or brittle.

Budget Boon

Boon to the housewife's food budget is the wholesale price-ceiling placed this week on 90 per cent of America's pork products—constituting more than half the nation's meat supply.

Pork chops, once considered a poor man's meat, went up three cents a pound in the last two weeks of February, the Labor Department found.

Sorry, Sonny

Bicycles went out of the toy class this week when the War Production Board ordered a halt in children's sizes. Last year 85 per cent of all new bicycles were youngsters' sizes.

Bicycle makers wouldn't mind getting hold of some of the gold buried at Fort Knox, since they're now to be limited to iron, unalloyed steel, silver and gold, and can't use more than 31 pounds in one bike.

Projector Proffer

If you or your firm owns a 1939, 1940 or 1941 sound projector for the showing of 16-millimeter films, consider whether the Government needs it worse than you.

The WPB wants to buy the 35,000 such projectors made in those years for teaching armed forces and defense workers. New projectors take aluminum

No Yokes?

Men's sports coats will feel the effects of a clarifying amendment to the WPB's men's clothing order issued this week, prohibiting "pleats, tucks, bellows, gussets,

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

In Bay State Politics, Goodwin Reported Eagerly Eyeing Seat in Congress

Teacher Bars Flag Salute As Idolatry

Miss Doris K. Seary of Mattapan, suspended from her teacher's post at the Beethoven School, West Roxbury because of her refusal to salute the flag, yesterday testified before the School Committee that the flag salute was a form of idolatry contrary to her conscience as a member of the sect of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Called before the Committee to show cause why she should not be dismissed for failing to comply with salute regulations, Miss Seary declared that "peace will be made soon and religious leaders will have a great deal to say about the terms." Since adopting the faith of the Jehovah's Witnesses, she said, the salute to the flag "would be a violation of my conscience."

The salute exercises in Miss Seary's classes were carried out by a member of the class.

The Committee spokesman, Supt. Arthur L. Gould, stated that "a teacher is morally bound to obey the laws of the State and when a teacher finds such obedience contrary to her conscience, she should follow her conscience and withdraw from her position."

Mr. Gould held that Miss Seary was guilty of a criminal offense every time she failed to salute the flag, and that she was responsible for instilling in the minds of her pupils the patriotism that springs from the democratic form of government. In her failure to accept such responsibility, Mr. Gould added, she forfeited her right to continue as a teacher.

The School Superintendent did not question Miss Seary's sincerity nor her right to continue in her religious convictions. He did question her right to continue teaching children without subscribing to the regulations to which all teachers are morally bound.

In reply to a direct question, the suspended teacher stated she would not agree to reinstatement in her teaching post if it meant that she most ignore her conscience. Miss Seary's rating as a teacher, other than the dictates of her religious scruples toward the flag salute, was considered good.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain today becoming moderate and slightly colder. Fresh to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Light snow or rain today, with little change in temperature.

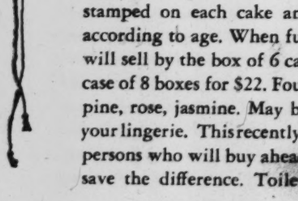
New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow today, changing to rain over the southern portion, and slightly colder.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:34 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 10:55 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 11:24 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Monday, 11:44 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:18 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:20 p. m.

HAMMOND Solovox ATTACHES TO ANY PIANO!



M. Steinert & Sons
JEROME F. MURPHY, President
162 Boylston Street, Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Who Said There's a Tire Shortage?

Stacks of old, used tires like those pictured above are not uncommon sights in Greater Boston alleys and in front of vulcanizing shops now doing a boom business. This particular used tire collection is "somewhere in Cambridge." Exact location is withheld for purposes of traffic facilitation.

Call for Tires Puts Junkman Into Front Line of Popularity

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The most popular man in the tire business today is about the only one left in it . . . the junk dealer.

With the help of small business men who know how to patch up old tires, junk dealers have been raised by a wartime lack of tires from the obscurity of "ash can alley" into favored places on "Main Streets" of their own making.

Long streams of traffic that once avoided certain narrow streets in Greater Boston communities now trail by the show windows of second, third and fourth hand tire dealers looking for rubber that will carry them through the war emergency. Thousands of tires that no one would have given a nickel for one to two years ago have been bringing $10 to $20 apiece until this week, when the Government set a price ceiling of $8.50 on used tires.

These junk dealers say "there are plenty of automobile tires." And the motorist can believe them as he passes the entrances of one junk yard after another in which old tires are stacked as high as 10 feet and line the curbings and lean against the exterior walls of vulcanizing shops by the dozens.

With a reasonable understanding of what a good tire should look like, the average motorist has little trouble in getting used tires good for 5000 to 15,000 miles. Like the retreader, who has been doing an efficient job for many years with very few motorists realizing it, the vulcanizer has reached the point of efficiency justifying reasonable confidence in his work.

In one spot in Cambridge, a single street contains a quarter of a mile of vulcanizing shops and junk yards constituting what the industry has been pleased to term in the past "automobile graveyards." Thousands of tires taken from old cars still have many miles of travel left in them. And hundreds of others that have been run when flat, but which previous owners did not care to bother with, have been repaired on the inside. These still have excellent treads.

But the vulcanizer is a businessman of experience. His shop is usually small, with a minmimum of help. That is to his advantage, since he can just about keep up with his trade. He does no more work than the demand calls for. With a backlog of old tires gathered in stacks behind the shop his supply is unlimited for the present. If the small shop sells six tires a day, that is fabulous profit for these workers. Yet they live under the constant uncertainty of Federal confiscation of tires. Yet even then, they will obtain the present high market value for used tires which they bought originally for practically nothing.

Many of the old cars scrapped in the past few years are worth less on the market than the price now demanded by dealers for a single salvaged tire. Salvaging of old parts has also assumed the guise of big business. Frequently a single part is sold for more than the price paid for the old car. It's the peculiar twist of a wartime economy that raises the junk dealer into the favored light of the "man with the goods."

Pooled Deliveries

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation today urged that stores and other business pool their delivery services or take other joint steps to conserve tires.

It requested, however, that business houses submit to the ODT any proposed plans for pooling deliveries or any agreements for curtailing the number of deliveries each day.

These proposals will be forwarded promptly to the Justice Department, which will "indicate in advance its approval of programs which appear to be lawful under the anti-trust laws," the ODT said.

The announcement appeared to be the first government move to induce drug stores, milk distributors, fuel dealers and other business groups in every community to set up joint delivery services with a view to eliminating delivery trips over the same routes by the vehicles of several companies.

Blackouts Listed For the Bay State

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight, tomorrow, and Monday, as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

None

Tomorrow (Sunday)

Attleboro	9-9:30	Rockland	9-9:20
Cape Cod	10-10:30	Rockport	9-9:20
Eastb'mpt'n	8-8:17	Southb'mp'n	8-8:17
Gloucester	9-9:20	Wakefield	10-10:20
Roch'st'r	8:30-9:30		

Monday

Chester	9-9:20	New Marl'h	9-9:20
Dalton	9-9:20	Peru	9-9:20
Egremont	9-9:20	Plainfield	9-9:20
Georgetown	9-9:20	Richmond	9-9:20
Gt. Bar't'n	9-9:20	Sheffield	9-9:20
Lanesbo'gh	9-9:20	Stockbridge	9-9:20
Lee	9-9:20	Tyringham	9-9:20
Monroe	9-9:20	Washington	9-9:20
Monterey	9-9:20	Windsor	9-9:20

Enemy Aliens Yield Contraband

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were busy in this area early today conducting "spot searches" for contraband in possession of enemy aliens.

The F.B.I. reported that since the raids began last evening scores of aliens had been questioned and some, their number not disclosed, arrested on charges of possessing contraband. Guns, ammunition, cameras, binoculars and literature were seized.

Aided by State and local police, the F.B.I. has visited eastern Connecticut on two previous occasions this week.

Pay

Rehearsing for Ice Carnival

"Tom" Vinson, father of star skater Maribel Vinson Owen, is an active skater at The Skating Club of Boston. He is shown here greeting the youngest star, little Diane Pike, at the opening of rehearsals for the 1942 Ice Carnival to be held April 9-12 for the benefit of Navy Relief.

Rearranged 8th District Is the 'Setup'

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, is reported casting longing looks toward a seat in Congress.

For a time after his recent appointment by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the Administration and Finance post, it was believed Mr. Goodwin had taken himself out of the 1942 campaign for the Representative-in-Congress seat from the eighth congressional district.

Now it appears the former President of the Senate is practically ready to project himself into the Congressional contest. Whether he will run for the Republican nomination, or remain at his present post, will be decided within the next month, it is understood.

At present Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), of Somerville is the Congressman from the eighth district. However, the 1941 Legislature in reapportioning congressional districts transformed the eighth district from Democratic territory to Republican. The district now is considered a setup for Mr. Goodwin, if he desires to make the campaign. The district includes much of Mr. Goodwin's former senatorial district.

Representative Healey has been appointed to the Federal bench. He plans to take the oath of office in June. However, it is reported that if Mr. Goodwin does not run for the Republican nomination, Mr. Healey is flirting with the idea of seeking re-election.

Practically a score of Republicans are now considering the eighth district situation. If Mr. Goodwin runs, it is expected many to the potential candidates will stay out of the contest. On the other hand, if he stays out, the contest may become a free-for-all.

Mr. Goodwin's acceptance of the Administration and Finance chairmanship was regarded with surprise in some circles, for Beacon Hill observers believed the eighth district was purposely strengthened for the G. O. P. to assure Mr. Goodwin's advancement to Congress.

Thus these observers now anticipate that the former Senate President will succumb to the obvious lure of elective office.

Paid Rationing Personnel

The State Rationing Board, under Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, is gradually being staffed with paid personnel to replace unpaid employees lent by civic and business organizations.

Latest of the personnel-on-loan to return to their home offices are Ellerton J. Brehaut, Manager of the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Byron Roscoe, one of the field secretaries of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Mr. Brehaut has been working on quotas and on interpretation of rationing regulations. Since the beginning of the rationing program last December, Mr. Roscoe has handled reports, co-ordination of the organization, and supplies.

Both are considered top flight men. Mr. Brehaut is an expert on governmental finance. Mr. Roscoe aided Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Taxpayers Federation, in his legislative campaign against unnecessary expenditures.

Lodge an Uncertainty

Uncertainty as to whether Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, will be available to run for re-election is now serving as a bottleneck in Republican political plans for the 1942 election.

If Senator Lodge runs for re-election, as he now expects to, there appears no question that all G. O. P. incumbents in the major State offices, except William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, will seek re-election. Mr. Hurley, having served three terms as Treasurer, is barred from a further re-election bid.

The only other G. O. P. major office incumbent who might not seek re-election is Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General. His barbs thrown recently at Senator Lodge's pre-Pearl Harbor record have made him appear as a potential candidate against the youthful Senator. As yet, however, Mr. Bushnell has not otherwise given support to this possibility.

If Senator Lodge should not run for re-election, because of active Army service, political observers expect Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to seek the Lodge toga.

Such a move is not entirely certain, however. Substantial obstacles must be removed, not the least of which is the thought that he might serve the Commonwealth better during the war emergency by gaining re-election as Governor.

On the other hand, a re-election bid by the Governor would block the G. O. P. escalator. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill is waiting for the chance to step into the gubernatorial shoes. If he waits for two more years, his best opportunity may be lost.

Edgar M. Mills

By a Staff Photographer

Glorifying the Air Raid Warden

Albert Petitto (right), designer of the "A. R. P. Warden" statue being presented to the United States Regional Office of the 1st Civilian Defense Area, is seen here showing his masterpiece to Gordon L. Reynolds, President of the Massachusetts School of Art. Mr. Petitto's classes at the school are portraying members of the various branches of the nation's armed forces which will be shown in exhibition soon in the school foyer.

Rail Tickets Good 'Til May 9

On all railroads in Massachusetts, 12-ride suburban tickets were extended from today, when they would have expired, to May 9 to give the holders more time to use those already bought before a fare increase is applied. Commissioner Gilbert W. Cox announced that the extension had been granted on the request of the State Public Utilities Department.

Previously tickets bought before a 10 per cent intrastate fare increase became effective had been extended from Feb. 10 to March 14, after which those not used would have had to be surrendered for their cash value.

At the offices of the Boston & Maine Railroad it was learned that the increase will not apply to fares in the 10-cent range, where there is competition from other transportation companies, such as the line between Boston and Malden.

Somerville Cuts Annual Budget By $144,546.81

Economy-minded Somerville aldermen have cut $144,546.81 from the city's annual budget, reducing it to $5,267,571.95. The money cannot be restored except by request of the mayor and approval of the board at a later meeting.

On the other hand, increases of $47,122.59 which the aldermen recommended are void unless Mayor John M. Lynch adds his signature.

Two outstanding reductions were $35,000 less in teachers' salaries, $48,000 less in the sanitary department. In regard to reducing the teachers' salaries account, the aldermen announced that with top-salaried men teachers leaving for the armed services, and women resigning upon marriage, their replacements in the school system usually earn salaries of one third to two thirds less, which should result in a saving.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Patriotic demonstration under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Order of Sons of Italy in America. The purpose of this meeting is to honor the Italo-American mothers and fathers of sons in the armed services of the United States. Gold Star flags will be presented mothers of these boys on this occasion. In Faneuil Hall, Boston, from 2:30 to 5 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Paintings," by Dorothy Adlow, art critic of The Christian Science Monitor, and "English Silver," by Mrs. Buhler will be the topics discussed. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

"Your Personality in Color," illustrated with portrait sketches, by Eleanor S. Rosaner. At the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Organ recital by E. Power Biggs, organist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at the dedication of the pipe organ, Trinity Lutheran Church, Park Avenue, Somerville. Compositions by Haydn, Bach, Handel, and Liszt will be played. The public is welcome, 3:30 p. m.

Brahms' "Requiem," combined choirs of the First Church and the First Unitarian Church, Worcester; 60 professional voices and assisting soloists, William Zeuch at the organ. At the First Church in Boston (Unitarian), Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Armenian liturgical and folk music at the Museum of Fine Arts, 4:30 p. m. Free to the public.

"Amazing Greece," an original natural color motion picture depicting the life and glories of Greece, synchronized with music and explained in both Greek and English by Theodore S. Michalopulos. Two showings, 6:30 and 8:30 p. m., at New England Mutual Hall.

Ford Hall Forum, "How Can We Win the Peace?—American Empire or a Federation of Democracies," by Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, professor of government at Williams College, and Lawrence Dennis, lecturer and author. With two divergent philosophies of life and government, the speakers will provide a provocative and interesting meeting. At John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

Mass meeting as a feature of three-day celebration of Evacuation Day, sponsored by the South Boston Citizens' Association, at which the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran is scheduled to be principal speaker. In South Boston High School at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Boston Protest Over Curran Still Rising

Continued from Page 1

unity and hatred toward America's allies.

Henry J. Dixon of the Neponset Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars called the priest a "rabble rouser" and declared that his place in the celebration would make Boston a laughing stock of the whole country.

Mazzini Society Protests

The Massachusetts branch of the Mazzini Society, through its secretary, Nicola Fiore, stated it was "shocked to learn that speakers, well known for their Nazi-Fascist and anti-Semitic bias, such as the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran of Brooklyn and William B. Gallagher, will appear on the pre-Evacuation Day program."

Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Chairman of the New England Section of the Union for Democratic Action, gave out a supplementary statement in which he emphasized that "the past associations and past utterances of Father Curran" make "his proposed address at the Evacuation Day meeting unworthy of that patriotic observance."

He stated that "Father Curran sought to create national disunity" by appeals to labor and to businessmen that would arouse them against measures which the war has required the government to take. "He attempted to create the same disunity among the Allies of the United States," Dr. Coolidge stated. He ended his supplementary protest by an appeal to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

BIBLES

MATCHING THE TEXTBOOK

in all bindings, sizes, versions and prices. Sold *at a liberal discount or at cost.* Information on request.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield Street, Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

R. H. STEARNS

4 Floral Odors

VINTAGE *sachet soap*

Good soap, like true friendship, improves with age. Moisture content is lowered, making it longer-lasting and aromatic. The milling date is stamped on each cake and soap will be priced according to age. When fully aged this same soap will sell by the box of 6 cakes for $3.00, or by the case of 8 boxes for $22. Four floral odors: bouquet, pine, rose, jasmine. May be used as a sachet with your lingerie. This recently milled soap is for thrifty persons who will buy ahead, age it themselves and save the difference. Toiletries, street floor.

box of 6 cakes **$1.50** *case of 8 boxes* **$11.50**

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT ST., BOSTON

ALL for Defense . . .

Aircraft models for the Navy; instruction in first aid, war relief knitting, cooking and finger print identification; Defense Stamps selling campaign; training for Junior air raid and fire wardens; waste paper conservation; entertainment, guide service, and Foundation movies, game room, library and letter writing facilities for soldiers and sailors; aid in alien registration; patriotic programs for the boys; and a complete personal service program, with the result that

97% of our boys up for Army or Navy service have passed the physical tests.

ALL OF THESE SERVICES were started before America's declaration of war.

BURROUGHS NEWSBOYS FOUNDATION
10 Somerset St., Boston
AGASSIZ VILLAGE Its Summer Home
Help Us to Strengthen This Work

First Shell Hits New York –All a Mistake

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The first shell of the war fell on Manhattan yesterday, chipped a corner of a Wall Street skyscraper, and caused excitement in the financial district before officials learned the shot was fired accidentally from an American anti-aircraft gun.

Seven other shells were believed to have landed in the East River.

The hit on the 40-story Equitable Building at 120 Broadway knocked pieces of brick from a ledge between the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth floors of the $28,750,000 structure, raining debris and shell fragments to the busy street below. No one was injured.

As the Army started an investigation, Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Artillery Command, eastern theater of operations, issued this statement:

"At about 3:30 p. m. this date (Friday), one of the automatic anti-aircraft weapons located along the East River accidentally discharged eight rounds. As far as can be learned to date, seven of these rounds are believed to have fallen into the river and one to have hit 120 Broadway, knocking out a few bricks.

"Preliminary investigation indicates that the accident occured through some mechanical failure in the firing mechanism of the gun. Further investigation is being carried out."

Acting Capt. James Pyke, in charge of the New York City Bomb Squad, said the shell traveled about 2,000 yards. "It was very fortunate it did not go through one of the windows, as it would have wrecked any office it entered," he added.

The shells came from a 37-millimeter gun that fires automatically at the rate of 125 rounds a minute. The shells weigh about a pound each.

The Equitable Building houses 16,000 workers, but most of them were unaware of what had happened until the general excitement spread. One air-raid warden went into action immediately and prepared to lead workers to shelter.

Defeat of Germany Forecast by Beneš

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Broadcasting to the Czech people on the eve of the third anniversary of the German Army's entrance into Prague, Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Provisional Czech Government, declared today that Hitler's Generals "no longer believe in a German victory and say themselves that only a miracle could save Germany."

Dr. Beneš predicted that Germany's spring offensive against Russia would be their final disappointment.

"Even though I expect some successes for them at the beginning of this offensive, I count on our experiencing events this autumn which will proclaim to us the inevitable crisis and catastrophe of the entire German military and political system," he said.

"The climax can scarcely come later than spring of next year. Japan cannot help Germany out of this catastrophe even if in the spring she hurls herself against the Soviet Union in Siberia. In the end Japan will be defeated."

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

Edett's
1376a Beacon Street, Brookline
542 Main Street, Winchester
BEAUTIFULLY CASUAL COATS and SUITS
Gowns That Are Different

Nation Guards Portals Opening on Pacific

Herman Edwards; Wide World

United States Army Looks Out to Sea

(1) An alert warning from Army observation squadrons along the Pacific Coast results in a conference such as this at headquarters. Discussing procedure with air force pilots are the operations officer, left, and intelligence officer, second from the right, with maps. Illustrations of enemy aircraft are on the wall. (2) Crew of an observation plane, sheltered in a sandbagged revetment, climb aboard plane for a patrol mission. (3) After canvas has been tied over the top of a "jeep," it is pushed into deep water, the crew of four climb aboard, and downstream they go, poling their way. (4) These machine gunners are representatives of thousands who keep constant vigil along the vast coastlines of Oregon and Washington. Protection against the weather is provided by the sandbag shelter. (5) Sentries at bridges and tunnels along coastal highways halt civilians and ask them to explain their business. If suspicion warrants, civilians must submit to search of the vehicle. (6) Church comes to the soldiers when they are in the field on Sundays. The flat hood of a "blitz buggy" makes a convenient place for an altar or desk. Services in the field are of a universal character. (7) Mobile field artillery gun pokes its nose seaward under a concealing canopy of trees and a netting supporting a camouflage design. These guns are drawn by tractors and may be moved quickly from place to place.

Army Is Alert to Protect Northwest Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pacific Northwest

Thousands of khaki-clad, steel-helmeted soldiers, carrying their rifles at the ready, have taken up posts all along the 700-mile coast of Oregon and Washington to turn the wave-lashed edge of the Pacific Northwest into a bulwark against surprise attack.

Big guns thrust their snouts from camouflaged sylvan glades; business-like machine guns poke from sandbagged emplacements as the stern-visaged young members of the United States Army patrol the Northwest's forests, shorelines, roads and highways from morning to dark and from dark to morning.

That was the reassuring picture which the Army, after carefully keeping the secret for two months, revealed to Pacific Northwest newsmen and photographers early in February. Army officers conducted a picked party of news representatives on a quick tour of the Northwest's defense emplacements.

The exact location and exact strength of the troops, and the exact information on the types of weapons must remain a secret. But the newsmen were shown some artillery emplacements which have been set up in addition to the regular coastal defense system, camouflaged plotting rooms where information from scouts and outposts along the shores is received and filtered; machine gun nests and anti-tank gun installations and barbed-wire entanglements that protect many miles of beaches, and some of the roads and highways that criss-cross the Northwest's coastal forests and fields.

Move According to Plan

Thousands of troops moved swiftly into the field a few hours after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor following a plan of long standing, a plan that has been kept up to date as modes of warfare changed. Before the following morning they were in position and ready for any emergency. Food and supplies to serve the big mobile army, which operates in an area reaching from the California border to the Canadian line, moved out with precision and all was in readiness to defend the Northwest against any and all enemies.

Where inland waters open to the sea coastal defense guns wait silently. At the narrow passageways where invading ships must pass, long field artillery rifles lurk beneath the trees. Along the highways that lead inland from the coastal regions, 75-millimeter and 37-millimeter guns aim point-blank.

Civilians traveling the Northwest's highways see soldiers occasionally, and occasionally they are stopped by sentries at the bridges. But few of them see the anti-tank guns and machine-guns that command the bridges and approaching roads. Few of them realize, too, that some roads can be and are ready to be converted into tangled areas of barbed wire at a moment's notice, and few suspect that uncounted troops await the demand to destroy bridges and block tunnels to halt invaders, a matter that would require but a few minutes.

All motorists are examined and automobiles are searched at the approach of each important bridge. Credentials must be in order to get by. The soldiers themselves are constantly alert.

Troops quartered in tents, each of which hold two double-deck bunks, were warm and comfortable. The tents have been equipped with stoves and soldiers have been allowed to add such personal items as writing tables and radios.

Newsmen found the soldiers more than satisfied with their food and even bragging about a recent meal of roast duck—with plenty of roast duck. New gasoline kitchens which will bake, broil, boil and fry any dish that can be cooked in a civilian kitchen are being used for all cooking.

Nondenominational church services are held every Sunday in the field, with an exceedingly high average attendance, one chaplain said, although attendance is not compulsory.

Pan-American Stamp Show At Gimbel's on March 30

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—An exhibition of Pan-American stamps will be held March 30 through April 11 at Gimbel Brothers department store here in commemoration of the 100th year of issuance of the first adhesive stamps in the Western Hemisphere and the centennial of the store, it was announced today. More than 200 frames of stamps of all Latin-American nations are being lent to the exhibition.

A feature of the show will be the Heber A. DeLong collection of stamps and signatures and portraits of rulers of the Americas.

LOANS
For Any Useful Purpose
Commercial
Real Estate
Collateral
Personal
Automobile
CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Head Office: Spring Street at Fifth, Los Angeles
Branches Throughout the Community
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Spring FLOWER SHOW
Entire MECHANICS BLDG. BOSTON
MARCH 16-21
OPENING DAY 1 P.M. to 10 P.M.
OTHER DAYS 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Floral Victory Spectacle
Mammoth "V" of 20,000 roses—"Great Smokies" brought to Boston—Lily Garden, Tropical Garden, Rose Garden, Victory Vegetable Gardens—Flower Arrangements Accessories—Wishing Well
Admission $1.10
TAX INCLUDED

Two More Ships Torpedoed; War Risk Rates Raised

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Two, possibly three, more merchant ships have been torpedoed, and marine underwriters have raised war risk insurance rates for Atlantic coastal cargoes "as a direct result of the continued submarine menace in these waters."

The Navy announced the torpedoing of a small Norwegian merchant ship off the Delaware-Maryland coast and a small U. S. merchant ship in the Caribbean area. The Captain of the Norwegian vessel was killed and five men are missing. Fourteen survivors reached shore.

The torpedoing of the 7,005-ton U. S. freighter Texan was announced at Havana. Nine of the Texan's crew of 47 were missing. It was not known whether the Texan was the small U. S. merchant ship referred to by the Navy as torpedoed in the Caribbean area.

Two Ships Damaged

An enemy submarine attacked Castries Harbor on St. Lucia, British West Indies, March 9, damaging two ships and causing slight casualties, the British announced. The harbor is a considerable distance from the American outpost on the island.

The war risk rates on shipments between the West Indies and the North Coast of South America and East Coasts of Mexico, Central America, and the United States were raised from $2.50 per $100 to $4.00 for tankers and from $2 to $3.50 on other vessels.

Underwriters made comparable increases in rates on shipments between the Gulf and West Indies and North Coast South American ports and on other routes involving Atlantic Coast courses. The rate on tanker cargoes in the Pacific was moved up from 50 cents to $1 per $100.

Running Fight With Sub

At Weehawken, N. J., the Captain of the Norwegian tanker Pan Norway, shelled and set afire by two German submarines 600 miles east of Bermuda, told how his gun crew fought a running battle with the U-boats for a half-hour before he ordered all hands to abandon ship.

Capt. John Bach, Norwegian skipper, arrived here yesterday with six of his men on the same ship that had picked up his entire crew of 40 in mid-Atlantic and taken them to Lisbon.

In New York surviving members of the British tanker La Cariere, sunk Feb. 25, said the attacking submarine wasn't good but it was persistent. They related how the enemy craft made three attacks and used four torpedoes before their ship went down.

Six men told the story at the British Merchant Navy Club under the direction of the British Press Service. They were among the 25 rescued of a crew of 41.

Alcohol Tax Bill Passed in Senate

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—A House bill authorizing the removal of spirits from beverage distilleries for conversion into industrial alcohol was amended and passed by the Senate yesterday to permit refunding of the withdrawal tax in event the spirits are destroyed accidentally while in transit.

The bill, designed to tap grain-using beverage distilleries for part of the estimated 275,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol which will be needed in the war effort this year, was returned to the House for concurrence.

Industrial alcohol, used in the manufacture of munitions and other war materials, has been distilled principally from molasses, but the threatened sugar shortage sent lawmakers on a search for other sources.

Hotel Guests Shown Toll of Breakage

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14 (AP)—Whether it is inconsiderate of hotel guests or employees to wreck the furniture, break dishes, bend silverware, and stain the linen makes little difference.

The point is that the loss runs into thousands of dollars a year and the growing shortage of materials makes replacements difficult. That's why J. C. Meacham, Manager of the Statler Hotel, set up a unique exhibit of damaged articles in the lobby.

There are barrels of broken and chipped dishes and glasses, stacks of knives, forks, and spoons twisted and bent out of shape, and chairs with broken legs or punctured upholstery. Scarred and broken candleholders are piled on a table with ruined light fixtures and ornamental pieces. There are sheets and towels torn beyond repair or stained with shoe polish, ink, and cosmetics.

QUICK! LAST CALL!
Yours! this new census edition of
WEBSTER'S self-pronouncing, illustrated DICTIONARY
for only 10¢ with one box top from H-O OATS
★ Full desk size—5 by 7½ inches
Defines 22,000 words
Lavishly illustrated
Also contains 14 additional valuable features.
Offer Made Solely to Win New Friends for H-O Oats
Quick—seize this chance to have this de luxe Webster's Dictionary almost as a gift! Picture the dozen ways you'll use it! Imagine how it will help your children get better marks in school! We offer it to get you to try H-O Oats—the quality oats that are never soggy—but always creamy-smooth, delicious. Pan-toasted, too. Try them—see how your family loves them—before this "gift-offer" expires! Mail coupon below today!
H-O QUICK OATS
TEAR OUT NOW AS REMINDER
Hecker Products Corp., Dept. HM-1
88 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Enclosed find one H-O Oats box top and 10 cents in coin, for which please send me your 384 page Webster's Dictionary.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....
PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY
Users of Hecker's Cream Farina and Presto Cake Flour may obtain this Webster's Dictionary by sending 10¢ and the box top from either of these products.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
Foot Savers
fashioned to fit the trend of the times . . . fashioned to fit the shape of your foot! Enjoy new walking freedom in Foot Saver Spring styles!
FOOT SAVER SHOES—THIRD FLOOR
Top to bottom:
"Tailleur" in eyelet embroidered black gabardine with open toe. 10.95
"Whirl" step-in pump in black patent leather and gabardine, navy gabardine and calf, or natural linen and tan calf. 10.95
"Sherry" walled-toe laced oxford in black gabardine with patent, navy gabardine with calf. 10.95

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Yankee Way of 'Question Back' Favored for Loose War Talk

Warning of defeatist rumors that "lull the people to sleep," Prof. Carl Joachim Friedrich of Harvard University called upon members of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs to resort to the good old New England practice of "asking a question back."

Speaking at the International Relations meeting of the Federation at the Copley-Plaza yesterday, Professor Friedrich urged the large audience of more than 1,000 clubwomen to adopt an attitude of "oh, yeah!" to all rumors—to "call the other fellow's bluff when he passes along a propaganda story."

Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman, arranged the day's meeting with a pleasant interlude of music comprised of folk songs of Estonia, Greece, and other selections. This followed the luncheon. Mrs. Ulin was assisted in arrangement of this interesting program by Miss Mildred Colburn, as adviser.

Professor Friedrich said that although it is the tendency of human nature to be interested in rumors everyone should be on guard against accepting or repeating Nazi propaganda.

The other speaker of the afternoon was Herbert Black, war desk editor of the Boston Globe, whose topic was "Washington Calling." Washington, he pointed out, "is becoming the center of Allied resistance against aggression."

He spoke of the "grand job" Russia is doing in stopping the Nazis, but warned that "Russia must have ever-increasing aid from her Allies, both in men and materials, in order to continue her great offensive."

Mr. Black declared that "anyone who feels Russia should not be aided is either short-sighted or an alien." He said that the most logical places for the Allied spring offensive against the Axis are Italy, Norway, or France. "By the middle of June," said Mr. Black, "we should have an idea how long this war is going to last," explaining that by then the success of the Russian counter-offensive will be apparent, and the United Nations plan for action more obvious.

"If we don't get the jump this spring," he warned, "the war may go on for many years."

Mrs. Ulin, Chairman of the General Committee, was assisted by Vice-Chairman Mrs. George G. Brayley, Mrs. Jaaki J. Mikkola, and Mrs. George W. van Gorder.

Also on the Committee:

Mrs. Ralph Powell; Mrs. Harold H. Given; Mrs. Charles F. Atwood; Mrs. Edward Bellinger; Mrs. Nelson B. Carter; Mrs. Daniel P. Clark; Mrs. Donald D. Durrell; Mrs. Sherman C. Ellis; Miss Margaret Fish; Mrs. J. Harold Fletcher; Mrs. Rodney P. Gallagher; Mrs. Frank E. Goddard; Mrs. Willard B. Hamlin; Mrs. George F. Johnson; Mrs. Earl C. Lewis; Mrs. Arthur Lionberger; Miss Marianna Nicholson; Mrs. J. Roy Blackard; Mrs. Harold W. Petersen; Mrs. Walter E. Proctor; Miss Ruth Putnam; Mrs. Anson W. Stone; Mrs. Wendell P. Thore; Mrs. Ira B. Wheeler, and Mrs. George A. M. Williams.

Defense Topic For G.O.P. Women

The Dorchester Women's Republican Club will meet at 38 Center Street, Dorchester, Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to hear Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, speak on the topic, "Behind the Lines."

Following a Board meeting at 1 o'clock, there will be a refreshment hour, with Mrs. Jessie Ide as hostess.

By a Staff Photographer

Decorators for Auxiliary Dinner

Mrs. Hedley V. Howlett, President (left), and Mrs. Robert W. Whiteacre, Jr., Federation Secretary, who are arranging decorations and flowers for the thirty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston, to be held Tuesday in the Lee Auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, Clarendon Street, Boston.

Dinner Featuring Anniversary Of Canadian Club Auxiliary

The Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston will celebrate its thirty-fifth anniversary as a group, at a dinner Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Lee Auditorium of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, Clarendon Street.

The list of honor guests will be headed by Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul General in Boston. Others are: Jarvis Hunt; Avery Gilkerson, President of the Massachusetts Senate, who is also President of the Canadian Club of Boston; Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Director of the Sixth District, M. S. F. W. C.; Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the City Federation of Organizations; Mrs. James Williamson, First Vice-President of the British Charitable Society; Mrs. William Ross, President of the Scot's Charitable Society; Mrs. Walter H. Woods, representing the Daughters of the Empire, and Gordon E. Goudey, Honorary President of the Canadian Club of Boston.

A traditional ceremony of the lighting of the candles on the birthday cake will be shared by past presidents of the Auxiliary and the charter members present, as well as by a group of senior members of the Club, Mrs. Robert L. Ings will play the music which accompanies the ceremony, and a presentation of flowers will be made by Mrs. Louis C. Foley and Mrs. Robert W. Whiteacre, Jr.

Toastmistress is Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles of Wollaston, a Past President; and General Chairman of the event is Mrs. Ray M. Lothrop, also of Wollaston.

Entertainment during the evening will be furnished by Agnes Ruggles Allen, pianist; Mary Nevery, soprano; Nina Spaulding, violinist, and Marjorie Sheppard, reader.

Organized on March 28, 1907, with 30 charter members, the Auxiliary had the object of giving to its members an opportunity of meeting together for educational and social advantage and to entertain visiting Canadians. Today the club is an active member of the State Federation with a large membership of enthusiastic workers who are lending their energies to meet the serious demands of the day.

Calendar of Women Clubs' Events Scheduled Next Week

Tomorrow

Women's City Club of Boston—"Along Alaskan Coasts and Inland Trails," color motion pictures by Harris Walter Reynolds. Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 8 p. m.

Monday

Women's City Club of Boston—Joy Homer, "On China's Fighting Fronts." Dinner 7 p. m. Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

West Medford Woman's Club—Lottie Helen Lenz, illustrated lecture on art and travel. Mrs. Harry S. MacNish, President, to preside at business session. Mrs. Frank W. Pote, program chairman. Tea served. Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue, 2 p. m.

D. A. R. Old North Chapter—Meeting at Hotel Pioneer, Clarendon Street, Boston. Round table discussion of D. A. R. activities. Speaker Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Chairman of Radio. Afternoon.

Old and New Club of Malden—Guest Night. "The Road to Victory" by Prof. William Yandell Elliott of Harvard. Center Methodist Church, 8 p. m.

Winthrop Garden Club—Regular meeting at home of Mrs. Howard S. Reynolds, 180 Winthrop Street, 11 a. m. "Seeds, their uses and distribution," by Mrs. C. L. Covington and Mrs. J. W. McElroy.

Brightheimstone Club—Forum on club problems, led by Mrs. T. Lyman Tasker. Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, President, to preside. Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Blind Handicraft Shop—Sale for the blind. Sponsored by Altrusa Club of Boston, through March 27, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Wednesday 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. 73 Newbury Street, Boston.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Gay Nineties program by sextet from Reading Women's Choral Club; 2:30 p. m., Ionic Club. Refreshments precede meeting. Hostesses Mrs. L. W. Regester and Mrs. John D'Arcy.

Milton Woman's Club—Business meeting. Entertainment by Glee Club. Clubhouse 2:15 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—Guest Night, Unitarian Parish House. Dinner 6:30. "What Latin America Means to the United States" by Roland Hall Sharp, 8 p. m.

National League of American Pen Women, Boston Branch—"Radio and the Writer" by Harold E. Fellows, General Manager of WEEI. Hotel Statler, 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Manuscript Club of Boston—Annual prize contest, Hotel Vendome, 8 p. m.

Canadian Club Auxiliary—Thirty-fifth anniversary celebration, Y. W. C. A. Clarendon Street, Boston. Dinner at 7 p. m., followed by entertainment. Musical program.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Guest Night, clubhouse, 6:30 p. m. Reception followed by dinner, entertainment, and dancing.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Dessert bridge. Loring-Greenough House, 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Harry S. Broadbent and Mrs. A. Melville White, co-chairmen.

Winchester Fortnightly—Meeting of Conservation and Garden Group. Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m. F. Gilbert Hills on "The Value in War Days as well as in Peace Time of Conservation of Forest, Soil, and Water." Silver tea and social hour.

Women's City Club of Boston—Dr. Charles F. Willinsky on "Public Health and Defense in Relation to Housing," 11 a. m. Refreshments from 10:30. Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Boslindale Woman's Club—"The Skyline Drive to Williamsburg" by Hilda F. Copithorne. Unitarian Parish House. Dessert from 1 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Luncheon to Williams Haynes, author and natural scientist, arranged by Book Shop. Talk on nylon, cellophane, plastics, synthetic rubber and similar products; 1 p. m.; 264 Boylston Street, Boston.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Caroline Hood on "Behind the Scenes in Rockefeller Center." Illustrated by slides; 2:30 p. m.; Parish House of the Congregational Church.

Florence Crittenton League, Winchester Circle—Sewing and box lunch, Home of Mrs. John G. Penniman, 36 Everett Avenue; 10 a. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Junior Hostess night. Talk on counterfeit money by a representative of the Secret Service, 8 p. m. Clubhouse, 61 Washington Park.

First District, M.S.F.W.C.—Meeting as guests of Orleans Woman's Clubs, Orleans, Massachusetts; 2 p. m.; Universalist Church, District Club Institute.

Philergians of Braintree—Living pictures of "Us as Others See Us." Music by Philergian Chorus, Mrs. Roy W. Lawson, pianist. Cochato Hall, 2 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Reception and luncheon, Hotel Statler ballroom, 12:30 p. m.

Wollaston Woman's Club—"Progressive Education" by Eugene Randolph Smith. Educational Exhibit from Beaver Country Day School; 2 p. m. Legion Post Building, Beale Street.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—International Relations group meets jointly with Foreign Policy Division of Wellesley League of Women Voters. Sarah Wambaugh to discuss "The Road to Lasting Victory"; 10:15 a. m.; Maugus Club.

Wednesday

New England Bradford Club—Meeting at home of Mrs. Arthur L. Hobson, 291 Marlborough Street, Boston, 2:30 p. m. Esther Forbes to review her latest book; refreshments.

Community Service Club of West Newton—Presidents' Day, Unitarian Church; 2 p. m. Illustrated lecture by Doris Apel on "Sculpture." Special guests. Refreshments and social hour.

3:00 p. m.—Concert Album.

3:00 p. m.—University Music Hour. University of North Carolina.

4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.

4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana": music.

5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": popular music.

6:00 p. m.—News Service.

6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.

6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.

6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.

7:00 p. m.—"This Is War."

7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.

7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.

8:00 p. m.—"Treasure Hour of Songs."

8:30 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.

9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.

10:00 p. m.—Musical Album.

10:45 p. m.—Gypsy Caravan.

11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.

11:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Caravan.

11:30 p. m.—Wally Johnson's Orchestra.

For Sunday, March 15

12:00 m.—Yankee News Service.

12:15 p. m.—"Letters to My Son."

12:30 p. m.—"Symphonetta."

1:30 p. m.—"Rhapsody in Rhythm."

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Moods.

2:30 p. m.—"20th Century Serenade."

3:00 p. m.—Voice, Violin, Organ.

3:30 p. m.—Two piano recital.

4:00 p. m.—Hal McIntyre's Orchestra.

4:30 p. m.—"Concert Album."

5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."

6:00 p. m.—News Service.

6:15 p. m.—Sunday Night Concert.

7:30 p. m.—"Curtain Calls."

8:00 p. m.—American Forum: speakers.

8:45 p. m.—"Invitation to the Waltz."

9:00 p. m.—"Liebesleider" Group from Boston University"; Prof. Carl Gelringer, conductor.

9:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.

10:00 p. m.—Harry James' Orchestra.

10:30 p. m.—"Keep 'Em Rolling!" guests.

11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.

11:15 p. m.—Bob Chester's Orchestra.

11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You."

Thursday

Wollaston Garden Club—Business meeting at 2 p. m. in community room of Wollaston Branch Library, followed by trip to Sydney G. Kimpton greenhouse in Hingham, to hear lecture on the care of plants.

Melrose Woman's Club—Edward Rowe Snow, "The Islands of Boston Harbor, Their History and Romance." G. A. R. Hall, 2:30. Information from the Defense Nutrition courses given at 1:30.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Regular meeting. Lecture on interior decoration by representative of Paine Furniture Company, 2 p. m.

Friday

Winchester Fortnightly—Hobby Show sponsored by Art Committee and Committee for Preservation of Antiques. Fortnightly Hall; 2 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Home Talent Day. "Playing the Game," two-act play, to be presented in vestry of First Congregational Church; 2:30 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Marjorie Shepherd, dramatic monologuist in "He and She" by Rachel Crothers, a three-act play; 2 p. m. Masonic Temple.

Woodbourne Woman's Club—"Around the Seasons in Color," motion pictures by Harold B. Neal; 2:30 p. m.

Waltham Woman's Club—Fine Arts and Crafts Day. "Glimpses of Creative Arts in Our Own America," by Edith Winifred Fisher; 2:15 p. m. Hovey Memorial. Food sale.

Yale University School of Nursing Alumni Association, Boston Regional Group—Lecture on "Early Child Development in a Democracy" by Dr. Arnold Gesell. Boys' Latin School Auditorium, Louis Pasteur Ave., Boston, 8:15 p. m. Lecture illustrated by motion pictures. Miss Elizabeth Hager, 1 Primus Ave., Boston, in charge of tickets.

City Federation of Organizations—Meeting on "Municipal Affairs," Speakers, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan of the Boston Transit Commission, and Charles A. Coyle, Director of Public Relations of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Boston Y. W. C. A.; 10:30 a. m.

Cantabrigia Club—Judge Emma Fall Schofield on "Laws that We All Should Know"; 2 p. m.; clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge.

Beacon Hill Garden Club—Sponsor, Navy Relief Society benefit. "South of the Border—Mexico," by Samuel Temple. Charles Street Meeting House, Boston; 8:30 p. m.

Women's City Club of Boston—Professor Hans Kohn, lectures on "The International Situation"; 11 a. m. Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, March 16

6:30 p. m.—WRUL 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower news, radiocast by record.

Ship Supplies

Boston's port has another ship supply company. Harold Aanensen, who has been manager of the Boston branch of the Olson Marine Supplies for about four years, has established his own business under the name of Scandia Marine Supplies, with offices on Long Wharf.

Women's Bigger Business Field Prompts Parley at Simmons

Heads of schools of Simmons College will meet with high school principals and directors of guidance from all over New England at Simmons on Saturday, March 21, to discuss curriculum problems presented by the rapid opening of new professional fields for women because of war conditions.

The conference is planned by a Simmons faculty committee on integrating secondary school and college relations in an effort to bring about a higher degree of co-ordination between school and college programs leading to professional degrees, it is announced. The general topic of the conference will be "Recent Developments in Professions for Women."

The committee, which includes Dr. J. Garton Needham, Chairman; Dr. F. Wylie Sypher and Miss Doris Sutherland, Director of Guidance, engaged in a study of the whole subject of high school-college co-ordination.

"The conference is planned," the committee announced, "first, in recognition of the fact that secondary school administrators are eager for information concerning the rapidly changing opportunities for which their students may prepare, and second, in the belief that Simmons College, because of the nature of its educational program, can be of use in contributing such information. Speakers at the conference, specialists on the college staff, will deal with current and expected trends in various professional fields for women.

The speakers will include Miss Katharine D. Hardwick, director of the School of Social Work, whose subject will be "Development in Social Service"; Dr. Samuel J. Lukens, Director of the School of Business, on "Developments in Business"; Dr. John A. Timm, Director of the School of General Science, on "Developments in Science," and Dr. Elda Robb, Director of the School of Home Economics, on "Developments in Home Economics." In addition to the announced speakers, representatives of other professional areas will be present to answer questions.

Placement demands at Simmons, according to the various directors of schools, indicate that already, with the enlistment of young men in the armed forces, college-trained women are more and more in demand for positions usually held by men. In the School of Business, for example, there have been calls for graduates for executive positions, and for accounting and statistical work. Government work is opening up more and more to women, and they are also finding their way into office management positions. In the retail store field, women are taking over more of the executive offices, and assuming charge of branches of salesmanship formerly considered the prerogative of men.

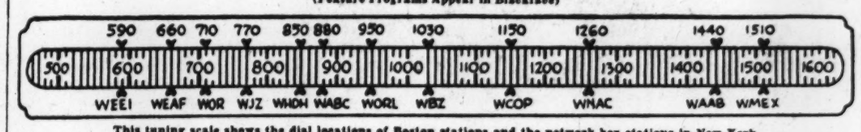
Safeguards Taken Against Port Fires

Equipping of 18 privately owned tugs in the port of Boston with water pumps and hose line, announced by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, as a protective measure against waterfront fires, is another step in the direction of properly safeguarding vitally important defense plants and waterfront property against sabotage. This, in effect, is stated by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Stressing the importance to the port of sufficient floating fire-fighting equipment, Mr. Davis said that a majority of the tugs in New York harbor are fitted with pumps and hose; and that now Boston will be in a much better position than before to combat fires along its waterfront or at nearby ports. He added that if the tugs at this port had been properly equipped, Boston could have sent valuable and needed aid to Fall River on the occasion of the recent waterfront fire there.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Theater of Today	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future": talk	"Rhythm Revue": Sports
12:15 Vincent Price	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orch.	Ilka Chase; orchestra; vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45			"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Camp Fire Girls	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth": talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45 Radio Bulletin	War News	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band	Columbia Scholastic	Victory Program
2:15 Books	Gounod's "Faust";	U. S. Marine Band	Luncheon; speakers	Victory Program
2:30 Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador	Lidia Albanese; Charles Kullman; N. Cordon;	Matinee in Rhythm	"Oberlin on the Air"; musical program	Nancy Marie, soprano
2:45		Matinee in Rhythm		Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Leonard Warren; Lucielle Browning; Thelma	"N. E. to You": music;	University Life, auspices	Sports results
3:15 Country Journal	Votipka; Wilfred En-	Parent-Teacher Assn.	Columbia University	Sports results
3:30 United We Stand	gelman; Sir Thomas	Campus Capers: variety	'University Music Hour':	Sports results
3:45 United We Stand		program: News	Un. of North Carolina	Sports results
4:00 "Young Americans	Beecham, conductor	"Down Mexico Way":	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15 in the Making"	Metropolitan Opera:	musical drama	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30 News; Cherniavsky's	Gounod's "Faust";	"Air Youth of America":	Sports Matinee	Arthur Prechette, piano
4:45 Musical Camera	Sir Thomas Beecham.	Sports program	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	conductor	Dramatic sketch	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Opera; Piano Duo	Dramatic sketch	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:30 conductor	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	War Reporter	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Five Star News
6:00 News; comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	Tom Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 "This Is War": Norman Corwin; drama	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r	"This Is War"; drama, Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:15 "Calling Pan America": folksongs	"Ellery Queen": mystery drama	"Confidentially Yours" Melodic Moods	Mickey Alpert's Orch. "Inside of Sports"	Harry Horlick's Orch. Treasury Star Parade
7:30				
7:45				
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	"Abie's Irish Rose":	"Treasure Hour of Song":	"Lest We Forget"
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Rosemblue Tuminia	Ruth Rambleres
8:30 "Hobby Lobby": D.	"Swap Night": H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences":	Chicago Theater: operetta: "Gandy Dancer";	101st Vets. Ass'n: Songs
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program		Beachwood Quartet
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	NBC Symphony Orch.;	National Barn Dance;	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Walter Cassel, baritone	Pages From the Classical Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance orchestra	
9:45 "Saturday Night	Chatter Barnet's Orch.	Orchestra; guest	Dance orchestra	
10:00 Serenade"; music	Henry A. Wallace	Sports Talk	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics - Washington
10:15 Public Affairs	Henry A. Wallace	East-West Assn.: sp'k'rs	Sports program	hockey game
10:30 Income tax talk	West Point 140th Anni-	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Sports program	Olympics-Washington
10:45 News; Sports	versary Program	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Five Star News
11:00 John T. Frederick	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	U. S. Marine Band
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music	orchestra; soloist	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Mystery Series with John	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Freddie Martin's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Wayne	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Willcher, organist	European News; Music; Piano Trio	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15			Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	
8:45 Circle"	Tone Pictures	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00 News of the World	"European Situation"	World News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15 "From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys; quartet		Religious service
9:30 Loft," J. Mattfeld,	Bus"; children's pro-	Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"		Religious service
10:00 Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15 Church of the Air	Rhythm Parade	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Stories of America"	Musical Album	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Services from The Mother
11:00 News; Milestones in	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services	Church service	Church, The First
11:16 American Music	Boston College Alumni	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston,
11:30 Trinity Church	Program	Temple Israel Services	Church service	
11:45 Trinity Church	Review of Miniature	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple service	Massachusetts
12:00 News Service	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 "Syncopation Piece"	First Piano Quartet	"Letters to My Son"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	'Freedom's People': Tribute to Negro Race	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists		"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 Invitation to	News; Song of the	American Legion Pro-	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 Learning	Air; Allen Roth's Orchestra	gram; speakers	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00 Spirit of '42	Famous Fireside Plays:	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Ceaser, songs	Question-Answer Period
2:15 Spirit of '42	"Holiday," by Philip	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Cowboy songs
2:30 Columbia Workshop	Barry; Barret H. Clark,	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix"	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45 Columbia Workshop	narrator	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix"	
3:00 New York Philharmonic - Symphony;	"Wake Up, America"	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Josef Stransky,	"Wake Up, America"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 conductor	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	Hickam Field Glee Club	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	National Defense Talk	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 New York Philharmonic-Symphony	News; Mastersingers	Quiz of Two Cities	Reviewing Stand: auspices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:15 Andre Kostelanetz	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Quiz of Two Cities	Dept. of Justice Series.	Religious program
4:30 Or.; Nadine Conner	First Naval District Navy	"The Shadow": drama	Ben Kaufman, interview	Olympics - River Vale
4:45	program: or.; speakers	"The Shadow": drama		hockey game
5:00 "Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Rosa	Olivio Santora, yodeler	soloists; talks; orch.	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious program
5:30 Graham; chorus	Wheelhammakers:	Comedy Duo	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00 Theater: Kay Kyser;	"Keep Guessing"; quiz	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing"	Five Star News
6:15 Wh'le Town's T'lk'g	program	prano; violin and organ	guest: W. Compton, m. c.	Irish Melodies
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45 Gene Autry; Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program
7:00 Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30 Gulf Theater:	Daughters of Uncle Sam:	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 'Come and Get It'	All-Girl Band; guest	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; News,	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00 World News	Religious program	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Nelson Eddy, songs
8:15 World News	Religious program	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Nelson Eddy, songs
8:30 Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:			
8:45 jury; Ed. Murrow	dramatic sketch			
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15 Allen; K. Baker;	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30 Portland Hoffa;	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our
9:45 guests; orchestra	Dinah Shore, songs; or.		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community
10:00 Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Harry James' Orchestra	"George Gershwin's
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Harry James' Orchestra	Music"
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Talk; Straight From the	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Five Star News
10:45 Income Tax Talk	J. Anthony, director	Heart"; comedy sketch	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 "Thanks for For-	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 ever"; drama	Music You Want	Mystery Series with John	"Answering You" British	Day's End; music
11:45 V. Monroe's Orch.	Music You Want	Wayne	Govt. Official Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Program

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Arthur Godfrey	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch;	News Commentator	Kenny Baker's Orch.
11:15 "Man I Married": sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ Recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	YMCA: Don Vinton's Or.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense Talk; Songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	News Analyst	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agriculture News	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Boston Flower Show	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	Richard Leo	Marjorie Mills Hour	Studio Interview	Dramatic sketches
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	United States Naval	Organ Recital
2:45 'Kate Hopkins': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15 News Service	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff, organ; Trio	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"King Bard Presents"	Sports and Music
4:00 Swing Time	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Preview	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Harper House: drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Melody Mirror
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Studio Program	Melody Mirror
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports

15,000 Workers in Lynn General Electric Plants Draw Profit-Sharing Checks

$400,000 Extra Wages Distributed

Profit-sharing checks were sent by the General Electric Company to approximately 15,000 employees in its two plants in Lynn this week. They drew, it is estimated, more than $400,000 extra.

The top profit-sharers averaged checks of $60 up to $75, according to a count of noses.

The Lynn distribution comprised one corner of a pot of $3,022,000 which was given out by the company. In all, 82,000 employees in the many G. E. plants drew cards.

They will come in for a second distribution probably in August of this year, when the employees' slice of profits made the first half of 1942 is passed around.

This is the biggest profit-sharing plan in operation in New England. It was initiated by the company, which has its headquarters at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1934. First payments were made in 1935.

The total paid to date amounts to $21,817,000.

For the year 1941 the payments came to $4,705,000. The figure for 1940 was $4,636,000.

The distribution made this week was drawn from profits made the last six months of 1941, and worked out on this basis:

Employees with five or more years of service with the company got 3.84 per cent of their earnings for the last half of last year.

Workers with three or more years but less than five received 2.56 per cent, and those with one year or over but less than three received 1.28 per cent.

The two Lynn plants are the River Works and the West Lynn plant, which together employ about 22,000 persons.

Profits available for dividends to stockholders for 1941 were $57,197,000. This constituted an increase of 2 per cent over 1940, although business was much larger, because of the greatly increased provision for Federal taxes on income.

In a statement to employees on the general profit-sharing plan, Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric, said in part:

"The total earnings of employees amounted to $257,364,000 for 1941, compared with $153,497,000 a year earlier, an increase of 68 per cent. The average number employed during 1941 was 109,686, compared with 76,314 during 1940.

"The average annual earnings an employee amounted to $2,346 in 1941, compared with $2,011 in 1940, and were the highest in the history of the Company."

HEADQUARTERS
for
Books on Home Defense, Military and Naval Training

The New Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army 50c
The State Defense Force Manual ... $1.00
The Bluejacket's Manual $1.75
Civil Air Defense, by Lt. Col. A. M. Prentiss, U. S. A..... $2.75

Free delivery in the U. S.

The Old Corner Book Store
50 BROMFIELD STREET
BOSTON
Headquarters for all
Technical Books
Largest stock in N. E.

Wellesley Girls Aid War-Orphaned

Each college dormitory is adopting a child to help through the National Emergency Committee. The work is a college relief program. Directing operations of the many dormitories "adopting" children are Dorothy Dann, senior, of Maplewood, N. J. (left), and Ann Campbell of Milton, Mass.

Wellesley War Adoptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—As a part of the college war relief program, the students in each of the Wellesley College dormitories are raising money to "adopt" children in war-torn countries. By voluntary donations, collections, so-called poverty dinners, and benefits in the houses, a dormitory acting as a single unit will make up a large enough fund to become the "parent" of an English, Greek, or Chinese child.

The children, who are chosen through war adoption agencies, are sent to "colonies" or schools in their own countries. They receive food, clothing, regular schooling, and vocational training. Pictures and the history of each child are sent to the students who do the adopting, and personal contact is established through letters.

By the first week in April each Wellesley College dormitory will have adopted at least one child.

Three Launchings At Maine Yards

PORTLAND, Maine, March 14 (AP)—Maine shipyards will launch three vessels for the Navy today, a destroyer, a patrol boat, and a mine-sweeper.

The destroyer, the O'Bannon, will go down the ways of the Bath Iron Works Corporation at Bath and the patrol boat and mine-sweeper at the Rice Brothers Corporation yard at East Boothbay.

The O'Bannon is named for Lieut. Presley N. O'Bannon, United States Marine Corps, first officer to raise the United States flag over an old world fortress during the war with the Tripoli pirates, at Derna in 1805. Its sponsor will be Mrs. E. F. Kennedy of Washington, D. C., a descendant of the naval officer.

Mrs. Doris Rice will sponsor the motor minesweeper, the YMS 12, and Miss Caroline Rice, a granddaughter of the President of the Rice Corporation, will sponsor the patrol boat, the PC 503.

Wong's Business And Belmont Fine

BELMONT, Mass., March 14 (AP)—This town's police heard from their Chinese laundry partner and reported everything was going fine.

Wong Ging Jung turned the unclaimed bundles of shirts and collars over to them a week ago when he went into the Army.

The police today received this note from him:

"How is our business going and will you send, thank you, please, much obliged, the money collected and report on our business."

So far, the police have collected $10—but it's been trying at times to match the "chekees" with the "washee." They forwarded the $10 to Wong with no service charge.

Only a half dozen bundles are still unclaimed. They have been placed on display in the lobby of the police station.

Wong wrote that he was at a New England Army camp and expected to be in town within a few weeks on furlough.

Then, he added, he would be ready for a final report on "our business."

Hartford Truck Literally '1 Horse'

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14 (AP)—A Hartford laundry hitched a horse to one of its delivery trucks, lightened by removal of the engine, transmission and other parts, today and announced that 15 more horses were on the way here and would be put on regular routes.

The driver sat just where he would if he had a steering wheel and a 90-horsepower motor in front of him, and the reins reached the truck cab under a raised windshield.

Blackie, the horse, making his debut on a laundry route, was a little uneasy at first, but after a few turns around the block he settled down. It was apparent, however, that he didn't care much for the crowds that gathered around him at each stop.

Garey W. Williams, president of the laundry, said the change to horses would save money for his firm. He expects the cost of oats and grooming to be considerably less than the bills he has been getting for gasoline, oil, anti-freeze and other truck maintenance.

At one-horsepower speed, he added, tires would last indefinitely.

Incidentally, Blackie was shod with rubber shoes—no clipity-clop to be heard.

Roxbury Objector Fails to Report

Croce Drogo of Roxbury, Mass., exempted by his draft board from Selective Service as a conscientious objector, is charged with failing to report to the board for assignment to work of national importance.

A member of the religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, the defendant was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury reporting to Federal Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court.

Arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward Donovan prior to his indictment, Mr. Drogo said he would be unable to serve even as a Chaplain with the armed forces because it was against his religion. He told officers of the United States Marshal's department that he was a minister of the Gospel and was, therefore, completely exempted from military service.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

YOU'LL LIKE OUR PIQUE-ACCENTED

Fitted Coats for Spring

55.00

Pique at the neckline, in jonquil yellow or white: color in the the jewelled buttons, shaped like flowers! We emphesize this particular navy woolen model with its newly important, deeper armholes and fluid lines.

Other Spring Coats, 39.95 to 79.50

FIFTH FLOOR

Revere Solves Transit Tie-Up By Free Rides

The people of Revere are getting free transportation to and from isolated Point of Pines and Oak Island today as the result of the city's hiring of emergency busses and automobiles to minimize the effects of a drivers' strike on the Service Bus Company.

Mayor Raymond Carey announced that as a result of his failure to end the strike at yesterday's conference with representatives of both sides he would hire as many busses as necessary to facilitate transportation of local riders. Following the conference the City Council met in emergency session and authorized the Mayor to take any action he deemed necessary.

Seventeen of the bus service drivers quit work in protest against a two weeks' suspension given one of the drivers for alleged failure to report minor accidents. Although the drivers agreed to return to work today if the delinquent member was put back to work immediately, the company refused to reinstate the driver.

Another Hearing On Completing Of Inland Waterway

Another attempt to win approval of the United States Army engineers for modernizing the Delaware and Raritan canal in New Jersey, to complete the inland waterway along the Atlantic coast, will be made on March 23 at a hearing in Washington, it was announced today by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Davis, who plans to attend the hearing, is a Vice-President-at-Large of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. He declared that the hearing is the result of an appeal by the Association from the last previous adverse report of the Army engineers.

The canal would link New York and Philadelphia by a protected inland route and make possible the sending of shallow draft vessels with vital cargoes up and down the Atlantic Coast without subjecting them to U-boat attack, Mr. Davis said. The project, which has been urged for several years, has become known as the "missing link" in the intrastate waterway between Boston and Florida.

Swedish Newsprint Hit

Newsprint production in Sweden during the first half of 1941 fell off from the level of the corresponding period in 1940, but the decline in exports of newsprint was even severer. The paper industry is reported feeling keenly the loss of water-borne export trade to the West, which is a result of the war.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Soldiers' Talent in Art Shown at Boston

Gouache by Private John Urbain, Company B, Reception Center, Fort Custer, Mich. The subject is "Tent in Blizzard." This is one of pictures now in Army art exhibition at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, shown by permission of the Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

Visiting Seamen Buy Less—Except 'Sweets'

Boston merchants are selling more sweet chocolate but less of other commodities to visiting British merchant seamen.

Men recently arriving at Boston disclosed that the British Admiralty had limited each individual to $5 spending money for each visit to a foreign port. So the practice of buying bacon, ham, and other similar goods to take home to the families in England has been sharply curtailed.

Prior to the entry of the United States in the war, British seamen frequently would draw a month's pay upon reaching Boston, and proceed to spend it all for things that were difficult to get in England. Silk hosiery was a popular gift to take home.

Under the new limitation in the amount they can spend, the men purchase mostly sweet milk chocolate, an occasional pair of silk hosiery, and a toy or two for the children.

Chocolate is purchased, they said, because candy is scarce and high in England. A popular substitute is a raw carrot covered with a thin coating of sweetening.

Schedules Suspended

With all vessels of the Eastern Steamship Lines fleet in service of the Government or on defense routes, nothing is available for any of the normal summer schedules of that line this year. The Boston-New York service, and the Boston-Yarmouth, N. S., route are among those suspended for the duration of the war.

Derrick Lighter

Boston's port facilities are soon to be further improved by the acquisition of a large and powerful derrick lighter, by Charles L. Hazelton & Son of East Boston. The craft has a lifting capacity of nearly 50 tons, measures 101 feet in length, and has a "reach" that is longer by 10 feet than any other similar "rig" at this port, it is said. Named Arleen for the youngest daughter of Charles L. Hazelton, Jr., the craft is to be ready for general harbor work shortly.

Bids for Dike

Bids are requested by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works for construction of a dike and runway extension at Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, to be opened at noon, March 31. Further enlargement and development of the airport is scheduled, Federal funds for which are now being sought. Other port improvements, planned by the State, are dependent upon priorities, it is understood. Steel and materials for the reconstruction of Mystic Piers, Charlestown, as approved by the Legislature last year, are expected as soon as the necessary authorization can be procured.

Pay Increases

As part of nation-wide efforts to secure increased pay for seafarers to offset the higher cost of living, wage increases of $10 a month, and a bonus of $75 a month for skippers and chief engineers, and $50 a month for second mates and assistant engineers have been awarded to the licensed personnel of the collier fleet engaged in the coastwise coal trade. The decision followed negotiations with the association of collier owners at Boston, the increases being retroactive to Jan. 1.

Log of the Port of Boston

Food Storage

Storage-in-transit privileges are sought by the food trade interests for canned goods en route across the continent. Much of this traffic was formerly handled by the intercoastal steamers. Because warehouse facilities on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are said to be heavily taxed with goods in storage, the food interests seek to have food supplies stored at interior points until needed. Such storage would be less vulnerable to war damage than the coastal warehouses, it is claimed.

Wood Containers

Because imported goods landed at Suez just now are subject to rough handling in order to keep docks clear for military supplies, shippers and exporters in New England are advised to use wood containers instead of cardboard when possible in sending goods to Egypt. The goods at Suez are rushed from steamers to another locality outside the city for sorting and distributing.

Foreign Commerce

Members of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., plan a dinner meeting at the Roof Garden of the Hotel Bradford, Jan. 28, at which an entertainment is planned under direction of Capt. Charles H. Hurley, Chairman of the club's entertainment committee, and President of the Boston Marine Society. **Leon Stone**

Art in Army Show Planned For Museum

Art in the army is furnishing recreation for American soldiers and exhibition material for American museums. Watercolors, gouaches, drawings and photographs to be shown at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, from March 17 to June 5, are the work of men at Fort Custer, Mich. They are being circulated by The Museum of Modern Art, New York City, which had them on exhibition early in February.

Subjects include tent cities in blizzards, snows, spring rains, roadside encampments, barracks interiors, field telephone operations and other themes to be expected in soldier life. Shortly after the hobby class of Custer Army Illustrators was formed, the Fifth Division set out for maneuvers in Tennessee. Returning from one of the most strenuous war games ever held, they drew from their kitbags scores of sketches made during pauses in the South. These drawings record long marches, sleepless nights, chiggers, snakes and other discomforts of training days.

Swiss Run Short

Raw materjal supplies in Switzerland are running short, it is reported. Industry is consuming all the raw materials that can be imported in many of its branches, as well as making steady inroads on reserves that are likely to be irreplaceable.

Chandler's
BOSTON

Shantung Dickies

in colors gay as a painter's palette!

$2

A button front dickie that doubles for a blouse! Made with broad back panel, elastic waist sides. Exciting colors . . . gold, copen, rooster red, yellow, turftan, white . . . all in cotton and rayon shantung. Choice of three collars: Peter Pan, plunging, convertible.

Neckwear, Street Floor

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Dear Public," presented by Irving Caesar. Featuring Mitzi Green, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Cora Witherspoon and Charles Dale. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Old Ladies," by Rodney Auckland. Presented by the New England Repertory Co. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Piano recital by Nancy Leland. 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—Program of Armenian Liturgical and Folk Music by the Choir of the St. James Armenian Church of Watertown. Deran S. Dinjian, conductor. 4:30-5:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Plainsman," Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1, 4:30, 8:10.

Exeter—"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 4, 7:40.

Fenway—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4:25, 8. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2:50, 6:15, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan, Sidney Toler. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45.

Modern—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:35, 9:40. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 10:50 a. m.

Orpheum—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucille Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:30. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

B-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:25, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:55, 9:25.

Scollay—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Pittsburgh Travel Ball," "Lowell Thomas Travel, Mexico," "Strange Testament," "The Greenie," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Hollywood Meets the Navy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucille Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—"Pete Smith's Army Champions," "Kitchen Quiz," "Billiard Champions," "The Playgirls," Hedda Hopper's "Hollywood," 2 cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man With Two Lives," Edward Norris. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:25, 6:40, 9. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew and Jimmy Lydon. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Uptown—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmund O'Brien. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:45. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. Continuous 1:30-11.
Allston: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. Continuous 1:30-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.
Regent: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy and Broderick Crawford. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. Continuous from 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 5:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane, Betty Field, and Richard Whorf. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmond O'Brien. Continuous, 3-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "One Foot in Heaven," Frederic March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
University: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrae and Veronica Lake. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorcester: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elizabeth Bergner. "Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 6:13, 9:34. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 12:40, 4:24, 8:08.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2, 5:20, 8:40. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 4:30, 7:45.
Park: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "International Lady," Ilona Massey. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:35, 4:52, 8:06. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, 3:01, 6:19, 9:35.
Hyde Park: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2:30, 6, 9. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:50, 7:20, 10:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Gang Busters, No. 1," Irene Hervey. 1:55, 5:10, 8:08. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 2:22, 5:37, 8:35. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 3:37, 6:48, 9:51.
Mystic: "Bombay Clipper," Walter Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Orpheum: "Dude Cowboy," Tim Holt and Ray Whitley. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Mystery Ship," 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1:10, 4:15, 8:30. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Uncle Ned," 8:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Dumbo," 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Victor Moore. 3:30, 8:05. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. "Look Who's Laughing," Fibber McGee, Molly, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. 3:35, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. "Broadway Big Shot," Ralph Bird. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Two Latins From Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. "They Meet Again," Jean Heraholt. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Veles. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce and Bruce Edwards. 3:00, 7:54. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:14, 8:59.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Dangerously They Live." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Blues in the Night," Lloyd Nolan and Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Sailor's on Leave," William Lundigan and Shirley Ross. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:45, 7:45.

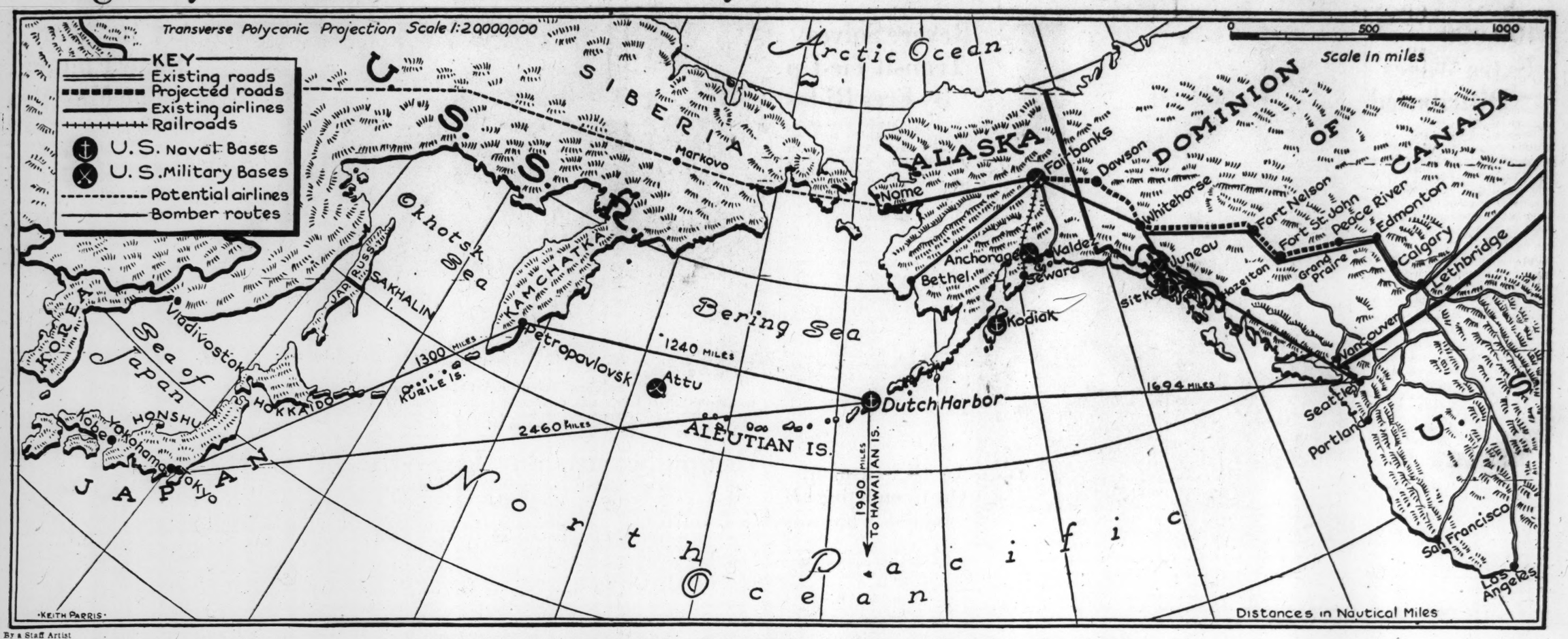
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3:38, 8:08. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2:14, 6:40, 9:41.

Here is a shoe color that is new . . . smooth . . . sophisticated. Come in and see it in the very latest Arnold Authentics. You'll agree that it hits a new high in smartness for all-purpose, town and country wear.

You get the famous Arnold Glove Grip, too, so that you can keep on the go, these days, with never a let-down.

Thayer McNeil
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
and Wellesley Square

Highway to Alaska—Road to Victory Over Which Will Pour America's Power



By a Staff Artist

Strategic Alaska Now to Be Linked by Road as Well as Air With American and Canadian Arsenals

Alaska, stretching like a giant arm into the North Pacific, has a dual strategic importance. It provides bases, the outermost of which are Dutch Harbor and Attu, for long-range air attacks against Japan itself. The Japanese are known to have an air base in the Kurile Islands and to have heavily fortified the island of Hokkaido to guard against air attack. The construction of the new road will assure an open route for needed supplies to move uninterruptedly to Alaska to feed any United Nations offensive against Japan.

Explorer Washburn Discounts Aleutians' Use for Tokyo Raid

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Can American planes based in the Aleutian Islands bomb the cities of Japan? Can the Aleutian Islands be used successfully as a base for an invasion of America?

These questions, which are among many burning in the thoughts of Americans, anxious about the safety of the Western Hemisphere from a Japanese attack, were put to Bradford Washburn, recently-returned Alaskan explorer and Director of the New England Museum of Natural History in Boston.

As an expert explorer and mapper of Alaska for the National Geographic Society, Mr. Washburn has studied in detail vast mountain areas that lie in close proximity to the Aleutians; furthermore, he has been in close contact with men who are studying the military problems in which these islands play a vital role.

"Can American bombers based in the Aleutian Islands bomb Japan?"

Most Are Barren Rocks

Mr. Washburn smiled slowly as he repeated the first question, causing little crinkles to form around eyes that are accustomed to looking across long snowy vistas of glacier ice and towering peaks. His face still bore a faded remnant of sun tan received during his last trip to the Alaskan interior, during which he and his wife made the daring first ascent of Mount Hayes (elevation 13,740 feet).

"Well, let's see about this bombing business," he said, unrolling a large map of Alaska on the floor. It showed thousands of islands extending from the Alaskan peninsula as one great arm more than 1,000 miles across the Pacific toward the Orient. But these are not islands in the ordinary sense, Mr. Washburn explained. They consist for the most part of barren rock with scanty patches of grass and birds as the only visible evidences of life. They are located in a region of tremendous rainfall, constant winds and almost total desolation.

A few hundred miles out along the Aleutians—really a submerged mountain range—he indicated Dutch Harbor, the American base. Any additional military preparations that may lie on beyond 800 miles to the tip of the archipelago are regarded as a military secret, he said.

"However," he continued, "it is only common sense to expect that there are weather stations and possibly additional bases beyond this point."

Still 2,000 Miles Away

Pointing again to the map, he called attention to the fact that from the tip end of the Aleutians it is still some 2,000 miles on to Tokyo. To bomb important cities across this distance without Russian bases as stepping stones between would be suicidal, he said. It is Mr. Washburn's opinion that before the United States can count on a successful use of the Aleutians as a jumping off place for bombing attacks on Japan it must first obtain permission to use Russian bases.

"It is only about 700 miles from Kiska near the end of the Aleutians to Petropavlovsk, the Russian base on the peninsula of Kamchatka, which in turn is about 600 miles north of the Japanese naval base in the Kurile Islands. If the United States could capture the Kuriles it would be possible for American bombers to ruin the cities of Japan."

As to the Aleutians being used for an attack on America, the explorer said that because of the uninhabitable nature of the islands he did not expect the Japanese to attempt to establish permanent bases there but to try instead to make attacks on American bases in a manner similar to the United States Navy's offensive against the Marshall Islands.

"Japan well recognizes that the Aleutians are a threatening dagger poised over her head and for that reason has for many years had fishermen mapping in the vicinity of the islands.

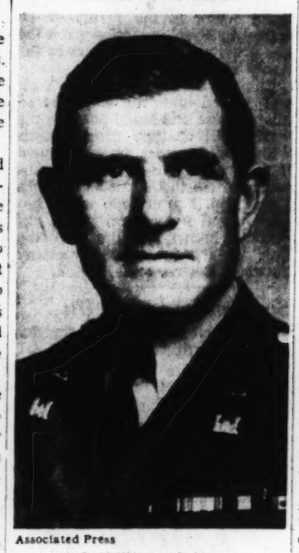
"Before she became so occupied in the southern Pacific, it was undoubtedly Japan's intention to keep a close watch on the Aleutians to see that American bases there do not develop to an extent that would endanger her security.

"Now that people are beginning to think in terms of a global war they realize that the Aleutians are not only on the Great Circle route from San Francisco to Yokohama but also from Panama to the Nipponese Empire. They are learning that Dutch Harbor, while some 2,900 miles from Tokyo, is still 1,000 miles nearer this Japanese city than is Pearl Harbor. Since the tip end of the Aleutians is as far west as the eastern tip of New Zealand, any attacks made on Japan from this vicinity would be almost in a straight line south.

"By realizing how impractical it would now be for the United States to make an attack on Tokyo from the Aleutians, it can be seen what a problem would be an air attack on the United States by Germany, whose nearest base is at least 600 miles farther from American shores than is Dutch Harbor from Tokyo or Kobe."

To emphasize how yet undeveloped Alaska is, Mr. Washburn said that the whole territory, which comprises more acreage than pre-war Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy combined, has a population less than that of Quincy, Mass.

Road Builder



Associated Press

Col. William M. Hoge

Of the United States Army Engineers who is in charge of the construction of the Alaska Highway.

British Hail Caribbean Pact as Postwar Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—The recent appointment of an Anglo-American Caribbean Commission for joint action in furthering social and economic progress in that area is welcomed here as a miniature model of the sort of co-operation envisaged for improving the position of people in English-speaking spheres of interest.

While a definition of specific objectives and problems to be met in the West Indies isn't available here yet, the key to the problem is seen to be to make the islands more self-supporting.

Uncontrolled investments by outside private capital are admitted to have made the Indies overdependent on the production of single crops such as bananas, sugar and coffee, with neglect at the same time of use of their own resources for direct maintenance of their own people.

Other immediate objectives of Anglo-American co-operation are the bettering of native labor conditions and pay, housing, health, education, social welfare, and finance.

Tied to Atlantic Charter

This first installment of what looks here like postwar international reconstruction is recognized as especially appropriate for Anglo-American co-operation by reason of the extent to which the West Indian islands are inextricably linked politically and economically with both English-speaking nations.

There is considerable gratification here at this new concrete evidence both of the meaning of the Atlantic Charter and of Anglo-American resolve to carry out its provisions.

That President Roosevelt has felt obliged to discount reports that the United States is seeking sovereign rights over British possessions is recognized here as necessary to counter enemy propaganda. It will clarify the picture for those Americans and Britons who may still be misunderstanding the purpose of the moves toward Anglo-American partnership.

Too Little Self-Defense

Moreover, the move on the President's part comes at a time when there is a strong desire in Government and colonial circles here that the public on both sides of the Atlantic should realize the difficulties Britain has been up against in a situation which has lately focused attention on political apathy in face of Japanese aggression against peoples within the British Commonwealth.

The apparent incapacity of the natives of Malaya, Singapore, and Burma to understand war issues and to interest themselves in self-defense has led to severe world-wide criticism of British guardianship of these peoples.

Nowhere has this criticism been more outspoken than in the British Parliament and press. This has heaped up ammunition for critics outside of the Empire.

Need of Changes Seen

There is however, an increasing official British willingness to recognize the need for fundamental changes in the administration of all types of colonial dependencies.

The immense complexity of the Indian problem, which has been the reason for the British Government's hesitation in reaching a decision, has probably reflected unfavorably on the assessment of British intentions in colonial policy.

Responsible authorities here interviewed today by this correspondent are particularly anxious that the United States, now going into a degree of partnership with the British for advancement of backward peoples should take the following point into account in judging the British stewardship to date.

If the British, they point out, had attempted fully to arm the native populations in all territories over which they had control there would have been an outcry at home and abroad about British imperialistic practices. The policy of the democracies was in fact not to arm either themselves or their dependent peoples.

Constructive Work Cited

As for the bad example set by sections of the pleasure-loving and money-making white people among the natives, there is a desire here that there be recognition of the constructive work which has been accomplished by British officials as well as British and American social reformers to overcome in the colonies such vices as the opium habit.

To eradicate the bad example of Western peoples is now the object of colonial reform. The vital need of eliminating the bad aspects of white influence is fully recognized here, and the official line eventually to be followed may not be far out of line with the proposals contained in recently announced new labor aims for postwar reconstruction. These include:

Six Major Aims

1. The end of exploitation of mineral resources by white settlers or companies which instead shall be operated as Government concerns in trusteeship for the native community.
2. Wide extension of the Colonial Development Fund.
3. The end of the color bar in all its forms.
4. Labor Departments in each colony with an inspectorate to facilitate reforms.
5. End of the transfer of native land to white settlers and to legislation forcing natives to work for white settlers.
6. The whole process of colonial Government to be geared to the supreme purpose of fitting native races to determine their own destiny.

U. S.-Alaska Highway Paves Way to Pacific Offensive

Continued from Page 1

riers which may launch their thrusts against the Island Empire.

But there is more. Hanging like a giant arm over the North Pacific, Alaska provides the bases for a flanking movement against any attack launched by the Japanese against the Pacific coast. And today—even if a Japanese attack should temporarily affect the airplane factories and the establishments in the far West, the new routes to Alaska, tapping the Middle West by road and air, provide a safe avenue for the reinforcements and supplies, vital to any campaign upon a continental scale.

Route of New Road

High above the routes of this new road, now being rushed with all the speed at the command of two determined nations, I recently flew by commercial plane.

The route takes you from Edmonton over the black earth prairie toward Peace River, where some of the world's finest wheat is grown, to Grande Prairie, site of a magnificent new field. Grande Prairie still has wooden curbings and sidewalks and the spring thaw is a major problem for motor and beast, even in the main street. From Grande Prairie one begins to fly over mountainous country and finally goes down the Fort Nelson River to Fort Nelson, supremely a fur country, where the trappers sometimes have several thousands of dollars in pocket money before they can get out to civilization to bank or spend it.

From Fort Nelson the plane, unbelievably luxurious for this primitive country, begins to go up the emerald Liard River traversed by the boats and rafts of the builders of the fields where the plane stops. Then the plane begins to cross the mountains directly instead of paralleling them, the Wolfe Range, bare to its summits. You see emerald and turquoise lakes, untouched by man and so clear and vividly colored that you would hardly believe it if they were transferred to canvas.

Crushed Rock Road

This is where the new road will run, struggling, winding, twisting—a crushed rock highway to be 24 feet wide, and to be built over a length of nearly 1,500 miles at an estimated cost of $30,000,000.

From the air there is only a hint of what this road will be. Soaring over the Whitehorse Rapids, at the head of navigation on the Yukon, you can see the thin dirt road which is here but a brief sign of civilization in a vast wilderness. This local road will be but a dot in the finished artery. And as one soars northwest over the "Robert W. Service" country of the Klondike and the gold rush, one can understand the magnitude of this road-building job which may take from 18 to 24 months to complete.

Alaskan and the Northwest's historical development, due to the type of difficulties of transportation connecting it with the world, has largely been a pioneer, island-like, end-of-the-road character. The new road will, in a sense, put an end to this pioneer civilization.

But even more value, and a prime reason for the road, is the fact that it will increase by tenfold the military value of the aviation fields which are installed along the route. Even the problem of supplying the fields themselves is a task that could be turned over to civil organizations fully equipped to do such a task, releasing the military to carry on their own more important problems.

Military Changes Hinted

Furthermore, completion of the road may produce sweeping changes in Canadian military policy—already hinted in British Columbia—a reorientation of the entire traditional Canadian program of military training for overseas to a joint United Nations offensive alliance westward over the Pacific.

Another factor in the building of the highway is the grim realization that a direct Japanese attack on northwestern North America would imperil, if not close, the "Inside Passage" by steamboat, now closed to tourists, through which all supplies to Alaska must now pass.

The fact that the new air bases place Alaska within comfortable bomber range of the United States is also ample reason why they should never be permitted to fall into Japanese hands.

Carrying the offensive to Alaska, long-range bombing planes would not need to use the air fields, but they do need its directional radio and weather reports.

Short-range fighter aircraft, which do not carry ample fuel, and medium-range bombing planes, do need the fields. Next to having the string of fields, the problem of keeping them supplied is still more important. Hence, it has virtually dictated the route which the new international highway is to follow.

The location of the highway has cheered up the Prairie Provinces of the Dominion and disappointed American and Canadian interests in the Northwest with whom the road has long been a cherished ideal. But even so, by the building of a short strategic section from Hazelton at the end of the present highway system, British Columbia could assure itself and the American Northwest of a connection to the Alaskan road.

Heads Road Job

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—A Missouri engineer with a distinguished record in the United States Army, Col. William M. Hoge, is the boss for construction of the long-projected Alaska Highway.

Colonel Hoge proved during the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the first World War his ability to handle a tough assignment.

ATLANTA, GA.
Piedmont Laundry
Quality Work
Telephone
WALNUT 7651
and our courteous representative will call
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning Draperies

ATLANTA, GA.
FOR GOOD
C-O-A-L
Call
MAin 4100
Jellico Coal Co.
We specialize in Coal for Stokers, Grates and Heaters

ATLANTA, GA.
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
We Appreciate
Your Yellow Slips
A&P FOOD STORES

ATLANTA, GA.
Don't Miss the
Savings
of
25% to 40%
in
DAVISON'S
Annual Spring
CURTAIN
SALE!
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA affiliated with MACY'S

If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not in this issue call
Hemlock 0436
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

ROGERS
BIG STAR
LITTLE STAR
Food stores located in
Georgia—Florida
Alabama—South Carolina
We appreciate your patronage

Atlanta's New
Home Advisory
Shop!
See our "Home Advisory Shop" room displays . . . 4 rooms of suggestions especially arranged by Vivian Vance . . . now on our fifth floor. Talk with Vivian Vance, for suggestions for your own home! No charge—just another convenient, helpful Rich service!
Fifth Floor RICH'S

COLONIAL
BREAD THAT'S Good
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WHITESIDE TOURIST COURT
5½ miles south of Macon, Ga.
All Modern Conveniences
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Robinson, Owners
PHONE 3458-R

The Exclusive Home of
HICKEY-FREEMAN
and
Society Brand
Clothes
BLACH'S
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
HILL STORES
NEIGHBORHOOD STORES
Where shopping is a pleasure
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ PRODUCTS
THE NATION'S FAVORITE
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES SOUPS

ALABAMA'S
LARGEST STOCK
OF NATIONALLY
ADVERTISED
MERCHANDISE
ALABAMA'S LARGEST STORE
PIZITZ
Home Owned and Home Operated
BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Buy
Defense Stamps
Regularly . . .
BURGER
PHILLIPS
Where Fashions Are Smarter

If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
Birmingham, Alabama

Russia's Postwar Role Studied; New Accord With U. S.-Britain Urged

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—Relations between Soviet Russia and the democracies are won receiving a much-needed diplomatic overhaul in London, Washington, and Moscow.

The conclusion of a political agreement between Russia, the United States, and Britain is being strongly urged here. The consultations between Britain and America are now under way.

The problem admittedly requires quick action.

Something approaching a crisis has been stirred up by Premier Joseph Stalin's message to the Red Army on Feb. 23, which emphasized at great length that the aim of Russia was not to destroy the German people, but to liberate Russia from the Nazi invader.

Two Important Statements

Two passages in this statement by Mr. Stalin have raised special comment. One was the clear distinction drawn between the Nazi leaders and the German people as a whole, accompanied by the assertion that a Russian victory would "probably" result in Hitler being overthrown.

The second was the allusion to the fact that while Germany had Allied forces fighting with it on the Russian front, the Soviets were receiving no such help in battle.

The interpretation placed by most well-informed observers here on these points is that they constitute both propaganda directed toward Germany and an indirect warning to the democracies.

The consensus here is that there has been no weakening of Mr. Stalin's steady intention of not stopping until the German military power has been completely crushed; but that at the same time the Soviet leader wanted to make it plain that he thought the Allies could and should be doing more against Germany.

Problem Raised Again

In any case his remarks have had the result of raising afresh the whole problem of relations between the United Nations and Russia.

There are two immediate aspects to this problem. First is the military problem.

The Soviets hold very strongly to the view that Britain and the other Allies ought to open up a second front against Germany somewhere in the west this spring. Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador at Washington made this politely, but plainly, clear in his American speech a few weeks ago, and Russian spokesmen here are harping on the same tune.

The British Communist Party too has just plastered the walls of London anew with posters appealing for Britain to strike at Germany now.

Probably Mr. Stalin—and less probably some other Soviet leaders—understands the immense difficulties in the way of large-scale landings on the continent. The main obstacle is the shortage of shipping and the heavy strain on the British and American naval forces which are already taxed to the utmost in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. Furthermore such a major offensive would necessarily mean that Britain and America would have to discontinue sending their present flow of planes, tanks, and other war supplies direct to the Soviets.

Nevertheless, despite these difficulties, it is evident that the Russians will not feel that the Allies are pulling their full weight in the West until Germany has been made to fight on two fronts on the European continent—the Soviets do not consider the Middle Eastern front a sufficient substitute for a continental front. Meanwhile the absence of such a front remains a serious thorn in the side of Anglo-Soviet relations.

The Diplomatic Front

The second aspect of the problem is the diplomatic. It relates to war aims and the question of postwar frontiers.

As already revealed in The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Stalin made it plain to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden when he visited Moscow last December that the Soviets intend to demand what they consider strategic frontiers which will enable them to maintain the security of the U. S. S. R.

It is now an open secret, talked about fairly freely in London, that Russia intends to retake from Germany all the Baltic territories occupied by Soviet troops earlier in the war.

A leading article in The Times of London last week end, discussing Soviet intentions, says: "These nowhere go beyond the territories embodied in the Soviet union when Hitler marched against it last June." It goes on to say: "They are in no way incompatible with that of security in Europe which the framers of the Atlantic Charter sought to ensure. They are indeed conditions of it."

Thus The Times indorses the view, very widely held here, that the Allies ought to agree to the Soviets again taking over Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and a portion of Finland, including the Karelian Isthmus, as well as naval bases on Finnish soil in the Baltic.

Russia Awaits Reply

The diplomatic situation seems to be that Mr. Eden, when these demands were presented to him by Mr. Stalin in December, promised to put them up to the Cabinet and convey his reply back to Moscow after consultations on the point between London and Washington.

No reply has been sent so far despite the fact that this was nearly three months ago. And, as The Times editorial points out, this delay must be hard for the Russians

Ambassador John G. Winant is believed to be discussing this problem with President Roosevelt during his visit to Washington. The American decision is understood here to be bound up with the fact that the United States, Canada, Australia, and Britain need Russian help in Siberia, just as the Soviets would welcome an Allied offensive against Germany in the West.

Vladivostok, at the southeastern tip of Siberia, forms the most favorable base for bombing attacks against Japan and the Soviets are believed to have large numbers of submarines in the Pacific which could be a great help to the Allies.

Thus there is mutual ground for an agreement on these two main aspects of the problem of Soviet relations.

There are other difficulties of course, such as the question of whether the Soviets want to communize the whole of Europe after the war and the wider problem of Soviet co-operation in postwar recognition generally.

The Cripps Viewpoint

The only light on this subject so far is that thrown by Sir Stafford Cripps, new Lord Privy Seal, who, since his return from Moscow has made several speeches embodying his conviction that Mr. Stalin does not intend to try to impose the Communist regime on the rest of Europe. His view appears to be that Mr. Stalin will insist on strategically defensible frontiers in Europe, both in the Baltic and in the Balkans, including free access to the Mediterranean through a neutralized Dardanelles, and will then turn inward and eastward to the task of building up Russia and Siberia.

The question of Russia's part in the reorganization of Europe remains equally vague, except for an indication given in a communiqué published at the time of Mr. Eden's visit, which went fairly far toward pledging Soviet support for reorganizing the peace of Europe on a permament basis and preventing Germany from starting another war.

Mr. Stalin's ideas as to how this will be done can only be guessed at. He is understood to have given the Polish Premier General Wladyslaw Sikorski assurances that he believes in strengthening and enlarging Poland at the expense of Germany—particularly in East Prussia and Silesia.

There is also some reason to believe he hopes that Hungary and Czechoslovakia can be strongly linked eventually into a bloc between Russia and Western Europe.

Beyond that, however, little is known, and proponents of a new political agreement urge that these obscurities should be clarified as soon as possible.

Russia to Protect Own Feed Record

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 14

Soviet Russia has moved to increase production of livestock of all kinds to maintain its record set in this war, of being the first nation to feed all of its fighters itself.

An official decree boosted quotas for livestock production on collective farms in these proportions: Cattle, 16,935,000 for 1942 against 13,361,000 in 1941; sheep and goats, 50,260,000 against 39,167,000; hogs, 5,800,000 against 4,224,000, and horses, 8,320,000, with no 1941 figure available.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—The question of whether the time may not be ripe to negotiate a political agreement between Britain, the United States, and Russia is being discussed in diplomatic circles here. Certainly from the viewpoint of repercussions throughout Europe the moment seems to have come for a new pact.

Both the Allies and the Soviet Union have something to ask and something to offer. Favorable soil exists for a satisfactory bargain. There is not the slightest doubt that many continental countries would welcome such a bargain.

The possibility of Communism invading Western Europe is to many good Europeans almost as dire a prospect as the perpetuation of Nazi hegemony over the continent—and this goes for many outside of Europe too.

Concerned Over Soviet

Inside Europe the Poles, Yugoslavs and French among the people hostile to the Axis, the Spaniards, Portuguese, Swedes and Turks among the neutrals, and the Hungarians, Rumanians, Finns and Italians among the enemies of the United Nations are all particularly susceptible to the fear of Russian or Communistic aggression or both.

To all these an Anglo-American-Russian agreement defining postwar roles and stressing their determination to stick together not only during but also after war would have an electrical effect.

Cohesive planning is to most observers here especially vital at this moment when Hitler is known to be straining every muscle of the German race to train it for the spring offensive. It is imperative to reassure the Turks and Swedes—the former because the signs point to the possibility of Hitler's marching across the Dardanelles, thus threatening the Suez Canal as well as the Caucasus; and Sweden because the Swedes lie between the two weakest links in the Axis chain, Finland and Norway.

Reassurances Needed

The certainty of postwar collaboration on a reasonable basis between the United States, the British Commonwealth, and the U. S. S. R. would reassure both the Turks and Swedes at a moment when both are under considerable diplomatic pressure from Germany.

This is particularly the case with the Turks since a bomb exploded near Nazi Ambassador Franz von Papen.

It is clear that the Turks think the perpetrators of the outrage were certain Russians, one of whom, according to messages published here from Ankara, took refuge in the Soviet Consulate, but who now appears to have been surrendered to the Turkish authorities.

The incident may have serious repercussions unless it is swiftly countered. The Turks believe someone was deliberately trying to embroil them with the Germans and they do not want to be embroiled.

They are determined to give the Germans no excuse for attacking them, though there is good reason to believe they will defend themselves if an attack comes. But only if they are assured that an Allied victory will not mean Russian control of the Dardanelles.

These are some of the reasons why diplomatic obesrvers here hope there will soon be a broadly-based politico-military agreement whereby the chief members of the United Nations reaffirm their unity and loyalty toward one another and to their junior partners and define the respective spheres of action in reorganizing the world when the war is over.

Head of Private Army Yields Few Of Many Titles

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, March 14—The only man in Britain who has the right to maintain his own private army has been doing regular turns as a Home Guard sentry at Whitehall but has decided to relinquish several of his fanciest military titles.

This was announced in the Official Gazette without giving a reason for the decision.

The Duke of Atholl is dropping his jobs as Colonel and Commandant of the Royal Artillery, Honorary Colonel of the Black Watch Regiment and Honorary Colonel of the Camerons. He retains, however, 19 heriditary titles.

All able-bodied men of the Duke's own army rush to join up with Britain's other fighting men when the nation goes to war but in peacetime his 200 soldiers are mobilized once a year for the Atholl gathering.

The right to maintain an army was conferred in 1845 by Queen Victoria. The Duke would be the ruler of the Isle of Man if an ancestor had not sold that privilege to the crown a couple of hundred years ago.

Danish Minister Accepts Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—The Danish Minister in London, Count Eduard Reventlow, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Association of Free Danes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Gustav Rasmussen, counselor of the Danish Legation, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Danish Council in Great Britain. Count Reventlow informed the Danish Government shortly after the signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact that he could no longer take instructions from Copenhagen. A similar stand was taken by the Danish Ambassador to the United States, Henrik de Kaufmann.

Cripps Stirs Britons to New Efforts

Sound note needed for revitalizing Parliament and assuring public of better world to come.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—British acclamation of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India is tempered only by acute realization of how serious it is to spare him from London in the present situation.

For impact of Sir Stafford on British politics and policy has been profound, considering the few weeks that have passed since he returned from Moscow and told Britons he found that they were not braced for the war like the Russians.

Most observers here to a greater or lesser extent realized then that the country wasn't showing the same purposeful vigor of post-Dunkirk days. There was sense of frustration. Parliament seemed to have lost touch with the public, and the Cabinet with Parliament.

Why weren't Prime Minister Churchill's powers of rallying the nation in adversity sufficient this time? The great expansion of the theaters of war was in fact occupying the Premier in military affairs, consisting in apparently endless setbacks, to the neglect of the home front.

Symbol of Better World

The British masses wanted a new symbol that it was fighting for a better world, and required tangible evidence of an immediate new drive to eliminate outworn prejudices and privileges which were still felt to be sand in the works both of Whitehall and of the crumbling outposts of Empire alike. It was into this breach that Sir Stafford stepped with accurate timing.

He was the only new member taken into Mr. Churchill's reorganized War Cabinet. In his first speech as Leader of the House of Commons he sounded a new note of realism and austerity. He promised social justice in return for greater effort. Much of what he promised has been promised before, but he gave the impression that ideas would now become actions.

Needed Note Struck

Already Sir Stafford has revitalized Parliament by his presence on the front bench. He struck just the note that was wanted when he told the Commons in his first speech:

"I shall regard my position as Leader of the House as having for its object the interpretation of views of the House to the War Cabinet and also the views of the War Cabinet to the House."

The order in which he placed those objects was cheered by the MP's as an indication that Sir Stafford realized what had become Parliament's chief lack.

The British nation as a whole is well in the mood to respond to new influences. It eagerly awaited tangible results from the new urgency in Parliament. And just as Sir Stafford packs his bags for India there has come a crop of new measures on the home front which suggests that the fruits of this new sense of urgency and austerity are beginning to appear.

Legal and Economic Changes

1. Drastic new steps to curb the black market, with penalties up to 14 years in jail, and even in certain circumstances complete reversal of British legal practice in favor of the French tradition which held the culprit guilty until he proved himself innocent.

2. A further tightening of food economies to save shipping space: No white bread after April 6 and less fancy cakes and sweets.

3. A warning of a further cut in clothes coupons and speeding up of plans for standardized suits and costumes.

4. An immediate cut in gasoline quotas and abolition of pleasure motoring after the end of June. Gasoline only to be allowed private motorists in special circumstances, which is estimated to mean the removal of another 500,000 of the automobiles still left on the roads.

5. A curtailment in horse racing, dog racing, and boxing contests, bringing them to a mere fraction of the peacetime level.

6. New powers to conscript civilians for the Home guard in the Southern England area.

Other win-the-war cuts just announced include further withdrawals of passenger trains. While it is still stated to be Government policy not to make total war become total misery, the new measures will have such far-reaching effect on the life of this country as to convince most persons that the Cabinet has at last rightly judged the mood of the great majority of the nation and is acting accordingly.

While all the changes cannot be attributed to Sir Stafford, their cumulative appearance in such a short time after he joined the Cabinet causes them to be inevitably associated with the dynamic impact on the administration of the man whom it is now deemed necessary to snatch away from the home front for a mountainous task abroad.

Speculation as to time of Sir Stafford's absence varies from a few weeks to more than three months. And questions are being aswed here today: "Can the momentum only just started up by Sir Stafford be maintained without his personal direction." "Will Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden be an adequate spokesman in place of Mr. Churchill or Sir Stafford in a reawakened Commons?" The query to such questions is likely to depend on whether the course of the war prompts any new political crisis.

Impact Goes Far

The impact of Sir Stafford goes far wider than the home front. It has produced an inevitable link between Britain and the Soviet, for his belief in Russia is second only to his belief in the soundness of the British Parliamentary system.

He has started successfully to interpret the British to the Russians and vice versa. Moreover he believes in the eventual democratic evolution of the Russian system.

Parliament seems to have been revitalized by his presence on the front bench and by the earnestness with which he has set about the task of inspiring this country with a new urgency, a new sense of realism and sacrifice.

Misdirected Exertion Seen

Sir Stafford is thus being snatched away from the home front just when his presence here seems vitally important, for there is no denying the concern that is being caused just now by the examples of lack of vigor and misdirected exertion which are holding back Britain from maximum effort.

The feeling in Commons today is thus a mixture of approval that the very best man for the job is being sent to India but also of concern at his leaving Westminster. Moreover, there was a certain sense of disappointment that the Government is once again postponing the announcement of its plans for India.

At the same time there was a warm sendoff for Sir Stafford on his mission. The Commons appeared to accept Mr. Churchill's plea that no word would be spoken and no debate held, either here or in India, which would add to Sir Stafford's burden or lessen the prospects of a good result from his mission.

Generous Credit Given

Sir Stafford already has been afforded the largest share of credit for the new approach to India. His presence in the British Cabinet is accepted as an assurance that a new deal will be sought for the British Commonwealth. In general the aspirations of the British people today are not clearly defined, but they are nonetheless real and vital.

This accords with the British nation's practice to support statesmen most likely to effect reform rather than to attempt to plan the reform itself.

If there should be more days of close personal danger like Dunkirk and Coventry, the British will doubtless once again rely on Mr. Churchill's bulldog resolution.

In the meantime under present circumstances, with immediate danger less apparent, people require a more forward-looking stimulus—that is what Sir Stafford can give and that is why it is hard to spare him just now.

Associated Press

Anglo-American Understanding

Sir Stafford Cripps seems pleased over his duties in the British Cabinet, and so does Miss Kathleen Harriman, daughter of the American lend-lease Administrator, Mr. W. Averell Harriman.

Canadian Casualties Reported at 4,140

OTTAWA, March 14 (CP) — Casualty lists of the Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force show a total of 1,857 killed, 466 missing and 1,817 taken prisoner, it was reported in the House of Commons March 12.

Vast War Material Exports Leaving Canada for Overseas

OTTAWA, March 14 (CP)—Canadian weapons are playing an increasingly important part in the battle of Russia, with Canadian exports to that country valued at almost $4,000,000, in February against $2,743,000 in January, Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon announced March 12.

Munitions of war from "the great Canadian arsenal" are flowing to 26 United Nations at increasing speed, the Minister said in a statement.

Indicative of Canadian support given nations fighting Japan, Germany and Italy were goods valued at $6,730,000 sent to India in February, $4,902,000 to Australia, $17,000,000 to Egypt and $3,297,000 to Iraq, all representing sharp advances over previous exports to these countries.

Canadian tanks are in action against German forces in Russia while weapons from the Dominion are used by British forces all over the Far East. Among the first arms sent to China by the United Nations were Bren guns from Canada.

Mr. MacKinnon said total exports for February were valued at $166,519,000 or $16,000,000 more than in January and about $67,000,000 more than in February last year. Goods sent to the United Kingdom were valued at $59,282,000 or $4,296,000 more than in January.

"Bren guns, other guns, tanks, tractors, universal carriers and other carriers of all descriptions needed in war are going to the battlefronts and are being accompanied by huge quantities of food for the men and women who are manning the defences of civilization," Mr. MacKinnon said.

"The February volume of $20,886,000 in motorized equipment exported reflected Canada's war industry in that direction.

"The quantity sent abroad was three times the output of a year ago. Other necessities, food being notable, also showed great increases.

"It is satisfactory to know that the important commodity of cheese to Great Britain increased from $172,000 a year ago to $1,703,000 last month."

Canadian Paper

MONTREAL, March 14—Great Britain is getting its entire supply of newsprint, carton boards and gummed kraft paper from Canadian and Newfoundland mills, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and the Newsprint Association of Canada announced March 12.

In addition, 65 per cent of wood pulp requirements and the greater part of the building boards and kraft liner boards supply comes from Canada and Newfoundland, the Association said.

Before the war started, the United Kingdom obtained the bulk of its wood pulp supplies, amounting to 1,500,000 tons annually, from nearby Scandinavian mills.

Polish 'Chutists Decorate French

NEW YORK (CBS)—The leader of the Polish parachutists in Britain has decorated French parachutists at a Franco-Polish military review, at which the chief of staff of the French Air Forces, Col. Luguet, stressed that "we cannot win without one another," the British Radio reported.

Here is the text of the radiocast, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station:

"At a Franco-Polish military review the Corps of French Parachutists in Great Britain has been decorated witn the cross of the Polish parachutists.

"Thanking the leader of the Polish parachutists for this demonstration of Franco-Polish solidarity, Col. Luguet, chief of staff of the Free French Air Forces, declared: 'The thought which inspires us in this brotherhood of arms is that we cannot win without one another, that is to say that we will win a common victory.'"

DOGS AID AMERICA IN WAR WORK

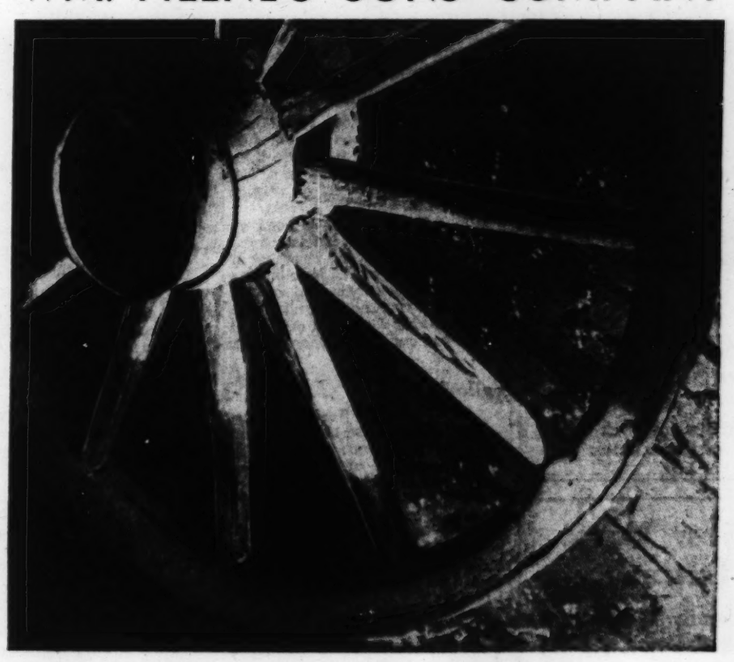
In various important branches of war service, dogs are valiantly aiding humanity.

Are YOU Repaying that Debt?

You can help this Society in its humane effort to stop the cruelty of vivisection. YOUR OWN beloved pet could be a victim. Doesn't that suggest contributing NOW? This Society is dependent on dues, donations and bequests.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
Dept. M, 6 Park St., Boston, Mass.
Active Membership $5
Associate Membership $1
(includes subscription to our monthly magazine (Dogs in war work, featured in March issue))
Send FREE Literature ☐
Enroll me as an .....Member ☐
NAME.....
STREET.....
CITY.....

WM. FILENE'S SONS COMPANY



The hub of the Hub

SAVE YOUR CAR AND TIRES. Use the "El" — come by train. If it's rainy or snowy, come all the way under cover.

Convenient, too, our Branch Shops located all over New England. Famous Filene service, Filene trained salespeople, Filene quality and value in Worcester, Wellesley, Winchester, Belmont, Falmouth, Hyannis, Magnolia, South Hadley, Laconia, N. H., Northampton, York Harbor, and Portland, Maine.

Just as any true Bostonian believes Boston the hub of the universe, so we at Filene's think of our store as the hub of Boston. Physically, we are. Located at the junction of our two great rapid transit lines, this great "crossroads store" stands conveniently accessible from every quarter of greater Boston. Just 10 minutes from Harvard Square, 14 from Everett, 16 from Ashmont, 16 from Forest Hills and a mere 25 from Mattapan, Watertown Square or the Waverley section of Belmont by trains that let you off practically inside the store . . . an added convenience which comes in very handy during inclement weather—a very important convenience in these days of tire and automobile conservation.

But the convenience of Filene's is not all by courtesy of the Boston Elevated. Any person in good credit standing is eligible for a convenient Filene Charge Account. Our Renowned Mail and Telephone service is surpassed by no other New England concern. Our Service Departments—watch repairs, hosiery repairs, shoe repairs, cleansing, fur storage, barber shop, lending library—are all sources of pride, while three restaurants and two beauty salons on the premises are conveniences a tired woman shopper can really appreciate. This listing is by no means the complete balance sheet of conveniences we have developed to make your shopping easier . . . more enjoyable. It completely omits the thousands of little impromptu acts of convenience by members of our organization daily. It does, however, present a few illustrative examples of our sincere efforts to always be . . .

LOCAL FILENE OPERATORS
FRAmingham 3483
SALem 2143
LYnn 3-1520
LAWrence 4554
DEDham 2006
WALtham 3581
WEYmouth 2690
CONcord, N. H. 1499
AND, OF COURSE
HUBbard 4250 'til 9 P. M. except Sundays

Conveniently yours, Filene's

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA
Ask Your Dealer for:
EUZOL GRAPE & MALT VINEGARS
EUZOL CLOUDY AMMONIA
EUZOL WASHING SODA, 3 LB. PKTS.
EUZOL BRASS POLISH
EUZOL FLOOR POLISH & STOEP REVIVER
EUZOL CARBOLINEUM
EUZOL SHEEP DIP
EUZOL SOFT SOAP
EUZOL SALAD & COOKING OILS
EUZOL WORCESTER SAUCE & CHUTNEY
"ROACHEND" INSECTICIDE
All are High Quality Products made by
Euzol Manufacturing Co.
Jacobs, Natal Phone 81725

SWITZERLAND
Milliet e Werner S.A.
MiWeSA
LUGANO-BELLINZONA-LOCARNO
CHIASSO-FAIDO
The reliable Stores for good quality. Hats, Gowns, etc.

SWITZERLAND
TÜRLER
ZÜRICH
Paradeplatz
BERNE
Marktgasse 27
(Watchmaker)

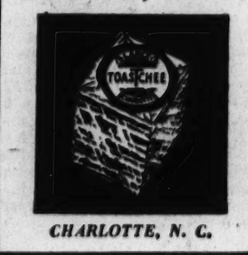
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

You'll save money at HANSFORD'S HANSFORD LTD
P. O. Box 974, Durban
Phone 56116 (3 lines)

New Beauty For Hair

home sizes for hair hands bath
10c-19c-39c
at druggists or "5 and 10"
favored at beauty and barber shops
Noonan's LEMON Shampoo

LANCE, INC.



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

War Does Something To British Reserve

Correspondent's Diary No. 3

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Winter 1942

Decidedly, the war has done something to these English!

Arriving very late at a large and rather formal luncheon given at Grosvenor House to Sir Archibald Sinclair, I stepped uneasily into my seat, muttering apologies to the lady on my right, and the gentleman on my left. As I bolted my canned grapefruit and dived swiftly into my potato soup in an embarrassed effort to catch up, the lady on my right, whom I sensed was in a vague uniform of some sort, entered into a lively conversation with me, to which I responded as best I could by polite grunts and grins between gulps.

Undiscouraged, she persevered, however, and in a few moments was telling me she was the Dowaged Lady Something or other—I didn't catch the name—that she thought the lunch was frightful for 6/6d.; that she and the second cook, whose name was Anne, had nearly all their meals now in the servants' quarters in the basement and would I come to dinner there sometime.

Obliged to rush off as soon as Sir Archibald had finished his speech, I muttered an apologetic good-by and forgot all about the incident. Tonight, however, the phone rang. It was the same Lady Something or other, and could I come to dinner tomorrow night. She added hastily that she'd tell me who'd be there so I could say I had an engagement if it didn't sound interesting: Then she rattled off a jumble of people ranging from what sounded like the Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty to a Polish musician who would play Bach to us afterward in return for a bed in the servants' cellar for the night. I hastened to accept.

And they say the British are reserved people, very difficult to get acquainted with!

Bombed Out

London, Spring, 1941

I was "bombed out" last night. Not quite a direct hit—but much too close a shave for comfort. I had been away all day (Saturday) inspecting the bomb damage at Coventry and Birmingham. An air-raid warning sounded about 8 o'clock, as our train was pulling into London.

I went straight to the flat in St. James's Street, and after washing up, took my tin hat, went downstairs to the door, thinking I'd pop out and get a bit of supper, as I had only had tea on the train.

I stopped just outside of the door of the flat, however, to talk with one of our roof-spotters, who had just been relieved, and was going off duty. As we stood there in the bright moonlight, the guns began to roar, and I stayed to watch the orange-red flashes of flame as the A. A. shells set up a heavy barrage.

Then we heard what sounded like a whole squadron of bombers straight overhead. We both backed into the doorway and as we did so I heard the whistling scream of a falling bomb. It seemed to continue for several seconds—certainly one of the most terrifying sounds ever conceived. I bolted down the stairway toward the basement, but there was no explosion, at least we heard none, though there were one or two more distant whistles.

As I came up the stairs, however, there was a terrific explosion, accompanied instantly by the crack and rattle of falling glass and plaster, which showered down on and about me. I had flung myself down on the stairs as the crash came, shielding my face. I had my tin hat on, so I was not much concerned about the falling glass and plaster; but I remember being distinctly worried that the lift would come crashing down just then.

So I slipped back into the basement to find the others all right, but coughing in the thick cloud of dust. In a moment or two I went back up, wondering a bit about incendiaries, but there was no sign of fire either up the staircase or outside, where the whole street seemed filled with the same thick fog of dust.

As I came back in, one of the fire-spotters came rushing down, calling for help, as the other watcher had been knocked out on the roof. I went up with him, crunching my way up through the thick film of broken glass on the stairs, through the attic and up a steep flight of ladder-stairs onto the roof. The planes were still overhead, and the guns were booming. The roof was narrow, steep, and littered with glass and stones that made me stumble and slip. In the moonlight I quickly saw the other watcher collapsed against the parapet. I never felt such a complete dead weight. He was so limp and for some reason so slippery it seemed impossible to get a grip and lift him.

The other spotter who had called me up was a small, rather frail person who was game enough but not strong enough to be much help. Finally after what seemed ages, we got the man across the roof, in the door, and down the first steep flight of stairs. I remember getting very annoyed with my tin helmet, which kept slipping forward over my face. Ultimately I dragged the limp figure into the lift—which we now discovered was running all right—and took him down to the hall near the front door. It was evident at once, in the light there, that it was all up. The manager of the flat had gone for an ambulance, which came after about half an hour. Meantime a warden and a medical officer had come in and agreed there was nothing to be done.

The bomb—a big one, probably a 1,000 pounder—had hit an adjacent building. After a rest and a sip of tea, which was doubly welcome as I had missed dinner, I went up later to my room. Even the few guarded glances I could take with a flash-light left no doubt it was uninhabitable. This morning I saw just how bad it was.

The floor and furniture was thick with broken glass, and there were several big bowlders and smaller stones scattered about the room. One large rock was lying on my bed, which was also completely covered with glass and dirt. Looking out of the window, I could see why. The bomb had landed just opposite my room, not more than 20 yards away, perhaps less. The building, a big block of service flats, was a complete wreck.

How does it feel to be bombed. It feels, for the first brief moment when all is crash and chaos, as if the world, your world, is collapsing senselessly about you and on top of you. Of course, I wasn't really bombed—only "bombed out." But it was bad enough. No more, thank you.

Sailor's Life

London, Spring, 1941.

A letter I received today from an English friend gives an unusually intimate glimpse of what it's like to be drafted into the Royal Navy and assigned to duty aboard a destroyer. It says in part:

"I should like to be able to write you an interesting letter about my progress, but I am not able to say what I do or where I do it or when I do it.

"I can, however, assure you that there could scarcely be a more effective introduction to the Navy in war than a first trip or series of trips in a not-particularly-modern destroyer in mid-winter.

"I have got accustomed now to all manner of things I could never in my wildest dreams imagine myself taking as a matter of course. I am now quite used to impossible hours, to snatching a few hours sleep in curious places and attitudes, to waking up in any required space of time; I am used to being soaked by sea water and being unable to do anything about it. I am used to eating everything with only a knife, or only a spoon.

"Life on a destroyer would, indeed, in wartime be quite impossible if it were not for the comradeship among the men. It is so hard that inharmony would make it so that we would just give up. So we have harmony. And thus we find we are all right. In fact, although I don't like overcrowding, foul air, bad weather, cold, lack of sleep, or crude eating any more than the next man, I can honestly say I am quite happy here. It isn't what one goes through that makes hardship so much as the way one goes through it!"

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Dayton Markets
12
Super Markets to Serve You
Locations on Back Cover of Phone Book

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

STANDARD
Furniture Company
Everything for the Home
Carpets—Rugs—Radios
Complete House Furnishers
520 Hogan Street 'Phone 5-3769
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
of Jacksonville
Complete Banking Service
A Financial Stronghold
Member Federal Reserve System
51 W. Forsyth Street
TEL. 5-3300

1867 1942

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

Cartoons in the News of the Week

WHY DO YOU ALWAYS BRING UP THAT SUBJECT JUST WHEN I'M THE BUSIEST?
-THAT'S THE ONLY TIME YOU EVER SEEM TO PAY ATTENTION
EUROPEAN GOULASH
LIBYAN STEW
INDIA
FAR EAST
ENGLAND
EVANS

Evans, Columbus Dispatch

Until Those Apron Strings

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Something Else to Remember

Sweigert and Neil Hitt, San Francisco Chronicle

Civilian Salute

Filipino Guerrillas Loom As Bar to Japanese Conquest

By Walter Robb
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Filipino guerrilla fighting such as that reported recently to have driven a Japanese force back 40 miles, probably is not unusual. For the action was in the province of Abra, where there are some remarkable Filipino leaders and where the topography, entirely mountainous, favors guerrilla warfare. Bangued, provincial Capital, where the movement seems to have started, is a town of only 15,000 inhabitants.

However, 25,000 Tinguians are here to be reckoned with—a tribe worth knowing. Other thousands in the population are of mixed Tinguian blood.

Former Governor Borbon stands out among the political leaders. He is an old fighter of high courage and character; he is also a lawyer and recently was provincial prosecuting attorney, or fiscal, of the neighborhood province of Ilokos Norte.

Of wider influence than Governor Borbon is Quintin Paredes, member of the Philippine Legislature and formerly Philippine Commissioner Resident at Washington, as well as Secretary of Justice in the Philippine Cabinet.

An Abra leader of another type is the principal of the agricultural school at Lagangilang. This Ilokano teacher saw that Lagangilang needed such a school, so he founded it and built it up without appropriations for it but with money he and his boys could get for their garden and field products. When the invasion came it already was one of the best special schools in the Philippines.

Such an educator and his students, who may not be in the Army with Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Bataan Peninsula, would be rebellious against a Japanese invasion and probably would join guerrillas. General MacArthur will not have overlooked the potentialities of the situation—he must have sent these Abra men at least some small arms. Their own communities will see to their keep. It will be easy for them to evade the Japanese, and to strike the enemy at bad advantage for him.

It is possible that Americans are in the movement. United Brethern missionaries may be among them. They had medical and educational missions through the region, even a high school for Kalingas at Lubuagan; and very practically, they had attacked poverty and agrarian usury with co-operatives—some for the marketing of crops, some for pulling members out of debt. Intrepid Americans, and resourceful besides, they are likely to be doing their bit in Abra and Ilokos.

Head of the mission is Dr. Howard W. Widdoes, at San Fernando, Union, up the coast a bit from Lingayen—a place where Japanese forces landed and destroyed oil-storage installations of two of our oil companies that supplied northern Luzon gasoline. Dr. and Mrs. Widdoes have been at San Fernando 40 years; their hospital serves Union in lieu of a provincial hospital and is patronized by all. Their weekly newspaper is the Ilokanos' leading periodical. A linguist, many years ago Dr. Widdoes gave the Ilokanos a translation of the Bible.

Dr. and Mrs. Widdoes, it is expected, will not take a Japanese invasion sitting down. Neither would their younger colleagues, seeing their promising schools at Kiangan and Lubuagan go to smash. Between Filipinos and Americans the situation may become very troublesome to Japanese garrisons and patrols.

The Tinguians of Abra and Ilokos are of a Malay blend resembling the Burmese of India. They are tall, their skin is quite fair, their features aquiline. Many have accepted Christianity in recent generations, others are pagan animists with interesting customs and traditions. The men wear turbans and long trousers, and their principal native weapons are head axes and long lances. Many soldiers of this race are enlisted in the Philippine Scouts.

The other 75,000 inhabitants of Abra are nearly all Ilokanos, the Philippines' most industrious people whose heroes of freedom number quite out of proportion with the numerical position of Ilokanos in the country's whole population. As fighters, particularly for what belongs to them, and their liberty, they need not bow even to Tinguians. But the Tinguian may be the fiercer-looking fighter, because of his long hair.

Collier's Weekly 10 Cents Copy With May 9 Issue

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company said that Collier's weekly magazine would advance its single copy price from 5 to 10 cents, and the yearly subscription rate from $2 to $3 effective with the May 9 issue. The Curtis Publishing Company, publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, and MacFadden publications, publishers of Liberay, previously announced similar increases because of rising paper costs.

Technocracy Using War Phase As Premise for a Comeback

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Technocracy, about which America heard so much in 1932-33, is attempting a comeback today. Its adherents are utilizing the national need for all-out war production as a major argument for their proposed "functional" state ruled by engineers.

Financially, technocracy appears to have staged something of a renaissance since the days of 1933, when its popularity, as a panacea for America's economic ills, dwindled and its leaders lost the backing of Columbia University and widely-known professors of engineering and industry. They are now able to maintain a small suite of offices and, a week ago, published a full-page advertisement in a New York newspaper.

Howard Scott, the engineer who once manufactured wax polish in a small New Jersey factory, continues as leader of Technocracy, Inc. Explaining the organization's proposals and progress in his offices at 155 East Forty-fourth Street, he said New York is "continental headquarters," with a membership, organized into "sections," extending from coast to coast.

Mr. Scott and his adherents now seek to mobilize a "disciplined" organization, and have chosen "technocracy gray" as distinctive color for their pamphlets, automobiles and clothing. Their program, designed to transform North America into a "technate" ruled by skill, is more formalized, authoritarian version than that advocated in the early '30s.

Although labeled a "crackpot theory" by many economists and "akin to the pension panaceas" by others, technocracy continues to prophesy the downfall of the "price system" and to call for its replacement by a technologically-run commonwealth. In this commonwealth, according to technocracy's spokesmen and pamphlets, such things as political parties, labor unions and even the Presidency and Congress will pass away, being "nonessential," and the North American continent, including apparently Canada and Mexico, with or without their approval, will be run in the materialistic manner of a highly efficient factory by men who have risen to leadership through sheer managerial and technical ability.

At the moment, however, Technocracy, Inc., is making its bid for new members with a carefully drawn demand for "total conscription" for America. Published over a year ago as a plan for national defense in the organization's own magazine, the program was set forth in a full-page advertisement on March 8.

Other full-page advertisements, appearing in a Seattle, Wash., newspaper and elsewhere in the West and inserted by local technocracy chapters, have urged that Mr. Scott be appointed director of the war conscription program.

The proposal calls for "total conscription" by the Government of men and women over 18 years of age, of banks and insurance companies, of transportation and communication systems, public utilities, all manufacturing industries, all mining, export and import trade, and all patents and inventions. All such activities, it proposes, shall be "unified under a technological command of the whole."

As a measure of national safety, it calls for abolishment of all foreign-language publications and radio programs and all foreign-language newspapers and hyphenated American organizations.

A final specification adds that the program would remain in force "not longer than six months" after the war's end.

Commenting on this, Mr. Scott said, however, that it would then be up to the people to decide whether they wished the total conscription to continue. It was commented in other quarters that if the program carried over into peacetime, with Mr. Scott at the helm, the foundations for a technocratic America would have been laid.

The new technocracy in its published statements calls for the liquidation of America's "pro-fascists" and claims to have nothing in common with fascism, communism, social credit, the Townsend Plan or the League for Social Justice, holding that they all retain the essential mechanics of the outmoded price system.

Bill Doubles Army-Navy Pay

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—If Congress passes a measure approved unanimously yesterday by a Senate Committee, the Army's buck privates and the Navy's apprentice seamen will get $42 a month, instead of the $21 they now receive at the start of their service.

In addition, noncommissioned officers in the Army will get pay boosts. The bill also provides that men in the Navy, Coast Guard, Marines and Geodetic Survey who hold ranks equivalent to Army noncoms shall receive equal pay, but the sponsor of the measure, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, explained that the chief effect of the bill will be on the Army, because the Navy pay in many classifications is already well above the Army level.

Other provisions of the measure would raise Second Lieutenants and Ensigns from $1,500 to $1,800 a year, and grant higher subsistence allowances for all commissioned officers, according to their rank.

Here's how the enlisted men would be affected:

Buck prvts.	$21	(1st 4 months) $42
First Class prvts.	48	48
Corporals	64	66
Sergeants	70	78
Staff Sergeants	82	96
Technical Sergts.	94	114
Master Sergts.	136	138

These increases would apply also to equivalent grades in the Navy and other services.

Senator Johnson estimated that it would increase annual pay expenses by about $268,186,000.

F. B. I. Presses Alien Roundup

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (AP)—The third roundup of aliens in California jailed more than 200 Japanese and 17 Germans. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said the arrests were continuing today.

A midnight count listed 192 Japanese in custody in Los Angeles, 16 in San Diego, seven in Fresno, and 17 Germans in San Francisco.

Most of the Japanese arrested were Buddhist priests and teachers in Japanese language schools, which had been closed since December. The Dies Committee charged recently that textbooks teaching fealty to Japan had been substituted for State-approved books. Japanese children attended public schools by day, Japanese classes at night.

One of the priests arrested here was Taigaku Uyeshima, head of a Buddhist organization mentioned by the Dies Committee.

Harold Nathan, F. B. I. chief at San Diego, said Japanese arrested there had taught subversive doctrines.

In San Francisco, Nat J. L. Pieper, F. B. I. agent in charge, reported "the persons taken into custody are definitely considered dangerous."

San Francisco agents seized Bund membership books, Nazi propaganda, swastika flags, and miniature figures of Hitler.

Two previous roundups netted some 700 aliens, most of them Japanese.

Raids in Southwest

RATON, N. M., March 14 (AP)—An unspecified number of enemy aliens and a large amount of contraband were seized in raids here by federal and local officers directed by D. A. Bryce, F. B. I. Special Agent.

A Rocky Mountain tunnel for the main transcontinental line of the Santa Fe Railroad is near Raton.

'Flight Strips' Beside Roads Being Built for Army Pilots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—If you see an Army warplane suddenly landing beside you along some deserted country road, don't jump and don't tell anybody. The pilot will be making use of one of the numerous "flight strips" which soon will dot the entire country providing emergency airfields for America's rapidly expanding military air force.

To be built by public roads administration in co-operation with the Army air forces, the "flight strip" will consist of a runway from 3,000 to 8,000 feet long and not more than 150 feet wide. In addition at least 75 feet of terrain will be cleared on each side. Little more is involved than the widening of highway rights-of-way or the establishment of definite lines of demarcation between highway and strip.

According to Lieut Col. Stedman S. Hanks, these strips will "furnish dispersal points for aircraft, to alleviate the crowding of our main air bases and lessen the risk of large-scale bombing losses caused by excessive concentration of aircraft."

Several foreign countries are constructing similar strips to provide additional facilities around airports to bolster routes to American defense outposts.

Thunder Birds Fly

Indian legends frequently speak of great thunder birds that darken the sky with the spread of their wings. Thunder birds of another, and more practical, nature are now familiar sights to the Indians of certain tribes in an out-of-the-war area of New Mexico, for the United States Army now operates one of the world's largest airports there for the training of four-engine bomber pilots.

On a broad desert, overlooking an irrigated valley and overhung by mountains, this airport has one paved runway two miles long and two others, partly paved, which are being extended to the same length. With the assistance of officials and pilots of Transcontinental & Webster Air, Inc., the Army is training the five-man flight crews which will be ferrying the huge bombers to United Nation fronts.

At the beginning, the instruction was limited to military personnel, but on Feb. 1 qualified civilians were included. They are given civil service status by the Federal Government and are paid $3,600 a year, with automatic monthly pay increases. The United States is determined that the big bombers shall get to the spots where they can strike real blows at the Axis.

Officer Material

The Army estimates that of the approximately 1,000,000 class 3-A draft registrants who were deferred for dependency only at least 150,000 are suitable as prospective officers. And the Army wants them. It has worked out a plan whereby such a person, provided he is Class 1-A material except for dependency, can volunteer for officer training.

If he successfully passes the preliminary test, the volunteer officer candidate will be inducted and will be commissioned a second lieutenant after some six months in training. If the applicant is not chosen as an officer candidate at the end of four months' service, he may request relief from active duty, be transferred to the enlisted reserve and be eligible for duty when Class 3-A registrants of his community are called for induction.

Burlap Corner

The Army Engineer Corps has a "corner" on burlap and osnaburg. Sufficient quantities of these two materials already have been purchased by the Corps' Supply Division to go more than eight times around the world and will be used for making sandbags and camouflage.

The sandbags are being produced at the rate of more than a million a day and will be used by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and perhaps by the Office of Civilian Defense. The Corps of Engineers and other combat forces will use them for field fortifications, gun emplacement protection, barricades, and trench fortification. In cities, they are used to protect buildings, to construct air-raid shelters, and to form barricades in case of attack.

Prisoner Bureau

Anyone wishing any information on Americans captured or interned by the enemy should address their inquiries to:

Information Bureau, American Section
Office of the Provost Marshal General
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Established jointly by the War and Navy Departments, the Prisoners of War Information Bureau and the Alien Enemy Information Bureau have been set up to collect and disseminate information on civilian or military Americans held by the foe. The two Bureaus expect to exchange information with enemy countries through the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, Switzerland, in accordance with the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929.

It is hoped that information channel will soon be operating satisfactorily.

Out to Country Estate Go Riches in Metropolitan's Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—In order to protect some of its priceless treasures, the heritage of past ages, from the possibility of damage or destruction in air raids, the Metropolitan Museum of Art is sending 10,000 of its most valuable exhibits to a country estate about 100 miles from New York City, it is learned here today. The identity and location of the building used for storing outstanding objects from each department of the Museum is not disclosed.

The objects being "exiled" are selected not alone for their intrinsic value, but also for their stylistic and historical worth, it is said. Some pieces of valuable jewelry and other small precious objects have been deposited in various bank vaults of the City and other materials have been stored in the basement of the Museum.

The value of materials already sent from the Museum is estimated at "many millions of dollars." Small "temporarily removed" cards in cases and on walls of all wings of the Museum give visible evidence of the transfer of items to a safer area.

If the country place already leased is not large enough to house the amount of art objects the Museum is sending to safety, other retreats for its wealth from the past will be leased or obtained on loan from private persons. Some of the objects sent to the country estate may be brought back for special exhibitions.

"The items stored are the most important pieces in every department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," a spokesman declared. "They could be a nucleus of a great museum if something should happen to the New York structure and contents. We wish to emphasize, however, that since the Museum contains 500,000 items from all ages and civilizations, there will still be plenty of things to see."

Windows on the main floor of the Museum are being boarded in as protection against bombing raids. Regular air raid drills to clear galleries of visitors have been held, and, in case of a raid, the public and personnel will be taken to the basement of the big marble structure.

Malta's Rock Withstands Blitz

Wide World-Associated Press

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Rock shelters—the best in the world—are helping the Maltese stand up under the Axis' non-stop blitz.

Thanks to the fact that construction started seven years ago, at the time of the Ethiopian crisis, there now are shelters for the bulk of the 273,000 population.

Some of the shelters now in use were begun long before that, however. One was dug by Turkish slaves 200 years ago and used by the Knights of Malta as an ammunition storehouse.

A comforting thing about the Malta shelter system is also the convenience of locations. There is small danger of being caught in a street by a raid, for usually there's a shelter only a few steps away.

Another advantage in Malta is that the buildings, too, are made out of rock. There is almost no wooden construction; hence the buildings aren't vulnerable to fire bomb raids such as those which burned a great hole in the City of London.

The enemy, therefore, must drop high explosive bombs—and the thick tough rock walls stand a lot of pounding.

Malta's main defense against air attack is a concentration of anti-aircraft guns which throw up a terrific barrage whenever the enemy wings over vital objectives.

Busses Will Not Replace Trolleys for 'Duration'

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The Third Avenue Railway Company gave up today its plan to substitute busses for street cars on two city lines, due principally to the rubber shortage that has curtailed the supplies.

The company dropped its proposal after Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, telegraphed from Washington to the effect that the extended use of busses at this time "would be contrary to the public interest."

SUNSHINE FASHIONS
Budines
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resortwear at 3 Stores
MIAMI . MIAMI BEACH . WEST PALM BEACH

Francera Inc.
Corsets
NEGLIGEES
LINGERIE
NEW MIAMI BEACH ADDRESS
905 West 41st Street
16 East 52nd Street
NEW YORK CITY

Congress Displays Courage In Shaving Nonwar Costs

Continued from Page 1

ordinators" and "tug-of-war officials" whom Senator Byrd has unearthed were on the job before Dean Landis. The new Director is in process of geeting rid of all this

Sports Co-ordinators

In his latest searchlight examination of OCD personnel and policy, Senator Byrd has uncovered an attic full of "sports" co-ordinators attached to its Physical Fitness Division—a division which Dean Landis agrees has no place in civilian defense and which he believes he is about to shunt over to Paul V. McNutt.

These co-ordinators, it should be said, are listed as serving without pay and without expense money—and possibly without anything to do! Anyway Bernarr MacFadden, veteran publisher, hotel proprietor, and outdoors advocate, is down as National Co-ordinator of Walking and while he doubles as Co-ordinator of Hiking, Washington correspondents have heard or seen nothing that is being done in these fields.

Senator Byrd said that each co-ordinator is aided by assistants in the nine districts into which the country has been divided. The sports include baseball, football, basketball, paddleball, softball, codeball, handball, speedball, and volleyball. The co-ordinators are unpaid volunteers.

The sports and recreations range from squash rackets through ping-pong, badminton, weight lifting, bag punching, canoeing, bobsledding, camping, tug-of-war, archery, trap shooting, yachting, walking and so on, each under its co-ordinator.

A new investigating committee has been added to the long list of Congressional inquiries into various phases of the defense program already underway. A Military Affairs Subcommittee of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, headed by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, has been called into being and is authorized to undertake a large-scale investigation to find out "why our war production program is not progressing as it should be," or at least why so many people think it isn't.

Here are some of the questions to which the new Senate committee wants the answers:

Why are we not able to increase production of necessary military supplies more rapidly?

Why are men not drafted for work in defense industry?

Why does the Government permit existence of a policy of requiring men who desire to secure work in defense plant construction and in defense manufacturing industries to pay a certain sum to any person or organization in order to secure a job?

Why not place all defense plants on a 24 hour production basis?

Under war conditions and when boys are drafted and paid $21 a month, why is it necessary to pay wages at the rate of time and a half and double time for work in defense plant construction and operation?

Why should not defense plants operate 24 hours a day and on Sundays and on holidays?

What specific thing or things should or can be done to provide the 25 per cent increase in the defense output as demanded by Donald Nelson in his recent nation-wide radio address?

Senate Fight Looms

Public hearings will be started in a few days and top executives in War, Navy, War Production Board, and other departments will be summoned to testify.

The economies in the farm bill are not entirely secure. The Senate farm and economy blocs will have to fight it out and an effort will be made to get the Senate to reinstate the funds deleted by the House. The major economies in the bill were these:

$20,000,000 from the $45,000,000 loan authorization under the Farm Tenant Act.

$25,000,000 from the $50,319,557 provision for farm debt service, making and servicing of loans and other activities under supervision of the Farm Security Service.

$1,000,000 from the $2,500,264 provided for administrative expenses under the Farm Tenant Act.

Other cuts made by the House last week totaled $2,906,000.

A brisk controversy is expected in the Senate over the prohibition on below-parity sales of Government-held farm commodities, which despite President Roosevelt's opposition came through the House with only minor revisions.

American Bombers in Raw State

Wide World

Salvage Drives Afford Needed Materials

Workers in the New York City Department of Sanitation load tin cans salvaged for defense into a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad car for shipment to a plant which will reclaim the tin for making war material. Clarence A. Low, chairman of the committee which collected the discarded cans, told housewives that "100 pounds of cans will yield enough tin for a swooping American fighter plane—200 pounds will help send another powerful Army bomber over the enemy."

Role of AEF in Pacific Still Hidden in Secrecy

Continued from Page 1

activities under protection of the United States Navy.

The Japanese unquestionably were well aware of the significance of these attacks, as has been reflected in the redoubling of their efforts to consolidate their positions throughout Australasia before effective help could be provided from the United States.

When the history of this war can be written in considered and unbiased form, the achievements attained by the Japanese during the initial period of hostilities are going to be a record of brilliant military planning.

Their march southward from far away Japan has been attended by one success after another which have all been part and parcel of an intricate mosaic of careful planning.

The use that has been made of the Japanese Navy has been well integrated with the basic strategy evolved for Japan's war effort. So far as known, no modern vessel of the Japanese Navy has been exposed to enemy action. The Japanese have always had a penchant for making use of the older vessels in their fleet, and very probably all of their expeditionary forces which have moved with clock-like precision have largely been guarded by second-line craft.

Modern Ships Withheld?

In the meanwhile Japan's modern navy probably has been held ready to repel any attempt to throw heavy enemy forces against the homeland or into the China Sea.

The Japanese have consistently pulled the wool over the eyes of practically every interested authority in the United States.

They entered the fray with more men, planes, ships, and material than they had been credited with having. Their forces were poised to strike from strategic localities, and what was more, they possessed such an elaborate and accurate array of information concerning every beach head, country road, hill, fortification, inlet, bay, and military force, that when they struck, it came as a sledge-hammer blow. Their attacks were more or less simultaneously delivered over such a wide area that the defenders had no opportunity of rendering each other assistance.

At the outbreak of the war Japan had the tremendous advantage of exercising an initiative based on surprising an unprepared and totally complacent enemy, together with having superiority on the sea and in the air in the Far East. The one unknown quantity was how the United States Fleet would go about attempting to overcome this supremacy. The daring and perfectly timed raid on Pearl Harbor was projected to provide an answer to this question.

Japan is a nation from which has been drawn personnel for its armed forces which is fanatically patriotic to a degree bordering on frenzy. To them no task, no matter how forlorn the hope, is unacceptable. Men and material are recklessly thrown into seemingly impossible maelstroms, and if decimated, the ranks close and victory is attained by sheer force of overwhelming numbers. Naturally, there is an end to such a procedure, as neither the man power nor material resources of Japan are inexhaustible, but undoubtedly this contingency has received the same careful evaluation that has been evinced in every undertaking of the present campaign.

Japan has thrown its entire resources into the initial phase of the war in an all-out effort to attain supremacy in a very definite area before effective assistance can be made available. But the great dispersion of forces that has been made entails extensive lines of communication that sooner or later will prove to be impossible to maintain.

One counter measure that can be used to dampen this enthusiasm is to bring the war home to the Japanese by subjecting their industrial area to a vigorous bombing.

The United States Navy has the facilities for putting a huge fleet of bombers over Japan. Doing so entails a risk, but as matters now stand, it seems a risk well worth taking.

Curtin Links Safety of U. S. With Defense of Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, March 14 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin warned the United States in a radiocast today that Australia is the last bastion between the West Coast of America and the Japanese.

"If Australia goes, the Americas are wide open," Mr. Curtin said.

The Australian war leader made it clear that he regarded offensive action at once as the best defense for the United States. He lashed at speculation that the Japanese might pass up Australia and that they could be met and mastered in India.

"I say to you that saving Australia is saving America's West Coast," Mr. Curtin declared. "If you believe anything to the contrary you delude yourselves."

Mr. Curtin in his radiocast said Australians had looked to America for "counsel and advice."

"It is a matter of some regret to us," he continued, "that even now, after 95 days of Japan's staggering advance south and ever south, we have not obtained first-hand contact with America.

"Therefore, we propose sending to you our Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, who is no stranger to your country, so we may benefit from his discussions with your authorities.

"Evatt will not go to you as a mendicant. . . . He will go to tell you that we are fighting mad and that our people have a Government that is governing with orders and not weak-kneed suggestions. . . ."

Mr. Evatt, also Attorney General, was chosen recently to go to Washington after Australian and New Zealand officials conferred on war strategy.

Mr. Curtin made it clear he was not "belittling" the Mother Country—Britain—in looking to the United States for leadership in the Pacific. He pointed out that Britain has a paramount obligation to supply all possible help to Russia and it cannot at the same time go all out in the Pacific. Thus a responsibility falls on Australians, he declared.

"I pledge you my word: We will not fail," he said. "You, as I have said, must be our leader; we will pull knee to knee with you for every ounce of our weight."

Prices and Your Purse

Continued from Page 1

yokes, belts and other style treatments" in sack coats.

A "sack" coat, WPB has ruled, means any short coat and includes leisure-time as well as business coats.

Cleanup

Typewriter cleaning and repair will become a regular ritual in offices from coast to coast, now that all deliveries of new and used typewriters has been stopped in preparation for rationing, to be announced shortly.

Tube Trouble

The toothpaste container problem almost has the WPB licked, but not quite. Tin will still have to be used to coat lead and keep it from contaminating toothpaste flavor. But most of the tin used will be reclaimed, from tin can and toothpaste tube collection campaigns now under way in many parts of the country.

Deflation

Tire sales are almost completely "frozen" now that the OPA has finally clamped down ceilings on used tires, beginning March 16. Mr. Henderson planned to leave this one outlet for private enterprise but tire dealers were found to be holding back for "outrageous prices." A ban on sale of used tires, with rationing, may follow. New and retreaded tires are already rationed.

Step in Nylon

If you think you're still paying too much for nylon hose, complain to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, who this week threatened to invoke legal penalties against violators of the nylon hosiery wholesale price ceiling.

The penalty—a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment of not more than a year, or both—has not yet been invoked although Congress authorized it last month.

No Crackers

At last, a safe and sane Fourth of July!

Under new regulations of the Bureau of Mines, a ban has been placed on the sale and manufacture of firecrackers and "torpedoes." Other fireworks will be reduced in size and noise for the duration. A Federal license will be required for their sale.

The reason—to save materials for the war program and lessen the danger of fires, said Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau.

Light on Bulbs

Behind blackout curtains, Americans will still enjoy light. The greatest cuts in electric light bulb models yet discussed at WPB would still leave 1,000 different types, instead of 2,500, and three voltages instead of seven.

Brushing Up

Look to your brushes—paint, tooth, and hair.

By keeping them clean and using them longer you'll be helping defense which needs the hog bristles, rubber, cement, plastics, steel wire and nylon that go into them, says the WPA.

The packing industry, incidentally, is experimenting with the possibility of getting usable bristles from American hogs. Present supply comes from Russia, China and India where hogs live longer and grow shaggier.

Allies Shifting to Offensive in Far East

Continued from Page 1

the Middle East, had fought successfully and without damage in the battles of the Java Sea but had not been heard from since they left Java port for home. Their fate is not known, but they are presumed to have been sunk.

Naval sources said possibly some of the 682 men of the Perth and 151 of the Yarra had reached land.

Loss of the two ships would bring total Australian losses since the outbreak of the war to 2 cruisers, 2 sloops, and 1 destroyer.

Meanwhile, joltmg new blows by both American and Australian aircraft were reported against newly won possible jumping-off bases for invasion of Australia.

In the second American raid in two days on New Guinea, flying fields at Salamaua and Lae were damaged and five enemy fighter planes shot down. The raid was carried out by long-range United States bombers, presumably of the Flying Fortress type.

A communiqué issued by the War Department in Washington said all buildings on the enemy-held airdromes were destroyed and heavy damage inflicted on runways. In addition, a direct hit was scored on a pier in the harbor of Lae.

The port towns of Salamaua and Lae, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, are some 400 miles by air from Australia's Cape York.

The Australian Air Ministry issued a special communiqué disclosing that Australian bombers had raided a Japanese airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, and heavily damaged grounded enemy planes. One heavy bomb was seen to explode among 10 closely packed Nipponese aircraft. One direct hit was scored on a grounded plane and another bomb was said probably to have destroyed two others.

While these raids undoubtedly represent hard blows at the Japanese and indicate the rising might of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific, especially in air power, the enemy forces appear to be chiefly marking time while they consolidate their new positions in the islands north of Australia. However, Japanese Zero (Navy) fighters did attack Port Moresby on the south side of New Guinea just across the Torres Strait from Australia and a point 60 miles to the west along the coast near Yule Island Mission. One member of the RAAF was wounded during the attacks.

There has been no further news of the Japanese naval force which was seen heading for the Solomon Islands astride the United States supply lines to Australia. As was pointed out in these columns March 13, this might be a feint to distract attention from the invasion of New Guinea, which the American-Australian air raids have impeded, but not halted, or it might be a serious move to gain bases closer to the United States supply route.

Wavell's Plans:

Further evidence that the United Nations are rapidly shifting from a defense to an offense psychology came from Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell in India when he announced his plans for defending Eastern and air power which would attack India with mobile ground forces and not wait for the Japanese to come to them.

At the same time, General Wavell dropped the significant hint that Soviet Russia now is "a pistol pointed at the heart" of Japan.

Now general officer commanding both India and Burma, General Wavell outlined in broad detail hiis problems, tasks, and hopes at an unusual press conference.

General Wavell termed the defense of India a problem "of very close co-operation between the three services and of treating it as such; of building up a strong air force in Northeast India which will not content itself with defense "but will attack the enemy and will be one of our principal means of safeguarding India."

New airdromes are being built and the present air strength is being reinforced constantly, General Wavell declared, and regular naval forces are being augmented by armed flotillas of vessels requisitioned from civilian uses.

"Every preparation is being made to meet the threat of a seaborne Japanese expedition," he added.

"On land, it obviously is impossible to construct beach defenses as has been done in England. It is out intention to meet the possibility of invasion by mobility and attack and not by attempting to hold defensive lines.

"The defense of India will be based mainly on holding within striking distance of threatened points mobile reserves which can move to meet and attack the enemy."

He continued: "When a military position looks serious and difficult, the best tonic is to consider the difficulties of the enemy. There is no possible doubt of the difficulties and dangers under which Japan is suffering.

"She is operating on an enormous front and at a considerable distance from home. Besides, she always has to consider the danger from Manchuria, where the Russian position is like a pistol pointed at the heart of her home country.

"Her supplies of essential war matériel are limited to her manufacturing capacity. Possible replacements for losses in aircraft, of which she already has lost considerable numbers, are comparatively small; certainly very small when compared with the resources of her enemies.

"Around her are mighty nations—mightier if Russia comes in."

General Wavell said "much the same story" was true of the campaign in Burma and of the lost battle of Malaya and Singapore.

"We were not sufficiently prepared," he said. "Reinforcements arrived too late, and, in the same way, they were not trained sufficiently."

Now, he said, every effort is being made to establish new communication lines with the British forces in Burma which virtually were cut off from India's arsenals through the loss of Rangoon.

Japanese occupation of the chief Burmese seaport and with it of a large part of Lower Burma, he acknowledged, was a blow more grave, in some respects, than the fall of Singapore.

"It brings the war much closer to India," the General declared, "and threatens our communications with out Chinese ally."

The immediate danger is a probable Japanese attempt to drive into upper Burma "to cut the link with China and obtain bases from which India may be attacked or threatened," he went on.

He promised any such enemy effort would be combatted "to the utmost of our resources."

As for the next move by the Japanese, he said, "they have a wide choice of objectives ranging from Hawaii and Australia to Manchuria, Burma, China, and Ceylon."

He also raised the possibility of a Japanese attack on Russia, declaring: "From the Japanese point of view Russia is a danger close to home which she might, if she thought herself strong enough, decide to remove at once.

"But there is also the danger, from Japan's standpoint, of air attacks from Russia if she stirred up that country.

"The Japanese will not attack Russia unless they feel thoroughly certain of quick and easy success."

Java:

Lieut. Gov. Hubertus J. van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies declared in Melbourne today that Dutch troops still are carrying on large-scale resistance to the Japanese in Java, Sumatra, and the Celebes. He said he was still in radio contact with Sumatra and hoped to establish additional communication with Java.

Dutch resistance might continue indefinitely, the Lieutenant Governor said, adding, "Japanese claims of capturing the entire forces are false and our men are fighting a guerrilla warfare in the hills which does not require huge munitions and supplies and they can live mostly off the land."

Burma:

Latest word on the fighting in Burma indicates the Japanese may be attempting to outflank British forces holding the Rangoon-Mandalay Road north of Pegu.

The invaders were reported sending patrols northward in the Taikkyi area, although the main body of the Japanese was well south of that town.

A British communiqué issued in Burma said British operations in the Nyaunglebin-Shwegyin area were proceeding satisfactorily. Nyaunglebin is on the Rangoon-Mandalay highway about 80 miles north of Rangoon and Shwegyin is about 10 miles southeast of that point.

Australia Moves To Bar All Strikes

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, March 14

In a ruling expected to ban all strikes for the duration of the war, the Australian War Cabinet decided yesterday to enforce a national security statute requiring workers to stay on the job under normal wage rates and working conditions.

SOVEREIGN VALUE AT
CAFE REGENCY
Generous Portions Attractively Served
Excellent Home Cooking
Moderate Prices
PHONE P 6781
CLYDE WAY 132 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, Victoria
A GIFT of FLOWERS
"To Help to Cheer and to Make Glad"
RONALDS CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
CENT. 3356/7
229 Collins Street
Next to "Age" Office

THRIF-T-SERVICE
Washing by Weight
We Do Expert Dry Cleaning, Too
Telephone U 3171 and U 3172
HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES, PTY. LTD.
26 Howson St., Malvern, S. E. 4
AUSTRALIA

Walker's
MANCHESTER
Sheetings Towels
Pillow Cases Blankets
Walker's Stores, Right at the Station
GLENFERRIE, AUSTRALIA

Always ready to serve you—Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

Becoming Hats
In the new colors and shapes—just right to wear with your new Mutual suit.
THE Mutual STORE
256 Flinders Street, C.1
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Australian-made FURNITURE
We specialize in furniture designed and fabricated in Australia. The rich beauty of native woods is combined in designs based on Australian needs and preferences. Drawing room, sitting room, dining room and bedroom furniture in wide assortment of patterns and prices.
BALLAWELCH LTD
Flinders St., Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.
also at Castlemaine

ESTABLISHED 1887
Incley Pty. Ltd.
TAILOR MADE COSTUMES
GLOVES HOSIERY CORSETS
183-187 Collins Street
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Phone C. 8866

ESTABLISHED 1856
DRUMMOND'S FINE JEWELS
344-346 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA
RENOWNED FOR DIAMOND RINGS AND OPALS OF THE FINEST QUALITY
CABLES: "WILLDRUM," MELBOURNE

Finneys
Queensland's Leading Departmental Store
—where your money goes further and brings you merchandise of outstanding quality.
FINNEYS
Queen and Adelaide Sts., Brisbane
Queensland, Australia

Privately
Parcel Delivery
We collect and deliver parcels within the metropolitan area for a minimum charge of 1/- per parcel. A quick, safe and reliable method of dispatching your private parcels — Phone M-2407 for our carter to call.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421, also 188-194a George Street
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA
Burford & Sons
Watchmakers and Jewellers
The Home for Quality Watches, Diamond Rings, Jewellery, Souvenirs
Repair Service
112 Market Street, Sydney
Near David Jones Phone MA. 4926

Thistle Chemical Products Co.
Ask for
THISTLE INKS
Showcard, Indian, Drawing, Linen Marking, Writing, Stamp-pad
Telephone MA 5242
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LTD.
Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
HORDERN BROTHERS
A Leading Department Store
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets

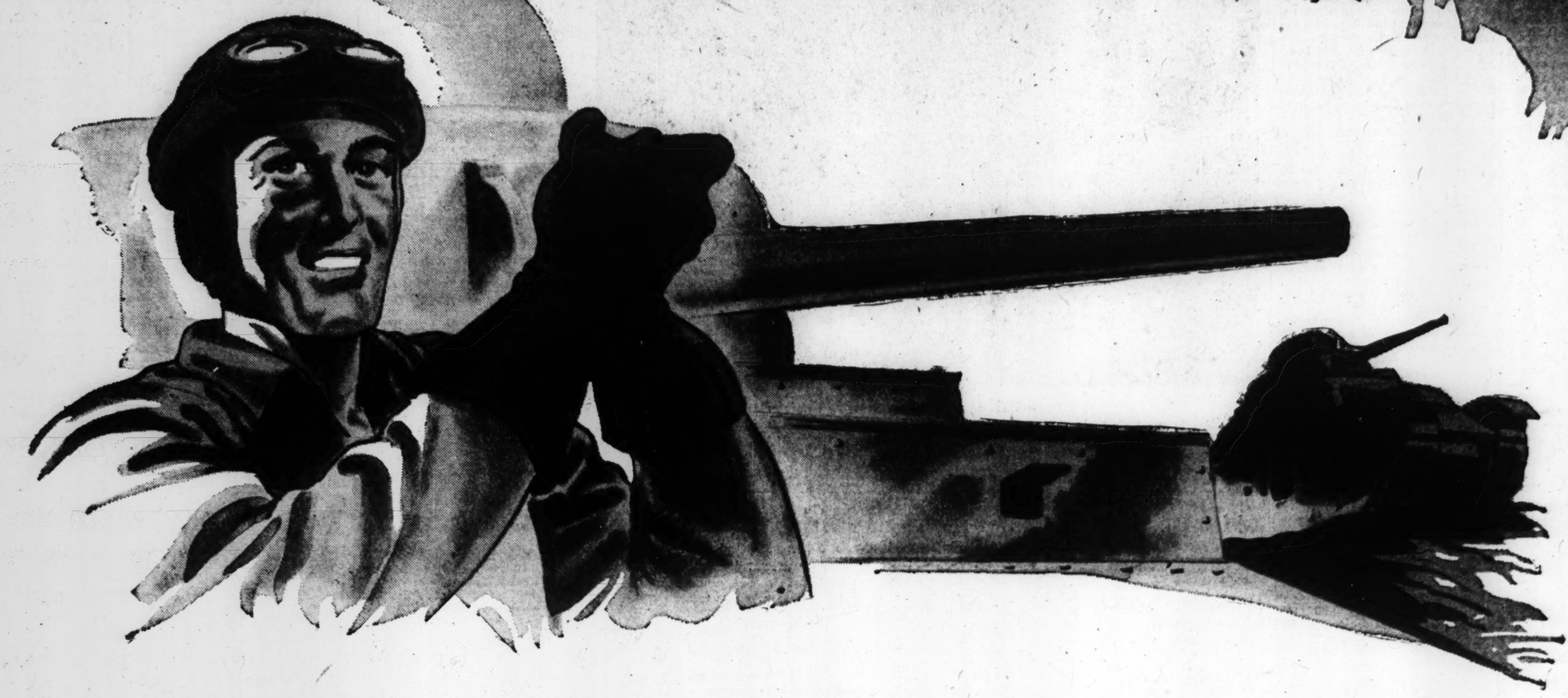
Famous for over a century . . .
THE FINE HOUSE LINENS AT DAVID JONES'
FOR SERVICE, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

England's Best Selling Chair
PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRINGING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC-COVERED SPRINGS
THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY
See the range of 18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS IN DEPARTMENT.. 5TH FLOOR
BEARD WATSON & CO., Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

"The Senior Store"

You Buy Quality Goods at Famous Low Prices at
ANTHONY HORDERNS'
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Thanks for the Tanks, folks!



The More Dollars You Save in Defense Bonds . . .
The More "Axis-Crushers" Our Army Will Have

AMERICA must produce 45,000 tanks this year! 60,000 planes! 20,000 antiaircraft guns! Altogether, 56 billion dollars worth of *fighting* equipment to smash the military maniacs attacking us.

That's why billions of *fighting* dollars—your dollars saved for Defense Bonds and Stamps—are needed and needed now!

That's why every American man, woman, and child must put every dime and dollar not into auto tires but into automatic rifles—not into luxuries, but into tanks—not into spending for the pursuit of happiness, but into Defense Bonds for the relentless pursuit of our enemies.

An important part of America's job, your job, this year is to spend less and save more—to invest in safety with perfect safety! Not only does the United States Government guarantee your money, it guarantees to give you back $4 for every $3 you save in Defense Bonds when you hold the Bonds to maturity! In fact, $18.75 brings you $25 with absolutely no effort or work on your part!

Make up your mind right now to save for Defense Bonds—regularly. Set aside as much as you can. Make every pay day Bond day! Remember, you can start saving for a Bond by getting Defense Stamps for as little as 10 cents.

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

You Get a $25.00 Bond for Only $18.75

Facts About Defense Bonds, Series E

HOW MUCH DO THEY COST? YOU *LEND* UNCLE SAM	*UPON MATURITY YOU* GET BACK
$18.75	$25.00
$37.50	$50.00
$75.00	$100.00
$375.00	$500.00
$750.00	$1,000.00

When is maturity? Ten years from the time you buy the Bond. If you need the money before then, you can cash the bonds at any time after 60 days from their issue date. A table of cash-in values is printed on each Bond. Naturally, the longer you hold the Bond, up to 10 years, the more money you'll get back. But you'll never get less than you put in.

What's the interest rate? When held to maturity, the Bonds yield 2.9% per year on your investment, compounded semiannually—you get back $4 for every $3 you save in Defense Bonds.

Where do I go to buy a Bond? To your local Bank, Post Office, Savings and Loan Association, or other Defense Bond Agency.

What about Defense Stamps? Buying Defense Stamps is a convenient way of saving money with which to buy a real Defense Bond. Stamps are sold for as little as 10¢.

When should I buy a Bond? Start now; buy regularly. If your company has a Pay-Roll Savings Plan, take advantage of it NOW: INVEST IN SAFETY—WITH PERFECT SAFETY!

AMERICA NEEDS MEN . . . MATERIALS . . . MONEY *and the Money Must Come from YOU*

Get Your Share of U. S. Defense BONDS ★ STAMPS

BONDS or BONDAGE? Make this Your Answer

JOIN V THE

PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN

EMPLOYEES: Under the voluntary Pay-Roll Savings Plan (approved by organized labor) you simply save a part of your pay every pay day toward the purchase of Defense Bonds. Tell your foreman or department head you want to ENROLL NOW!

EMPLOYERS: Do your part: If you haven't already offered your workers a Pay-Roll Savings Plan, write or wire Treasury Department, Pay-Roll Savings Section, 709 Twelfth Street, NW., Washington, D. C., for full particulars:

This Space Is a Contribution to National Defense by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Two New Plays at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

A new play by Brinsley MacNamara, "The Three Thimbles," presented by the Abbey Theater recalled the same playwright's farce, "The Glorious Uncertainty." The title of the new piece derives from a confidence game. In this case the scheme is to transplant the owner of a hotel, who is heavily in debt, to what is considered his proper place in the economic life of the community, a small shop. By devious ways, including the man's own belief that he can barter his hotel for a rich farm, the thimbles, which consist of the hotel, the farm, and the small shop, are so handled that the victim at last finds himself in the last-named, and, to his surprise, happy, because his debts have been taken over by the purchaser of the hotel, while the original owner of the farm proves to have merely lent himself to the scheme.

Mr. MacNamara unfortunately neglects to take his audience into his confidence early enough to make them understand what is happening. The aim of the play does not become clear until the third and last act, and all that goes before, while absorbingly interesting, produces, in the last analysis, only bewilderment. This defect would be easy to remedy by inserting a clarifying speech. The characterization is in Mr. MacNamara's best style and the dialogue is natural and effortless, while the development yields a series of situations that are dramatic and inevitable.

In "Forget-Me-Not" Lennox Robinson takes us to a provincial Irish town and to the office of a firm of lawyers entrusted with the task of carrying out the last wishes of a former client. There are four claimants, a young engaged couple, an elderly spinster, and a complete stranger, nicknamed "Forget-Me-Not." Until the advent of this strange young man, who is a worker in a Manchester cotton mill, the heiress seems to be the spinster, who, cannot, however, produce the marriage certificate of her parents. In the circumstance, the money must be equally divided between the young engaged couple, who at once proceed to quarrel.

When "Forget-Me-Not" arrives, he proves to have a claim that outlaws all the others. The spinster takes a fancy to him and he to her, but she will not accept his offer to transfer the money to her. In a prettily conceived scene, the spinster has a dream of her parents arriving home from the honeymoon and, through it, she discovers a secret drawer in an old desk. There she finds letters which, with the help of "Forget-Me-Not," she peruses. The truth is revealed to the two, who decide to keep it a secret forever. "Forget-Me-Not" disposes of the money so that all, without realizing it, benefit.

Mr. Robinson is not quite at his best in this new comedy, and in the last act he wabbles rather badly. Nevertheless, the play is good theater and the dialogue punctuated with Robinsonian wit. The characters are also well drawn and true to life.

J. J. H.

Los Angeles Concert Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

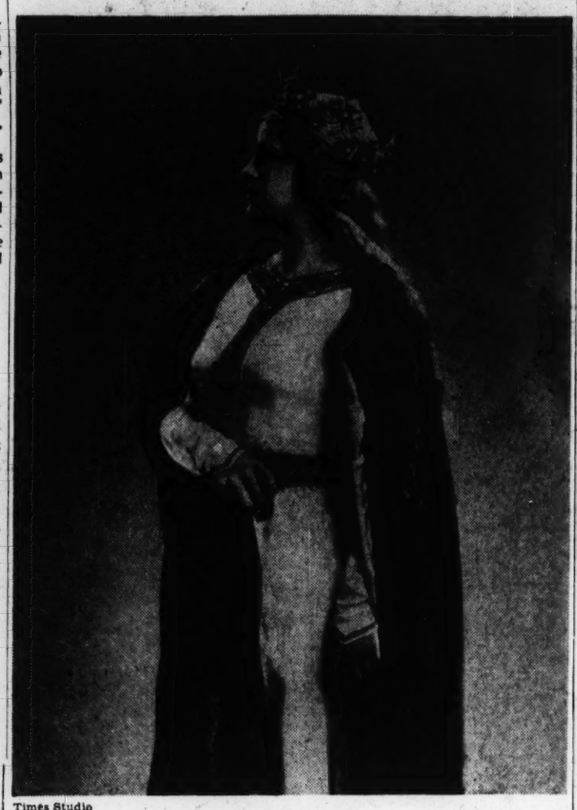
The ninth pair of concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra, and Bruno Walter's last of the season, on Feb. 26 and 27, brought out large audiences, whose enthusiasm must have meant much to the visiting conductor. The orchestra is at the pinnacle of performance and plays with a responsiveness and assurance not attained in recent seasons, reflecting not only Walter's ability as a drill-master, but the scope of his musical consciousness. The program included Haydn's Symphony No. 12 in B flat; Debussy's "The Sea," and Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D.

Haydn's inner strength was forthrightly revealed on this occasion. The picturesque and impressionistic Debussy score was exquisitely performed. The belief has been current that only a Frenchman can fully disclose the subtle shades in a Debussy composition. Nothing could be further from the truth. Soft billowy clouds and shimmering white-capped wavelets speak the same message in any language, and Bruno Walter, as well as Debussy, has discerned their message and knows how to recreate it into intelligible sound. Likewise, Brahms' Second was magnificently performed. The audience gave conductor and players an ovation.

The Pasadena Civic Orchestra, Dr. Richard Lert conducting, gave the third concert of the winter in the Civic Auditorium on the afternoon of Feb. 22. The series, municipally supported, is free to the public, and a throng of eager listeners filled the hall for the well-played program, which included two movements of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7; two movements from Brahms' Fourth Symphony, a first Coast performance of Wilbur Chenoweth's "Fiesta" for piano and orchestra, and two coloratura soprano arias, delightfully sung by Thora Matthiason. Mr. Chenoweth, who was soloist in his composition, has caught much of the spirit of Old Spain that once existed in early California and has produced a work of lightsome charm.

The reunion of the London String Quartet players last spring, after seven years of separation, proved so successful that they have been induced to undertake a series of engagements in the Southwest this spring, opening with an unforgettable program in the Coleman Chamber Music series in Pasadena's Playhouse on the afternoon of March 8. It is remarkable that the London players should so quickly recapture the luminous quality that made them famous throughout two hemispheres for almost two decades.

Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 59, No. 2, was a classic recreation under the magic touch of this foursome. Their approach to the music of this master is more of reverence than of awe, permitting it to speak with unstudied simplicity and natural potency. The Fairy Miniature Suite, "The Pixy Ring," Op. 23, by H. Waldo Warner, formerly viola player of the group, came as a delightful novelty. Its five short movements weave a magic pattern that transports the listener to the eerie realms of gnomes and elves.



Times Studio

Astrid Varnay

A Water Color Annual

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The annual show of the American Water Color Society, at the National Academy Galleries in Fifth Avenue, is one of the large, well established exhibitions dealing with contemporary water color and illustrating its popularity. Usually the show attracts a big collection of exhibits, representing water color painters of many parts of the country. This year's show is no exception to the rule. It consists of 365 exhibits selected from more than 1,500 sent in by affiliated artists and non-members, and covers the walls of eight galleries. With 40 per cent of the exhibitors lying outside of the American society, it embraces the work of many newcomers, covering a large field.

Two new developments occuring this year add to the general interest in the show. The society, which recently absorbed the younger and unnecessarily competitive New York Water Color Club, is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary. At the same time it is making its first appearance in association with the National Academy in the latter's new headquarters, where the exhibition facilities are good but altogether different from those formerly utilized at the old Fine Arts Galleries in Fifty-seventh Street. Having achieved an important landmark in its history and begun also a new connection, the society felt that a special effort was in order. And so it turns out: the artists co-operated earnestly and well, and while the show is not sensational it is even in its disclosure of able and intelligent work in water color painting.

* * *

One thing which strikes us as distinctly advantageous is the excellence of the landscapes. Some of these are by well-known conservatives who handle their subjects with dependable skill. But more often than not one encounters something distinctly personal in the work of the young artist whose paintings are less familiar. In either case there appear in the forefront of the show a number of particularly good exhibits. Donald Teague's "High Sierra" is one example, and Emil J. Kosa, Jr's., "Mesa Verde" and Ogden M. Pleissner's "Clouding Over" are others. A little farther along Andrew Wyeth stops one with his quite brilliant "Road to Friendship," a landscape of impressive sweep and poetic mood.

The tendency toward dramatic color which is most familiar in the work of the younger painters today is shown in a good number of the water colors. John Pike's prize-winning "The Bus Stop" strikes a nocturne mood with fresh feeling and skill. And Barse Miller's "Lanterman House" is of somber tonality, but at the same time rich and decorative. Stuyvesant Van Veen's "To the Sublime," though shunted off into one corner of the big display, makes a vigorously personal interpretation of New York City at night.

Pictures range from conventional portraits to scenes vigorously realistic and, again, dramatic. In illustration of this latter is E. Ormond McMullen's painting of men and boys running to a fire. The subject, called "Burns's Barn's Burning," is painted with spirit and the dramatic implications are well handled. "Street Brawl" by Victor Millonzi is blunt and almost groans with the effort of the combat, but seems to gain more truth in this way than it might otherwise. Showing on the other hand a contrasting clarity with good effect are such water colors as Charles Payzant's "The Whetstone," Tom Smith Roots' well designed "Garret's Barn," Z. Vanessa Helder's "Spring House," Saul Raskin's "Men and Nets," and "Western Omelet," a clever realistic still-life of cowboy paraphernalia by Carleton Male.

* * *

The usual prizes were awarded on opening day, and these appeared very well placed, for the most part. The William Church Osborn prize, offered by the present head of the Metropolitan Museum, went to Hardie Gramatky's "Calhoun Street, Charleston," one of the many regional subjects, cleverly painted. The George A. Zabriskie prize was given to "Low Tide" by Herbert J. Gute, whose sensitive patterning of the piles supporting a harbor pier is equally clever in execution. One of the few essays on a wartime subject, John E. Costigan's "After the Bombing," received the Obrig prize, the work doubtless impressing the jury with its merits in drawing and color. It seemed to us, however, a distinctly theatrical piece for this talented painter. The remaining principal award was the American Water Color Society Medal, which was given to John Pike for his already mentioned street scene, "The Bus Stop."

The seventy-fifth annual show remains like its predecessors predominantly conservative. Going through it one realizes that good workmanship counts more with the society's jurymen than does vigorous individualism, for instance, or anything that signifies a startling departure in pictorial method or meaning. Thus it is not completely representative of what one may consider the full scope of American painting in water color. New blood has been admitted and its influence is felt. But a lot of good water color painters have been omitted.

A Neglected Master

By Paul Nettl

Posterity has treated few composers as niggardly as it has dealt with Cherubini, the hundredth anniversary of whose passing occurs on March 15. During his lifetime, his fame was scarcely surpassed by that of Mozart or of Beethoven. Of his operas, "The Water-carrier," "Lodoïska," the "Abencérages," and "Ali Baba" rank among the best works of operatic writing, and his overtures are models of composition, which charmed and influenced Weber, Schumann, and Brahms. His C minor Requiem and his Missa Solemnis, containing the well-known "Credo," are still known all over the world and are part of the repertory of every major choral association. Notwithstanding, few know what the real significance of this great figure in the history of music really is.

Born in 1760 in Florence, Cherubini studied with Sarti, the Italian conductor and composer, who is known to us today only through those bits cited by Mozart, but who, in his day, was considered a high authority in music. Haydn, Gluck, and Beethoven were known to Cherubini, the French composers Le Sueur, Méhul, Boieldieu, the Italians Rossini and Spontini were his contemporaries. He threw out of the Paris Conservatory, almost literally, with his own hands, the young Berlioz and the younger Liszt, apparently urged by an instinctive prejudice against the inexorably triumphant new ways. His influence was paramount on the operas of Weber, Spontini and Meyerbeer, and even affected Richard Wagner. And yet—his name is forgotten, except where it is mentioned in textbooks of the history of music, or finds a rare place on a program where one or another of his overtures is performed.

Though he is often lumped with Spontini, Bellini and Rossini, Schumann said of him: "A tremendous gap separates him from all 'inis.'" The melodic smoothness and ease of Bellini, the dramatic exuberance of Spontini, were not part of Cherubini's genius, who had, as it were, sold his Italian soul to French dramatic style, though at a much higher price than Lully, the Italian born, and the Germans, Gluck and Meyerbeer. Though Cherubini lost his Italian qualities, he never became a genuine Frenchman in music. Though he wished to follow the road pointed out by the German classicists, Germany treated him as a foreigner.

The outward circumstances of his life carried him through difficulties of no small moment. He arrived at Paris in 1787, just in time to be a witness of the decline of the French monarchy. During the Reign of Terror, he was compelled to write revolutionary music, as for example in 1794, when he was commissioned to write the music (with two of his colleagues) to the burlesque comedy, "Le Congrès des Rois," a satire on the monarchy. With the coming of Napoleon, he suffered from the opposition of the Emperor, who only wished to hear distinctly Italian music. By chance Cherubini was staying in Vienna when Napoleon came there after the battle of Austerlitz, and there was a kind of reconciliation between the two Italo-Frenchmen.

In 1815, when the position of first conductor was vacant in Berlin, Cherubini was set to get the post, but Spontini obtained it in his stead. Had he settled in Germany then, he might have found new and fertile soil for his creative power, which languished in the dry atmosphere of the French Restoration.

There is no doubt in my mind that "The Water-Carrier" deserves to be revived. As Goethe and Beethoven saw, it is an excellent piece of work. Perhaps the libretti of Cherubini's operas ought to be revised, since he had an unfortunate predilection for subjects dealing with robbers. "Lodoiska," with a Polish theme, is the worst sinner in this respect, but "Ali Baba," too, is a regular blood-and-thunder piece. Its author, Scribe, believed that if he introduced the legend of the Trojan horse the effect would be most powerful, and so he has Urs-Kahn send the honorable merchant Ali Baba 40 sacks which contain robbers instead of coffee. At a given moment, these bandits leave their hiding place to fall upon the treasures of Ali Baba. What can a score of melodic beauty, with brilliant orchestration, do for such a subject?

To rearrange and to revise this rich material would be a splendid task for musicologists. For thereby, the judgment of our great teachers would be confirmed and one of the great musicians rescued from undeserved oblivion.

The Metropolitan Opera Season

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Another Metropolitan opera season—the fifty-seventh in the history of the house—has been gathered into the records, save for two post-season performances of "Parsifal" in Holy Week, one the traditional Good Friday matinée. Immediately ahead is a tour which will open in Baltimore on March 16, and thereafter will include engagements in Boston, Cleveland, Bloomington (Indiana University), Dallas, Birmingham, Atlanta, and Richmond—eight cities in as many different states.

Admittedly, this has been a difficult year for the opera, particularly in the detail of the casting of the Wagnerian performances. It was expected to be. "Tristan und Isolde" had no performances and the projected revival of "Die Meistersinger" did not materialize. In its pre-season pronouncements the management prepared the subscribers for the disappearance of "Tristan," which was last season's leader in number of performances. There was little or no protest, since no acceptable successor to Kirsten Flagstad as Isolde was available. Presumably this season's surprise soprano, Astrid Varnay, could have made of her first Eva as likable an impersonation as her first Elsa or her first Elisabeth. But Hans Sachs would have posed difficult and perhaps delicate problems, now that the vocal powers of Friedrich Schorr are no longer what they were.

Moreover, it is just possible that the last-act "tribute to German art" might have caused embarrassments such as did not arise in the performance of the eight works sung in German in the season just closed. One of the eight was Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," which achieved five performances; the others were Wagner's "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," "Götterdämmerung," and "Parsifal," with a grand total of 20 performances. If the two post-season "Parsifals" are added, Wagner is found to lead his nearest competitor, Verdi, with 22 performances of seven works as compared to 21 of six.

Puccini lags well behind, with 12 representations of three operas. Yet, surprisingly enough, Puccini's "Tosca" noses out both Verdi's "Aida" and Wagner's "Lohengrin" as the season's most performed opera. It was presented seven times. Not since the season of 1928-29 has it had so many performances. In 1921-22 there were nine. With the departure of Maria Jeritza and Antonio Scotti, "Tosca" fell upon evil days; in some years it was neglected completely. Presumably the assumption of the title role by Grace Moore, who sang in five of the seven "Tosca" performances of 1941-42, was a material factor in restoring the Puccini opera to something like its old popularity, irrespective of critical views of the merits of her characterization. Of "Tosca's" companions in the shrunken Puccini list, "La Bohème" about held its usual place, with four representations, but "Madam Butterfly" was heard but once.

* * *

Among the works sung in English was the one real novelty of the season, Menotti's one-act "American" opera, "The Island God," which had three performances, in company with "Pagliacci." ("Cavalleria Rusticana," the usual partner of Leoncavallo's thriller, was not heard at all). Counting its inclusion in a mixed bill for the Red Cross, Bach's "Phoebus and Pan" was heard four times, as was "The Magic Flute." The other work in English, "The Bartered Bride," had three hearings. The total of twelve performances of four operas in English, though not unprecedented, was certainly unusual for the Metropolitan. Also out of the ordinary was the record of 12 performances of three Mozart works—"The Magic Flute," "Le Nozze di Figaro," and "Don Giovanni"—thus placing Mozart—of all composers!—on a parity with—of all composers!—Puccini. In all, 32 different operas were presented in a season of 16 weeks.

Aside from the pinch-hitting of the surprising Miss Varnay, the debuts of the season caused no particular commotion. Lily Djanel's activities were confined to the five "Carmens." Two Queens—the one of the Night, the other of Shemaka—occupied Rosa Bok, without whose notes in alt the revivals of "The Magic Flute" and "Le Coq d'Or" would have entailed further troubles for the management and for the company's two distinguished guest conductors, Bruno Walter and Sir Thomas Beecham. One or two roles have sufficed for the other newcomers. It has not been a season for important additions to the roster

* * *

A new Kundry—and a good one—was disclosed at the regular season "Parsifal." Though Kerstin Thorborg had sung the role repeatedly abroad, this was her first Kundry in New York. If in beauty of voice it was scarcely to be compared with the Kundry of Mme. Flagstad, last heard in the post-season series a year ago, it was an intelligent, expressive, and soundly routined embodiment. The contralto sang the high B's, with the exception of the optional final one, which is not to be found in the orchestral score.

But what occasioned quite as much discussion as the new Kundry was the Minsky costuming of the flower girls of the garden scene. In recent seasons slim young things of the ballet have been brought on the stage along with the singers—commonly not so slim. This year's ballet extras were not the only slim ones. The solo maidens—Eleanor Steber, Irra Petina, Helen Olheim, Marita Farell, Maxine Stellman, and Lucielle Browning—no doubt had been chosen for their figures as well as for their voices. But in the humble opinion of this commentator, the cause of illusion was not served. Singers and ballet girls between them suggested too realistically the chorus of a revue.

With Four Piano Soloists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Four pianists—Rudolph Ganz, E. Robert Schmitz, Dalies Frantz and Eugene List—were simultaneous guests in a recent San Francisco Symphony program. They gave bright and cogent performances of a Vivaldi-Bach Concerto (which in its original form was scored with four violins) and of the insubstantial but colorfully enjoyable "Three Andalusian Dances" of Manuel Infante. Fine as was Mr. Monteux's conducting of the Beethoven Second Symphony, his performance of Debussy's exquisite "Ibéria" was even more beautiful.

In an earlier symphony pair, double honors were won by the French violinist, Zino Francescatti. The apex of his achievement, in technical brilliance and seizing temperament, occurred in Ravel's "Tzigane." He did magnificently with Lalo's "Spanish Symphony," too.

The program's other guest was Meredith Willson, whose work as conductor and composer is often heard nowadays on the screen and the radio. He led his own new tone poem, "The Jervis Bay." It will be recalled that early in the war the Jervis Bay, a merchant cruiser, heroically defended a British convoy against a powerful Nazi raider. Mr. Willson's poem was not a battle picture but rather a work of mood. It was in many respects effectively ardent and fluent. Its melodic spirit was sympathetic, its utterance had authority. It tended in the last, however, toward a hollow theatricalism. In its climax, "The Jervis Bay" made incidental use of the Municipal Chorus. Mr. Monteux gave performances of Mendelssohn's exuberant "Italian" Symphony and Liszt's "Mephisto" Waltz.

Most recent of the civic Art Commission concerts of the San Francisco Symphony brought forward Joseph Bonnet, of France, as organ soloist. Except that he sometimes made his instrument too loud for all the rest of the orchestra together, he contributed splendid effect to Handel's F major Concerto; a Bach Chorale with trombones, and Saint-Saëns' most lasting work: the Third Symphony. Mr. Monteux conducted also Strauss' 'Till Eulenspiegel" and Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture. Frank Denke, a young San Francisco composer, was much applauded when he conducted his own zealous and spirited "Introduction and Allegro."

* * *

Rudolph Ganz has returned to begin the Symphony's annual series of Young People's concerts. His first program stressed music derived from folk songs. A highly promising talent was revealed by 15-year-old Enid Henley as violin soloist in part of the Tchaikovsky Concerto.

Several recent chamber music concerts were interesting in selection, well played, and warmly received. The San Francisco Trio listed the Bach-Casella "Sonata for Three," derived from Bach's "Musical Offering"; Schubert's B flat Trio, and the "Elegiac" Trio, Op. 9, of Rachmaninoff. On a Music Lovers' Society program was a Loeillet "Sonata for Four." Beethoven's String Trio, Op. 3, and the Richard Strauss Piano Quartet. The Composer's Forum devoted a matinée to intimate works—of various instrumental combination—by the San Francisco composers, Frank Fragale, Wesley La Violette, Mr. Denke, Emanuel Leplin, and Ellis Kohs.

* * *

Continuing his admirable series of six historical piano programs, Maxim Schapiro was memorably eloquent in sonatas, variations and other works of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. Then his third page comprised Weber, Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. Especially notable was the rarely heard Schumann F sharp minor Sonata, a conception of rich poetic color and peculiarly deep mood.

Janet Graham, in a piano recital, excelled remarkably in Beethoven's "Andante Favori" and his "Farewell-Absence-Return" Sonata. Her performances had freshness, control, and insight. Besides Brahms, Schumann and Chopin, she played a modern miscellany of Kodály, Milhaud, Prokofieff, and Mr. La Violette. The La Violette piece was a pleasant, brisk tour de force, "The Cricket."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

5th Week! KEITH MEMORIAL
The Best Film of the Year!
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
Extra! Latest WALT DISNEY Cartoon
Plus 2nd FEATURE
NIAGARA FALLS

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
Spencer TRACY • Katharine HEPBURN
"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"
Plus "Man Who Returned to Life"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Paulette GODDARD • Ray MILLAND
"THE LADY HAS PLANS"
Plus "Castles in the Desert"

SOUTH STATION
BALI • REFUGEES • BILLIARDS • TED WEEMS • MEXICO • RODEO
2½ HR PROGRAM

TELEPIX
ON THE BATTLEFRONTS • AMAZING OFFICIAL FILM
Pete Smith • the Blues Seattle • Cue Shots

BOSTON (OPERA)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE
METROPOLITAN OPERA
MARCH 19 to 28
Tickets now on sale at Boston Opera Association, 234 Boylston Street.
Box-office Sale at Metropolitan Theatre, Mon., Mar. 16th.
(Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

TUES. EVE., 8:30, MARCH 17
Jordan Hall Pianist KATHARINE BAXTER
55c to $1.65
Aaron Richmond, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Joel McCrea—Veronica Lake
"SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS"
"Blondie Goes to College"
— Starting Sunday —
Gary Cooper—"BALL OF FIRE"
Joan Carroll—"OBLIGING YOUNG LADY"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"
starring
Jack Benny
and Carole Lombard
Sun. thru Fri.—March 15-20

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE • 1 WEEK BEG. TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:30
Direct From N. Y. and Chicago. Original Cast of This Most Original Company
A Theatre Guild Production
★ BOBBY CLARK! ★ MARGARET ANGLIN! ★ WALTER HAMPDEN!
In Sheridan's Greatest Comedy
The Rivals
Helen FORD • Donald BURR • Nalla STODDARD • Philip BOURNEUF • Robert WALLSTEN
Directed by EVA LE GALLIENNE
EVES: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c; WED. & SAT. MATS. 55c to $2.20

MAJESTIC • 2nd "POPPIN" WEEK!!!
MATINEES WED. AND SAT., $2.75 to 55c
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT OLSEN & JOHNSON'S SCREAMLINED STAGE REVUE
THE NEW HELLZAPOPPIN
WITH JAY C. FLIPPEN AND HAPPY FELTON
AND 100 FUNatics—HOLLYWOOD BEAUTIES
Eves.; $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c
Wed & Sat. Mats. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c (tax incl.)

COLONIAL—BEG. MONDAY NIGHT—MATS. SAT. THURS.
POSITIVELY TWO WEEKS ONLY
THE GREAT PLAY OF OUR TIME
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents LILLIAN HELLMAN'S
WATCH ON THE RHINE
WITH THE SAME FAMOUS CAST THAT PLAYED FOR 18 MONTHS ON BROADWAY
Lucile WATSON • Paul LUKAS • Mady CHRISTIANS
GEORGE COULOURIS • JOHN LODGE
Nights: $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30. Thursday and Saturday Matinees: $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75
Fourth Play of Theatre Guild—American Theatre Society Subscription Season

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin, & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB • Peggy WOOD • Leonora CORBETT • Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing" —Robert Benchley
Carly Wharton & Martin Gabel present
CAFE CROWN
with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 55c-$2.20

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

'Belongs on your must list'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-9730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

AFTER THE SHOW
When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

BETTY GRABLE • VILTON MATURE • JACK OAKIE
SONG of the ISLANDS
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Aeolian-Skinner
now offers a
SMALL SKINNER ORGAN
FOR SMALL CHURCHES
Write for Complete Description
Aeolian-Skinner Organ Co.
Boston, Mass.

Annual Exhibition
March 10 through 22
NEW YORK SOCIETY of CRAFTSMEN
Gallery of Barbizon Plaza Hotel
No admission charge

Just Off the Press!
A new, attractively illustrated book—"How to Play a Small Pipe Organ"—an important adjunct to your music library. Send 50 cents to defray printing and mailing costs for your copy.

WICKS fine small ORGANS
HIGHLAND • ILLINOIS

The Home Forum

Saturday Is a Ribbon

FRIEDA LOVED the smell of Saturdays. They began with toothpaste. But today, as she hung her blonde braids over each side of the wash-basin so that the plaid ribbons wouldn't be splashed, she decided not to count toothpaste. It came every day, a delicious clove pink wavy line on the brush. She sniffed carefully. No, the first great difference was the thin whiff of baking bread which spiraled right up the stairs from the kitchen and was best smelled from the top step.

So Frieda skated quickly across the floor in her stocking feet and crouched there, winding them between the balusters and drawing in great mounds of the honey-colored smell. The others were at breakfast. She could hear the tinkle of silver on the plates and the drone of her father's voice reading from the morning paper. She ought to go down. There would be father, tall, tan and fragrant of bay rum. She knew that it came out of the green bottle on the top shelf. Once she was spanked for mixing it with her water colors. But it had given the trees such an exciting fragrance. There would also be mother. She was always violet, fresh, cool and far away. She loved her brother John, but there was something about corduroy and wet geography books. Today it would be corduroy and fishworms.

* * *

She sighed as she stood on her head to see if the wad of gum was still under the stair rail. She chewed it briefly and put it back in another place. The sigh was only because she heard her mother's voice breaking up over the stairs.

"You'd better hurry, Frieda. Your father won't take you on the ferry boat if you haven't eaten your oatmeal."

The thing called time. It was always trying to jump in and spoil Saturdays. Hurry to get to the station after breakfast. No time to study the great steam clouds, pushing themselves up the smokestack of the train. Only a minute to be brave, nobody knew how brave, standing there on the platform with the steam puffing all over her. Would it be hot or cold as the fine prickles of mist fell on her face. She wouldn't dream of asking. So far it had always been cold. Cold as ice.

* * *

Frieda was always ashamed of the slight superiority she felt when she was inside the coach. She looked down from a great height on the baggageman wheeling one or two packages away. Finally he disappeared off the edge of the large four leaf clover she made on the steaming window. If she was careful, she could make the window last until they called "Back Bee" which mystified her as she never saw any.

Then she would steel herself against the blast of cold air as she and her father stood up and the train lurched into Bay Central. Her pink dress was cold against her knees and she tried to make herself smaller inside her coat as they looked about on the platform for Tim. Rather, Frieda looked for Tim's brown horse with the white feet. Two great currents of wind swept over her. One was unpleasant and fishy, the other heady with roasting coffee. Her father said you could tell that way if the winds were easterly. Frieda looked at the cab horses' tails to see if they, too, were all blowing easterly. Mostly they hung straight down, except one. That would be Tim's brown horse who had practically no tail at all.

* * *

Ribbons, she thought, would look so well on horses' tails. She pulled her braids around to see if her ribbons were still on. The whole of Saturday was like a ribbon, like her Roman sash which she had to keep for best. Once you started to unroll it, that was almost the end of it. When her mother took the sash from the left-hand bureau drawer, she flipped it open with a cracking sound and all that could be seen was a jumble of the loveliest colors in all the world. Frieda liked to unroll it slowly, winding it from one hand to the other, noticing that the narrowest colors were green and red and white, but wishing they were the widest. She could travel on and on with colors. However, just then she thought how really silly Tim's horse would look with a ribbon around his ears or a sash around his middle. She giggled out loud. But perhaps Tim's horse thought *she* looked silly when he bent his neck to see if she and her braids and hair-ribbons were safely inside the cab before he started. Once he started to clop over the cobblestones, he never stopped until he drew into the ferry slip.

It was dark inside the cab and quite a jouncy ride. Certainly the cab smelled of horse, only colder and mixed with old leather and stuffed upholstery. Perhaps horses liked it better that way. She could hear the sea gulls cry, but could not catch a glimpse of them. She could hear the chords of light and heavy whistles. One of them might be the ferry. Her father looked at his watch. "We'll make it," he said. In a moment, they would come around the corner and see the ferry waiting there. Waiting, also, would be the purest smell of blue, the enrapturing smell of the sea. It couldn't come too soon and yet, when it did come, it would be all over. The clop-clop of horses on the soft planking of the ferry. The dark side walls. The race to see if their cab would be the first on the bow of the gently swaying deck. Right up to the chain they might be able to go, with Tim's horse hanging his head over and a dangerous place near the edge for her to stand to see the rush of swirling water when they started.

"Frieda, this is the second time I have called you."

And so, from the exquisite immobility which was the thought of Saturday, Frieda reluctantly withdrew. With a toss of her braids left and right, she galloped down the stairs to be Saturday.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

By courtesy of the Macbeth Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HAYSTACKS AT RAILROAD RANCH": *A Painting By Ogden M. Pleissner*

AT THE ST. BOTOLPH CLUB of Boston, there was held recently an exhibition of outstanding contemporary American painters. The canvas "Haystacks at Railroad Ranch" by Ogden M. Pleissner received one of the awards, namely the John Singer Sargent Prize. Mr. Pleissner has established his reputation as painter of the American landscape.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Frozen Fortitude

FOR TWO WEEKS they climbed steadily up the slope of the great ice cap. Patiently, slowly, they moved forward, bent almost double against the pull of the sledges, whipped by the wind, stung by the sharp snow, burned by the Arctic sun. Today they made five miles; yesterday it was only three. How far is it to Godthaab? They left behind the few mountain peaks that thrust through the ice cap near the coast—the Eskimo called them nunataks—and saw all about them nothing but a rolling desert of snow, rising like waves toward the summit of the ice cap. Day after day they thought the ridge they were climbing was the last one, only to find another still higher beyond it. Every day was like the one before it; nothing to see ahead or behind but the flat whiteness of the snow fields, the sun shining through the fine snow flurries, and their own little company, a few spots of black in a world of glistening white.

After such days, the evenings in the tent were the bright spots in their lives, as they huddled in the light of their cooker and waited patiently for their supper. Theirs was the first party to explore the ice cap so late in the fall when the sun no longer shone at night, and while they were glad of the darkness after the glare of the day, they found the nights bitterly cold. Even in the tent, Nansen's thermometer, kept under his pillow, would fall to forty or fifty degrees below zero. The nights were marvelously beautiful, with moonlight on the vast snow fields, or with Northern Lights dancing and quivering up from the horizon in greater splendor than they had ever seen them before.

On September 11, they crossed the highest point and knew that the rest of the journey would be downhill to the west coast. On September 17, they felt that it was almost summer again, for the thermometer did not fall to zero, and they saw a snow bunting flying past them, the first live thing they had seen since they climbed up from their camp on the east coast. In the next two days they covered more distance than they had in the whole week before, for the ice cap sloped away evenly before them, the wind was strong at their backs, and they traveled as on the best ski course in Norway, while the sledges under sail went so fast that the men behind merely held the ropes and were towed, while the man in front steered.

And then there was a shout of "Land ahead!" as in the distance they saw the barren mountain peaks of the west coast. Before long they could see the whole strip of the coast down below them, rough, mountainous, and wild. It was not going to be easy to reach Godthaab over country like that. Two days later they found their first pool of water in the snow. . . . — ANNA GERTRUDE HALL, in "Nansen." (New York: Viking Press.)

Many Are Fascinated By Railroads

SCALE MODEL RAILROADING, as distinguished from toy railroading, was practically unknown in this country ten or twelve years ago. A conservative estimate today would show that there are at least a hundred thousand enthusiasts, and interest in the hobby is increasing so rapidly that it is generally believed to be the fastest-growing division of model making. . . .

Railroads have, to some extent, fascinated almost everyone. Theirs is a virile history of growth and expansion. The symbol of the railroad—the locomotive—with its suggestion of power and speed, more often than not makes a spectator wish for the mastery of this massive machine. All but a few are denied this, and so the next best alternative is to build or to own a miniature copy of the iron horse. Thus, with a model railroad, the never-outgrown desire to "pull the throttle" is fulfilled; and even more fully is this ambition finally achieved in that not only is the enthusiast the engineer, but everything from president and superintendent to section hand. This is but one reason why the hobby appeals to certain people; others find in it a variety of recreational possibilities. Whatever their individual interests in model railroads may be, few, if any, have ever been known to give it up.—From "Model Railroads," by EDWIN P. ALEXANDER. (New York: Norton.)

Diamonds Over Glass

We will not forget how the winter wind
pushed
At the windows the night we kindled the fire,
And how clear the stars were until the panes
Steamed over, and held the warmth within,
And beams of light playing on frost
Sprinkled the diamonds over glass.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

La Liberté est l'Apanage de tous les Hommes

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN BEL HYMNE PATRIOTIQUE, cher aux Américains, appelle Dieu "l'auteur de la liberté," impliquant que dans son vrai sens la liberté est l'apanage de tous les hommes parce qu'ils sont spirituellement unis à Dieu. Dès les temps les plus anciens, par exemple lorsque Abraham, pour rester fidèle à sa vision de Dieu, quitta le matérialisme d'Ur en Chaldée, il s'est toujours trouvé parmi les humains des pionniers qui franchirent les limites imposées par la superstition, l'ignorance et la crainte: obéissant à leurs aspirations naturelles, ils cherchaient et trouvaient la liberté, leur céleste héritage.

En une certaine occasion, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, mentionna "les grandes crises des nations ou de la race humaine;" puis elle ajouta (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 176): "C'est alors que le suprême dévouement au Principe a été spécialement requis et manifesté. C'est alors que nous saisissons un peu mieux le néant du mal et davantage les divines énergies du bien — que nous luttons vaillamment pour la liberté des fils de Dieu."

On admet de plus en plus que dans la crise actuelle, le maintien de certaines souverainetés nationales ne représente qu'une faible partie des valeurs en cause. Indubitablement, la victoire couronnera les vrais idéals, les forces qui soutiennent "la proposition que tous les hommes sont créés égaux," comme le dit Abraham Lincoln. Dans l'intérêt de l'humanité, il faut que ce qui se rapproche le plus du bien remporte la victoire; et l'on peut gagner cette bataille en faveur de la liberté puisque Dieu, le divin Principe infini, est Celui qui donne la liberté véritable. Jésus le Christ, le Modèle parfait, montra que pour triompher du mal, il importe de ne point transiger avec l'erreur. Lorsqu'il voulut purifier la "maison de prière," le Maître n'hésita pas à chasser du temple les changeurs.

La Science Chrétienne appuie sur le fait que les vraies richesses de l'humanité ne sont point les possessions matérielles, sujettes à la destruction; ce sont plutôt les qualités spirituelles, discernées et démontrées au moins dans une certaine mesure. Ceci est clair pour quiconque s'aperçoit que sa propre conscience est le théâtre où se déroule sa carrière individuelle. La Science Chrétienne montre que la prétendue existence matérielle est un assemblage de faux concepts. Les maux que s'attire une personne qui croit à la réalité des concepts matériels sont annulés lorsqu'elle adopte les idées spirituelles dont la source est en Dieu — idées constituant le moi véritable. L'homme réel reflète Dieu dans des qualités divines telles que la bonté, l'immortalité, la pureté. La démonstration de ce fait soutient le vrai christianisme et en favorise les progrès.

D'aucuns diront: "L'homme n'est-il donc pas matériel?" Si les cinq sens physiques étaient dignes de foi, la réponse à cette question serait un "oui." Mais on ne peut compter sur ces sens, car ils ignorent le pouvoir du bien sur le mal, ils ne savent pas que l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu. Les Écritures, qui définissent la foi comme étant "une ferme assurance des choses qu'on espère, une démonstration de celles qu'on ne voit pas," abondent en exemples montrant qu'elle peut annuler tout ce qui s'oppose à la liberté véritable. L'auteur de l'épître aux Hébreux nous rappelle que par la foi les prophètes "ont conquis des royaumes, exercé la justice, obtenu des promesses, fermé la gueule des lions, éteint l'ardeur du feu, échappé au tranchant de l'épée, triomphé de la maladie, montré leur vaillance à la guerre, mis en fuite des armées ennemies" (Hébreux 11:33, 34). La Science Chrétienne repose sur le fait que comme la Bible le déclare, le seul créateur est Dieu, dont l'homme est la ressemblance; cette Science réveille la foi ou la compréhension spirituelle permettant de détruire la crainte, la maladie, l'incapacité et d'autres faiblesses qui prétendent obscurcir la totalité divine.

Le vrai sens de la liberté est le résultat naturel d'une foi éclairée, car la compréhension de la réalité spirituelle nous rend assez forts pour combattre et vaincre tout ce qui tente d'instaurer la tyrannie ou la terreur. Pour défendre les libertés humaines, il faut être prêt à se dévouer, à joindre ses efforts à ceux d'autrui; mais n'oublions jamais que nous trouvons la santé, l'intelligence et les ressources nécessaires en connaissant Dieu comme unique source et condition de l'existence véritable — en répudiant avec constance l'erreur d'après quoi l'homme serait matériel ou lié par la matière.

Lors d'une épidémie de grippe qui coïncidait avec des perturbations universelles, une personne atteinte de ce mal fut guérie en un après-midi par la Science Chrétienne. Au cours du traitement, on vit que dans ce cas la maladie exprimait les craintes qui secouaient alors le monde, prétendant résister au bien et rendre les gens malades. On comprit que l'agitation du monde n'était pas une réalité, mais simplement un indice d'où l'on pouvait déduire ceci: l'action de la loi divine purifiait le genre humain, elle amenait le mal à la surface pour que son néant soit reconnu. Puisque le seul vrai pouvoir à l'œuvre est celui de Dieu, cette maladie nommée la grippe n'avait aucun fondement: une prompte guérison vint confirmer ce fait.

En temps de guerre, la haine et l'incertitude redoublent leurs assauts; mais tous ceux qui aiment la Vérité ont pour tâche de prouver que ces attaques ne sauraient compromettre les bons efforts. A la page 96 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'erreur mortelle s'évanouira dans une chimicalisation morale. Cette fermentation mentale a déjà commencé, et elle continuera jusqu'à ce que toute erreur de croyance cède à la compréhension." Puis elle ajoute (pp. 96, 97): "Pendant ce conflit final, les esprits pervers s'efforceront de trouver moyen d'accomplir plus de mal; mais ceux qui discernent la Science Chrétienne mettront un frein au crime. Ils aideront à expulser l'erreur. Ils maintiendront la loi et l'ordre, et attendront joyeusement la certitude de la perfection ultime."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Woodland Memory

Here I
heard a sheep-bell
chiming from a deep dell;
and climbing down, fetched up a ewe's
twin lambs.

IRENE STANLEY

Freedom Belongs to All Men

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE GREAT HYMN, "America," characterizes God as "author of liberty," thereby showing that, in its true sense, freedom belongs to all men by reason of their spiritual relationship to God. From earliest history, as when Abraham left the materialism of Ur in obedience to his vision of God, the vanguard of mankind has intuitively pushed beyond the confines imposed by superstition, ignorance, and fear, impelled to seek and find the liberty which is its heritage from heaven.

On one occasion, speaking with reference to "the great crises of nations or of the human race," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 176): "It is then that supreme devotion to Principle has especially been called for and manifested. It is then that we learn a little more of the nothingness of evil, and more of the divine energies of good, and strive valiantly for the liberty of the sons of God."

It is being increasingly admitted that the crisis of this hour involves far more than the preservation of certain national sovereignties. It is unquestionable that victory belongs to right ideals, which are "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," to quote the words of Abraham Lincoln. The victory of that which is nearest right must be won for the good of humanity, and it is because God, infinite divine Principle, is the Giver of true freedom that the battle for freedom can be won. Christ Jesus, the perfect Exemplar, showed how essential to triumph over wrong is the refusal to compromise with evil. He did not hesitate to drive the money-changers from the temple in order to cleanse from error "the house of prayer."

Christian Science makes it plain that the real gains of humanity are not manifested in material possessions, which may be subject to destruction, but in spiritual qualities that have been measurably discerned and demonstrated. This is readily apparent when it is perceived that one's own consciousness is the theater of his individual experience. Christian Science shows that material so-called existence consists of false concepts. The troubles resultant from the individual's acceptance of material concepts as real are made "of none effect" through replacing them with the spiritual ideas which come from God, and which constitute one's real selfhood. The real man reflects God in Godlike qualities, such as goodness, immortality, and purity. And the demonstration of this fact sustains and advances true Christianity.

The question, "But is not man material?" would have "yes" for an answer if the five physical senses were conclusive. But these senses are not trustworthy, for they fail to take into account the power of good over evil, and do not see man as the likeness of God. The Bible abounds with illustrations of faith, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," as having power to annul all that would hinder true freedom. The writer to the Hebrews recalls those "who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens" (Hebrews 11:33, 34). Christian Science, based upon the Scriptural teaching of God as the only creator and of man as His likeness, awakens this same faith or spiritual understanding whereby to destroy fear, sickness, inability, or any weakness which would obscure God's allness.

The true sense of freedom results naturally from enlightened faith in God, because the understanding of spiritual reality gives strength to resist and overcome whatever would endeavor to establish tyranny and terror. Willing co-operation and self-sacrifice are needed for the defense of human freedom, but one must never forget that health, intelligence, and supply are found in knowing God as the sole source and condition of true existence and in steadfastly repudiating the fallacy that man is material or bound by matter.

A case of influenza, epidemic at a time of world-wide disturbance, was healed within an afternoon by Christian Science treatment when it was seen that the disease was but the expression of the tempestuous fears of the hour, claiming to resist good and to sicken individuals. It was seen that the world's unrest was not a reality, but merely a sign that God's requirements were purifying humanity by bringing evil from under cover so that its nothingness might be self-revealed. Since, therefore, the only real power at work is God's, this illness, called influenza, was seen to be causeless, as the quick healing proved.

Hatred and uncertainty become especially insistent in war time, and it is the duty of all who love Truth to prove that they cannot undermine righteous endeavors. On page 96 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortal error will vanish in a moral chemicalization. This mental fermentation has begun, and will continue until all errors of belief yield to understanding." And she adds (pp. 96, 97): "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
The Mother Church
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"SUBSTANCE"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-4

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Americans All ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

The recent race riot in Detroit, in which a large group of white householders prevented several hundred Negro families from taking residence in the Federally-sponsored "Sojourner Truth Defense Housing Project," was merely one aspect of a very broad—and very serious—problem before America today. It was probably the most serious clash between whites and Negroes since the Harlem riots of 1935 and it is significant that it occurred, not in the South, but in what is perhaps the key war-production center of the United States.

For despite the strenuous efforts of both the Government and an increasing number of fair-minded employers, the American Negro complains bitterly that he is still a traditional outcast in the matter of work opportunity. That this is so is borne out by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices which confirms the presence of strong and continuing discrimination against colored workers.

Although some progress has been made in widening economic opportunity for the Negro, particularly in war work where the Federal Government is able to influence employment conditions through contract specifications, the skilled or unskilled colored worker still finds many doors closed to him.

Fighting for Democracy

While this condition is not new and might almost be considered traditional in the United States, there is evidence that it is resulting in unwonted tension among Negroes in many parts of the country. Negro leaders have emphasized the obvious disparity between anti-Negro discrimination at home and the fact that the United States is now at war in the interests of world-wide democracy and freedom.

Government officials here recognize the problem and are giving it a great deal of attention. At this writing, however, there seems little reason to believe that a quick solution is possible. All the contract stipulation in the world, all the appeals by the President and his Fair Practice Committee, all the pleas for better interracial understanding on the part of white and colored leaders will be of little avail until there is a country-wide understanding of the problem and a desire to see it mended.

There is deep concern among Washington officials lest continued agitation on the part of the more violent Negro leaders and a continued apathy on the part of white workers and employees bring the present tension to a pitch where race riots on the scale of those in the post-World War period are a possibility. The situation is not yet out of hand and a judicious mixture of firmness and good sense on the part of everyone concerned should keep it from becoming so.

An example of the gravity of the problem is furnished by conditions now prevailing at the Treasury Department's immense Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Up until very recently white employees at the Bureau cafeteria had made it a practice to sit on one side of the eating room and the Negroes on the other. Not long ago, however, the Bureau's colored employees, in an attempt to end what they considered to be segregation, insisted upon sitting in all parts of the cafeteria. Large numbers of white employees now take their lunches, refusing to use the cafeteria.

Treasury Department officials admit that the Negroes' action has resulted in a very marked increase in racial feeling at the Bureau, but they confess to having found no way in which to cope with the problem.

Gradual Acceptance

On the other hand, increased employment of colored workers in government departments in Washington has not led to any serious trouble up to the present and there is ample evidence that the Negroes are gradually being accepted, although it would be incorrect to say that they are welcomed by a majority of white workers. The fact that so many white and colored persons do work together without friction in Washington is an answer to employers elsewhere in the North who excuse their non-employment of Negroes on the ground that their white employees would object.

Although such friction exists, it would be a mistake to assume that because of their resentment over discrimination in the field of employment American Negroes are apathetic about the war. Negro leaders are acutely aware of what might be the Negroes' fate in a non-democratic America. The average Negro, like the average white man, is sometimes confused at the variety and scope of problems before his country but he is well aware of Fascism's racial theories and feels a direct stake in seeing them eliminated.

There has been agitation within the United States in favor of a negotiated peace, of still further appeasement of Germany and Japan against the stronger international ties which most careful students of history hope will follow this war. But not from the American Negro.

As during the World War, the Negro is showing himself a fine soldier with many an impartial observer having commented upon the morale, smartness and precision of colored units. At no time prior to entry of the United States into the war did the War Department feel the same concern over the morale of Negro troops that it felt over some white units.

On the basis of his showing in war production work and in the Army, the Negro deserves more consideration from his fellow Americans. And those with full faith in America believe he will get it.

The Country Speaks: Kansas

Bluntly—A Lack of Confidence ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

Alfred M. Landon said over the radio from Kansas City recently: "What are the American people aiming at today? To me it doesn't make any difference. To me it is a sheer waste of precious time and energy to discuss now what we are aiming at, other than swift defeat of those who have attacked American soil."

But a few hours earlier, in front of a roaring fire in the library of the comfortable Landon mansion on the outskirts of Topeka, the former Governor of Kansas and Republican presidential candidate of 1936, had gone carefully over his address with me. He had pointed out that what he had written wasn't the whole story, nor put in just the language he would use to a small group of friends.

Mrs. Landon, he admitted, had cautioned him, after reading the speech, against being too blunt, too extreme. He wasn't so sure in his own mind but that maybe he was being too blunt. Did I think so?

This is what he was driving at:

He doesn't really believe that peace aims aren't important. He doesn't think that it makes no difference at all what we're driving at. But he does believe that the American public needs a rude awakening. It needs, he insisted, scratching the tousled head of his Kerry Blue terrier while his young son Jack scampered through the room in an Indian headdress, a warning in the strongest kind of language, that we are in danger of being a conquered nation. It needs, he said, in just that strong kind of language, to be joggled up to the realization that "we're fighting for our hides."

The public needs, Mr. Landon said further, obviously realizing that what he was saying might be taken as a purely partisan gesture, quite a bit more of a shock than the President gave us the night he spoke over the radio and we all held maps in our laps.

Mr. Landon and a lot of others out here in the heart of the nation, I find, are very earnestly concerned over what they believe to be widespread disaffection, a lack of confidence. They don't say that it's complacency. Quite the contrary. They insist that it's a sense of confusion due to "a lack of leadership."

Before Pearl Harbor, declares Mr. Landon, the President was too far ahead of the people in his foreign policy. Now he thinks he's too far behind. People just don't know what to do about it, he says. They're dissatisfied with what's being done, and they're bickering too much about those "peace aims."

He was blunt and extreme in his radio address, the Governor explained, in order to startle folks into a fighting mood, into a one-purpose mood. He wanted, he said, to turn their attention from disagreements and disaffections to the one task of "saving our hides."

Mr. Landon, a member of what has been called the "loyal opposition," still believes that we might have and should have kept out of the war. As with so many isolationists he now has no reservations, however, about the thorough prosecution of the war. His views are widely representative.

It doesn't seem inconsistent to him to talk about lack of unity and confidence, to question and criticize acts of the Administration and of the President, discount his ability and his leadership, and at the same time plead for a complete wiping out in the public mind of the confusion that grows out of just such a field of reasoning. He believes that Mr. Roosevelt himself is the only one who can compose these differences, who can restore confidence.

To Change the Subject:

Americans Don't Scare Easy ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

There are certain things about the war that I like. Not the war itself, of course, but its effect on people. The way we're taking it. The fine things it brings out in us.

Remember when we used to marvel at the way the British could "take it"? "Wonderful nation. You've got to hand it to 'em," we'd say.

Well, Americans are rather wonderful, too, I think.

For instance, Donald Francis Mason. Down in history with that classic of brevity, "I do not choose to run" will go the four 14-carat words of Bombardier Mason: "Sighted sub. Sank same."

Back home in Providence, R. I., his wife says: "I'd like to have him home. But I am tickled that he is where he is if he can keep it up like that."

In a hotel in Newport, R. I., a reporter, waiting to interview survivors of the first tanker sunk by a German submarine off the Atlantic coast in January, met a navy wife. Her husband was on one of the destroyers out there hunting the raider. "Aren't you worried about him?" someone asked.

"No," she said firmly. "I'm glad he's out there, and I hope he gets 'em."

Gallant ladies, then. When Mrs. Frances Black, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hugh David Black, was notified that the United States destroyer Jacob Jones had been torpedoed and her husband was among the missing, she replied resolutely: "My chin is still up." She is the mother of three young children.

So when we salute courage these days, let's not forget the wives of the Army and Navy. They're in the service, too, and with colors flying.

Then there's the story of the three Navy fliers who made a crash landing in the Pacific. After drifting for 34 days in a tiny rubber lifeboat, fighting off hunger, thirst, and sharks, the exhausted men sighted land.

"We decided when we came ashore we would try to march," one of them related when rescued, "and, if the island was Japanese, they would not find us crawling to them."

When the Jacob Jones went down off New Jersey early this month, there were but 11 survivors. One of them was Thomas Ryan Moody of Franklin, Ky., member of the engine-room crew.

He told reporters his experience when he reached Cape May. Probably when they read of it back home in Franklin, everyone nodded their heads in unison and said, "That's just like Tom."

His story was no cut-and-dried stuff about rescuing an injured comrade, or dragging the ship's mascot from the jaws of a shark. Tom dashed back to the sinking ship. But not for that. No, he went back for a cup of coffee!

"I wasn't going to go out in that cold water without getting something warm in my stomach," quoth young Moody.

He was in the aft engine room when the torpedoes struck. He grabbed his coat and life jacket and rushed topside, he said, to launch a lifeboat, but found part of the launching equipment had been blown away.

It was then that he concluded it would be bad anyway to step off into the ocean without something hot in his stomach. He remembered the hot drink they had been making when the explosion came, so down below he went again. But nothing seemed to be in its accustomed place. He couldn't find a cup. He couldn't find milk. Finally he got some sugar, located a soup ladle, and drank out of that.

"It sure hit the spot," he told them later at Cape May.

Still a stickler for comfort, Mr. Moody next went to a locker from which a door had been conveniently blown away, helped himself to three suits of heavy underwear, and donned them all.

"That's a nice thing about the Navy," says the Kentuckian. "You get plenty of heavy underwear."

Another nice thing about the Navy is fellows like Tom Moody. Perhaps you wouldn't call him a hero. But certainly he was no coward. It will take more than two German torpedoes and a ducking in the Atlantic to scare that boy.

Imagine a German or a Japanese seaman going back to a sinking ship for a cup of coffee and three suits of underwear! It has American written all over it. If someone told you that story in the African jungle, without mention of name or place, you wouldn't have to take even one guess. You'd know. That sailor was an American!

Thomas Moody wasn't afraid. Mrs. Frances Black wasn't afraid. Nor were any of the others. We don't scare easy here in America.

We can take our hardships along with any of them. Day by day we're proving it. We can get along without tires, without cars, without sugar, and anything else that it is going to take going-without to win this war!

Chile: Fear Influences Delay in Breaking With Axis

Roland Hall Sharp

Juan Antonio Rios, President-Elect of Chile, is shown, left (in the foreground), as he was photographed by Mr. Sharp in Puerto Varas. Right: Scene in Puerto Varas.

Citizens contemplate long coastline and try not to offend Hitler or his accomplices.

Americans at War
Twelfth of Forty-eight Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—There are 2,750 reasons why most Chileans support their Government in its decision not to break relations with the Triple Totalitarians unless and until some open attack is made against this country.

Each of these reasons is a mile of the Chilean coast.

Up and down this "shoestring" Republic you find people in all classes frankly and vocally afraid.

On the train headed north from Osorno, for example, three breakfast table companions told excitedly about Japan's threat to send aircraft carriers and destroy the power centers of Chile's copper industry. Evidently this threat had been made through diplomatic channels, and given wide publicity in Nazi-Fascist-Japanese propaganda, which still functions on a large scale here.

Walking at evening in the pleasant plaza of another city of southern Chile, two young men—who said they were pro-Allied—responded quickly in favor of their Government's action during the recent conference of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

"Si, Señ," one of them replied with characteristic Chilean vehemence, "Foreign Minister Rossetti did exactly the right thing. How can we Chileans break relations with the Axis now? Look at our coast! All of our industries are exposed. We have only a few old tubs to defend ourselves. But we are democratic, and we are for the United States."

Popular Belief

Time and again that was the reaction.

After a while you come to the view that Chile's position in world affairs, right or wrong, is the one acceptable to most Chileans.

My own arrival at this conclusion came after mingling freely among the people. On coming to Chile after another magnificent flight across the Andes from Buenos Aires, I deliberately left Santiago and headed south, where about everyone who could leave the city had gone to escape mid-summer heat.

So my first impressions came, not from the official viewpoint of the Foreign Office in La Moneda at Santiago, but from every-day Chileans. It was startling at first to experience the unanimity and the vigor of their reactions. Not one among those I questioned took the ground that Chile should break relations at this time. Of course only a few were reached in this one-man survey, but you would expect at least a few expressions of outspoken opposition to the Government's course at Rio. The objections did not come. There are Chileans who feel that way, but they are in a small minority.

Why Chileans feel as they do is another story. One unmistakable factor is the fear already mentioned. As seen from Chile, the United States and its Navy have so far done nothing to remove that fear. Chile is a Pacific Nation, with only one finger tip of its long shoreline curling around into the Atlantic at Cape Horn. As long as Japanese submarines may bob up any minute to shell Chile's vital power installations along the coast, this country may be expected to go slow about offending any of the Triple Axis members.

Variations of Theme

The fear motive has been encountered in one form or another during all of the many discussions held on this subject during two weeks of travel to strategic points between Santiago and Puerto Montt at the southern terminus of the Chilean National Railways.

Next in importance appears to be totalitarian propaganda, which uses fear as its chief weapon. When last reported, the sum spent in Chile by the German Embassy alone on propaganda amounted to 6,000,000 Chilean pesos a month. Although this is only $200,000 in United States currency, it represents a bonanza to struggling Chilean newspapers, magazines, radio stations and their staffs. By the year, it comes up to the sizable total of $2,400,000, or 72,000,000 Chilean pesos.

A Democracy

The influence of such spending is visibly manifest. One of the first things I saw in Santiago was a small movie house, just across the street from the downtown office of Pan American-Grace Airways, featuring a film on "The Power of the Japanese Army." Other Axis propaganda pictures, such as "The Luftwaffe in Action," are freely shown. In Brazil and Uruguay the theaters formerly displaying this kind of UFA material have been required to give a more rounded version of the news.

The more influential press does not entirely escape the current of Axis influence.

When you mention these situations to Chileans, you are likely to receive a reply like this one, made when a question was put about the danger of allowing large German colonies to go along without much restriction of their activities:

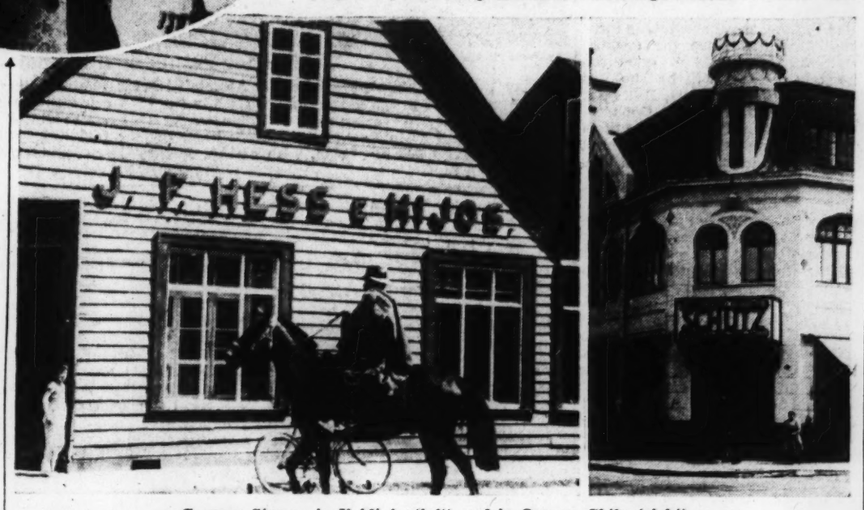
"Yes, we have Germans. And we also have Turks and English and North Americans. This is a democracy, Señor!"

At such a moment your thought goes back to another way-station of the journey, some thousands of miles behind now. You recall the Belgian professor who told sadly about the German gardener he had trusted and befriended. When the invasion of Belgium began, that gardener manned a machine gun in the front window of the professor's house.

Broach such an incident to most Chileans, and they toss it off with a supremely confident, often even cocky, self-assurance.

"We have investigated the Nazis in Chile," they say. "Foreign newspapers exaggerate the danger. We have never found the tanks or other weapons suposed to exist here."

Impartial military authorities of long residence tend to support this Chilean view of the Nazi situation. While it is admitted that severe damage might be done, and parts of the country where Germans predominate might be taken over temporarily, Chile believes it could put down any Nazi revolt. Not only the Army of 25,000, but the equal number of Carabineros, or National Police, have a reputation for being "tough hombres." Chileans believe they can outfight their weight in mountain lions, and their history does not offer much to dispute the claim. How they would fare against Nazis is a question they feel is not up for decision as yet.



German Stores—in Valdivia (left) and in Osorno, Chile (right)

In Osorno, Mr. Sharp Saw the Echoes of a Political Campaign

Not Always Nazis

Not only in the south, but here in Santiago, German is heard frequently. So is English, and French. And the German does not always mean a Nazi. At two adjoining tables near mine I heard French being spoken by one family, and German by another. Before long you could see they were friends, for they visited back and forth.

On the other hand, all of the elements are present in Chile for a full-blown Nazi uprising. The German Embassy here still employs in the neighborhood of 180 persons. Figures on the number of Germans in Chile differ widely, due to the difficulty of deciding who is and is not German after two or three generations. The most authoritative survey ever shown to me set the number at 87,000, including all those who had enough German connection to bring them within a loose use of the term.

In a country of about 5,050,000 population, with its vital points widely scattered along a narrow littoral, even a few thousand highly trained Nazis might be formidable, especially if striking at the same time as a blow came from outside. This has been the usual Nazi procedure in a dozen other democracies that felt they had the situation well in hand.

Persuasive Efforts

For the present, Berlin is pursuing the less forceful method of diplomacy and propaganda. On our train heading south rode Baron Von Shoen, German Ambassador. By coincidence his vacation path crossed that of President-elect Juan Antonio Rios. The Baron found opportunities for pleasant interchanges. Obviously the Wilhemstrasse is putting forth its most persuasive efforts to influence the new Government.

In the election campaign, Señor Rios ran as the champion of democracy, while his chief opponent, Gen. Carlos Ibanez del Campo, was represented as the Fascist candidate. General Ibanez did have the vote of Nazis, and spent prodigious sums on his campaign, but lost by 60,000.

Yet, as a clincher on how Chilean is the present attitude, even Barros Jarpa, a long-time friend of the United States, does not favor a break now with the totalitarians, although he has opposed them in print and on the platform for years. In common with other Chileans who are openly pro-United States, he takes the position that Chile will break, but that to break now would be an open invitation for attacks that might hamper Chile's utility as a supplier of copper and other essential materials.

Chile makes a distinction, and it is valid, between its position and that of Argentina. Both coincide in not breaking, but the motivations are different in many respects. Neither appears likely to carry out its Rio commitments very soon.

NOW IF I WAS RUNNING THE WAR --- ETC. ETC.--- AND TAKE THE RED SOX- ETC. ETC.
TONY, DON'T YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS?
SERVE IN SILENCE
SO SORRY I BACKED INTO YOUR MOTORCYCLE, BUT-REMEMBER THE SIGN, OFFICER
SERVE IN SILENCE
WOMEN'S GOSSIP & THIMBLE CLUB
CLOSED FOR THE DURATION
WATCH YOURSELF, BROTHER - THE ENEMY UNDERSTANDS THAT KIND OF TALK TOO
L.F. von Peem

By a Staff Artist

Service in Silence . . .

Local Amateur Sextet to Meet Eagles Tonight and Skeeters Tomorrow at Garden

River Vale and Washington Here for Games With 'Pics

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics hope to have a warm welcome ready for the Washington Eagles at the Garden tonight as the two teams clash for the final time in the Eastern Amateur League regular season. . . . The Eagles have not been any set-up for the Olympics this year, having beaten the local players more times than any other league entry. . . . Of the nine games between them so far this season, the 'Pics have won only two and tied just one. . . . More than that, the visitors have outscored the home forces by the lop-sided margin of 55 goals to 31.

A second game tomorrow is facing the Olympics with River Vale providing the opposition. . . This game, starting at 3:30 p. m., is also the last one of the regular season between these two clubs. . . The Skeeters have proved a more amenable opponent than the Eagles, however, for the Olympics have lost only two games out of nine to them, winning five, tying two, and scoring 38 goals to the Skeeters' 21.

Coach Hago Harrington will introduce two new players to Boston fans tonight in Al Dupuy, a center, and George Blake, a right wing, both from New Haven, Conn. . . . Ray Chaisson will not be able to play, but returning to action will be Junie Allen, veteran center, who will resume his regular position between Danny Sullivan and Gerry Desrosiers. . Before the Olympics-Skeeter game tomorrow, the final of the National A. H. A. tournament will be held. . . Bill Cowley, injured Bruin center, incidentally, will work in this tournament as a referee.

Word will be anxiously awaited late tonight on the outcome of the Bruins-Toronto game across the border in the spacious Maple Leaf Gardens. . . If Bruins win they vault over the Leafs into second place and to within two points of the leaders, New York Rangers. . . Just a year ago the Bruins were closing out their season without a defeat in their last eight games and with only one defeat in their last 32 games. . . Remember? . . . If Frankie Brimsek wins the Vezina Trophy, he will become the one who has won it with the highest number of goals scored on him. . Frankie has already allowed 109 goals and has two more games to play. . . Previous high was the 102 allowed by Normie Smith of Detroit in 1936-37. . . Brimsek has a 10-goal lead on Turk Broda of the Leafs, winner last year, but Turk has three more games to play.

There are only two players now active in the N. H. L. who have scored 200 or more goals and the Bruins own both of them. . . . Harvey (Busher) Jackson leads with 210 while Dit Clapper has 207. . . We won't call Dit inactive until he announces he has hung up his skates. . . . Busher, furthermore, has passed the 400-point mark, a rare feat in the major league.

The N. H. L. this season has already established a new goal-scoring record. . . Up to date, with eight games left to play, 979 goals have been scored, which betters the previous mark of 900 for a 168-game schedule. . . There is a strong possibility that this year's total may even go over 1,000. . . Rangers will have to step if they hope to beat the Bruins' record of 179 goals in one season. . . .They have 172 now, and need seven in their final game of the season against Chicago tomorrow. . . . Other N. H. L. games this week end find Detroit playing a home-and-home extra-crucial series with Canadiens and Toronto playing at Brooklyn Americans tomorrow.

Cook Brothers Have Chance To Tie A. L. Record

Play-off time in hockey is still a few weeks away, but already fans of the American Hockey League are giving some thought to the thrilling aftermath of all hockey campaigns.

No little interest, either, will be attached to the possibility that the present high mark made by the late Frank Carroll of winning three championships since the original Can-Am League was organized back in 1926-27 will be equalled by one of two brothers, Bill Cook of Cleveland or Bun Cook of Providence, who between them have monopolized honors the last four years with two championships each.

Carroll Won Three

Since Carroll won three championships for Springfield, it is simple figuring that should either of the Cooks win out this spring, he will equal the mark set up by Carroll.

Carroll and the Cooks are not the only coaches who won two championships, the records show. Eddie Powers has a pair to his credit but they were with different teams. Eddie won in 1928-29 with the Boston Cubs and again in 1936-37 with the Syracuse Stars.

Other Victors

Others who have had the honor of carrying through to the final face-offs and seen their efforts rewarded with a championship include Sprague Cleghorn, Newsy Lalone, George Boucher, Lionel Hitchman, Herb Gardiner, names to conjure with since each and every one of them was a major league star and, incidentally, a defense player.

Strangely, all had considerable professional hockey background except Carroll, who coached at New Haven after leaving Springfield.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	28	17	2	58	172	142
Toronto	26	16	3	55	146	119
Boston	24	16	6	54	148	109
Chicago	22	21	3	47	140	144
Detroit	17	24	4	38	127	138
Montreal	16	26	3	35	122	163
Brooklyn	15	28	3	33	124	164

Hockey at a Glance

Results March 13

By the Associated Press

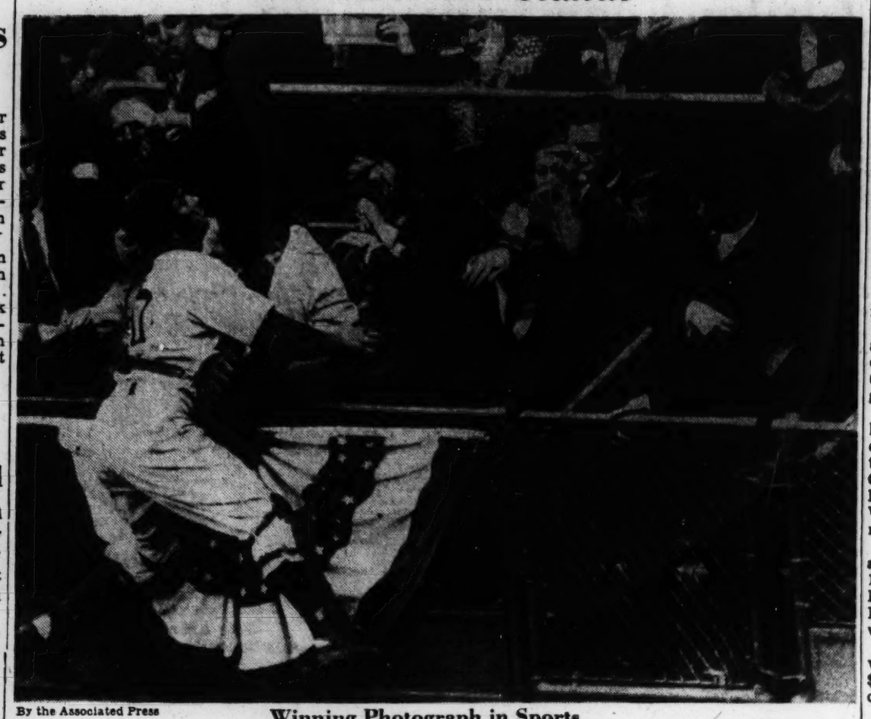
American Association

St. Paul 4, Dallas 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Atlantic City 4, Baltimore 1.
Washington 3, Johnstown 0.

Foul Into the Stands



By the Associated Press

Winning Photograph in Sports

NEW YORK—This picture taken by Associated Press photographer Murray Becker was selected as first prize winner in the sports picture class in the 1942 competition of the New York Press Photographers' Association, covering pictures taken during 1941 and exhibited at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center here. Becker took this picture at the opening game of the Brooklyn 1941 baseball season, with catcher Mickey Owen jamming into the stand as he tried in vain to catch a high foul.

Grant Warwick Voted Rookie Hockey Honor

MONTREAL, March 14 (AP)—Chunky Grant Warwick of the New York Rangers is the outstanding rookie of the National Hockey League by a vote of 30 puck writers and the margin by which he annexed the honors was proof enough of his first-year exploits.

He piled up 70 points for the Calder Trophy compared with 27 for Buddy O'Connor of the Montreal Canadiens, who was second. The Canadian Press counted the tallies.

Bob Goldham of Toronto was third with 16 and Alex Kaleta of Chicago fourth with 15.

Only two of the writers participating in the voting failed to place Warwick either first, second or third. The 20-year-old right wing, who was with the amateur Regina Rangers last season, poked in 16 goals and had 17 assists in his first pro season.

This probably will be Warwick's last season, as well as his first, of National Hockey League play for the duration. His father already is a member of the Canadian Army and his brother Claude is in the Dominion Naval Service. Warwick has indicated he will join his brother at the completion of the league play-offs.

Warwick a native of Regina, is five feet, six inches tall and weighs about 175 pounds.

Sports Here and There

By the Associated Press

New York—Penn State was officially declared the Indoor IC-4A track and field champion when the executive committee of that body ruled Norman W. Gordon eligible. Penn State won the title last Saturday night, 21 7-10 points to 20½ for the crown defending aggregation from Fordham. After the meet the eligibility of Gordon, second place winner in the 1,000-yard run and who anchored the Nittany Lion two-mile relay foursome, was questioned.

San Francisco — Mildred Babe Didrickson Zaharias won the San Francisco women's match play open golf championship for the second straight year, scoring an 11-and-10 victory over Barbara Beach Thompson of Los Angeles. Playing out the round, her card for the fourth-straight day showed a 76, one below women's par for the Lakeside Course.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Defending Champion Georgia Tainter and Mary Jane Garman squeezed into the finals of the Florida East Coast women's golf tournament by turning back two of Georgia's brightest stars.

Miss Tainter, of Fargo, N. D., defeated southern champion Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., 2 up, and Miss Garman, Sarasota amateur titleholder, eked out a 1-up decision over Georgia State Champion Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta.

Kansas City—Hamline University of St. Paul and Southeastern Oklahoma State of Durant won their way into the finals of the National Intercollegiate Basketball tournament. The Oklahomans edged the Kansas State Teachers of Pittsburg 37 to 36 and earlier Hamline held the high-geared Warrensburg, Mo., Teachers to only two field goals in the last half to win, 45-27.

Sebring, Fla.—Raleigh W. Lee, Columbus, Ohio, winner of the 1935 and 1940 titles, and H. B. Lovell, Charlestown, Mass., met in the finals of the eighth annual midwinter tourney for amateur senior golfers. Lee entered the finals by defeating F. W. Sampson, Atlanta, Ga., 1 up, and Lovell advanced by disposing of George Kibler, Columbus, Ohio, 4 and 3.

Seigniory Club, Que.—G. T. Willett led a Brookline, Mass., rink to a 13-4 victory over a Toronto Curling Club quartet skipped by A. W. Hunter in curling competition for the McCrea Granite Trophy. A rink from Hamilton, Ont., Thistle Club skipped by R. G. L. Harstone, defeated a Brookline rink, led by R. P. Hallowell, 9-7. Thistles won the cup last year. Another Brookline rink to suffer defeat was that led by R. G. Hopkins which lost 12-10 to R. D. Torrance's Toronto Curling Club four.

New Haven, Conn.—The Yale swimming team limited Harvard to one first place in a dual meet and easily piled up a 55-20 victory which clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate League title.

The only record breaking of the night came in the first event when Lou Dannenbaum of Yale swam the first leg of the medley relay in 0:59.8, bettering the Yale mark of 0:60.7 which Joe Burns established two seasons ago.

Mrs. Vare Wins

BELLEAIR, Fla. (AP) — Mrs. Clenna Collett Vare of Merion, Pa., won the annual Belleair women's golf tournament, defeating Mrs. Thomas P. Gallantin, Tampa, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Vare won the first seven holes. Although wild off the tees, she played excellent recovery shots, including holing out of a trap on No. 4 for a birdie deuce. She had a 38 medal score on the first nine.

Dodds vs. MacMitchell Again

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP) — Metropolitan track fans have hurried to the box office with almost the same speed they expect Leslie MacMitchell and Gil Dodds to show tonight in their Columbian Mile duel. Not since Wednesday has there been a ticket unsold for any of the reserved seats in huge Madison Square Garden.

Two weeks ago Dodds ruined a neck-and-neck thriller between the two by scampering through his third quarter in 61 seconds and building up a 15-yard lead. MacMitchell couldn't get all the distance back and lost for the first time in 19 starts. The time was 4:08.7.

That immediately set up tonight's race.

Won Another

Dodds' victory was his first appearance of the season as a miler and since then the Boston divinity student has pounded through a 4:15.7 mile on an unbanked oval at Washington without spikes while MacMitchell took the IC-4A title in 4:13.7.

There will be two other starters, Jim Rafferty, once of Fordham, and Gene Venzke of the New York A. C.

While some experts see the possibility of a time less than the indoor competitive mark of 4:07.4, others point to the Columbian Mile of 1934 when Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron and others in a hand-picked field slumbered through a 4.46.8 effort because no one wanted to set the pace.

Dodds, minus a finishing kick, hardly can hope to win in a slow race tonight and is expected to take the lead at the outset.

Other Events

Other events on the program also have attractive entry lists. Greg Rice, the little perpetual motion machine from Notre Dame, figures to win the two-mile run although he competes against Walter Mehl, who bested Rice in May, 1940, for his last track loss.

John Borican, the portrait-painting speedster, will compete in both the 600 and 1,000 yard races, both of which he won a year ago, while Al Blozis and Earle Meadows are expected to chalk up routine triumphs in the shot put and pole vault, respectively.

In the relay competitions the four fastest teams of the eastern indoor season—Colgate, Georgetown, Fordham and Villanova—will compete in the mile while Fordham and Seton Hall are in the two-mile.

Baseball Notes

TAMPA, Fla., March 14 (AP)—Reports from Florida:

The baseball magnates are looking more relieved with each passing day as the crowds continue to turn out about as usual to see the exhibition games. Actually there has been a drop-off of some 20 per cent in paid attendance here and at St. Petersburg, but that can be accounted for by at least a similar decrease in the tourist crop. The soldiers are turning out in droves to see the diamond stars that most of them only had read about before.

Warren Giles, Vice-President of the Cincinnati Reds, who train here, is inclined to optimism: "I think the big games between the leading clubs are going to draw as big crowds as ever, especially on week ends and at night," he said. "We might have some extremely bad low spots in mid-week, though, when everybody is working," he conceded.

Sergeant Hank Greenberg is around, looking very spruce and happy in his warm-weather uniform. The former $50,000 slugger of the Detroit Tigers is only marking time impatiently until he can gain admission to a combat officers training school, probably the one at Miami. He says he never felt better in his life, and he looks it. Not once in an hour's conversation did the big fellow from the Bronx mention big league baseball.

The biggest laugh of the spring is the Hans Lobert-Larry MacPhail feud, which arose when the doughty old manager of the Phils refused to permit the Brooklyn Dodgers to use his training field at Miami Beach. So far, every official this traveler has encountered is chuckling at Lobert's firm stand against the Dodgers' President and predicting it will add some welcomed spice to the National League race.

Mangrum Wins High Prizes In Golf Play

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 14 (AP)—Lloyd Mangrum, the Chicago professional, hit the jack-pot in a Friday double-decker, winning the $400 first prize in the victory golf tournament here and then teaming up with Poloist Micheal G. Phipps to take the pro-amateur event.

Having tucked in yesterday's main event, with a 36-hole total of 137, Mangrum paired with Phipps and sliced an even dozen strokes off par to card a best-ball record 62, the performance netting Mangrum $1,000 more.

Phipps received a four-stroke handicap and helped his partner on four holes. Four strokes behind them came Charles V. McAdam of Greenwich, Conn., and Lawson Little of San Francisco and James W. Paul of Philadelphia and Herman Keiser of Arkon, Ohio.

In the medal playing, Little was a stroke behind Mangrum with a 139, followed by Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., with 140. Then came Henry Picard of Oklahoma City with 141.

Other leading money winners were Little, $587.50, Keiser, $287.50, Picard, 170 and Sam Snead of Hot Springs, W. Va., $156.

Mangrum was four under par in yesterday's first nine with a brilliant 32, with birdies on the second, third, seventh and ninth holes. His longest putt was only 10 feet.

His card on the second nine was nearly as good, with birdies on the 10th, 14th and 15th holes. He exceeded par, however, on the 11th and 17th holes.

Fourth place in the pro-amateur was held by four teams, all with 67s. They were B. L. Taylor of New York and Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., J. Gordon Douglas of New York and Hogan, and Amory L. Haskell of Red Bank, N. J., and Snead.

By-Plays

Sophomore Star

To us one of the most remarkable athletes of the current indoor track season is Richmond "Boo" Morcom of the University of New Hampshire. Though only a sophomore he was the individual star of the recent IC4-A indoor championships. Winning two firsts and a second he scored 14 points for his university.

Morcom has had to overcome many handicaps in developing his athletic abilities. He started pole vaulting by using a pole which he made himself. But even under these conditions he has become the best pole vaulter in the East and one of the top notchers of the country. As he is just starting his college career there is every prospect that he will develop and perhaps become the second vaulter in the history of the sport to vault 15 feet and better.

There is one thing he does in his vaulting which we venture to state has never been done by any other vaulter. That is to compete wearing only one shoe. When he vaults his right foot is bare. This may lessen the amount of weight he has to carry over the bar; but one would think that it would be a big handicap in his going down the take-off.

This reminds us of the case of a former Harvard high-jumper. Back in 1896 and 1897 Charlie Paine, Harvard high-jumper and baseball star, used to jump with a track shoe on one foot and a baseball shoe on the other. These are two very different kinds of shoes and it was astonishing to see him go over the bar at better than six feet wearing these two kinds of shoes.

It will certainly be interesting, following the athletic career of young Morcom and we hope that, before his college career is over, world conditions will be such that he will have a chance to show just what he can do after having had further practice at his specialty of pole vaulting, high, and broad jumping. We believe that he can do considerably better than he has done to date.

G. M. R. H.

Sabin Tops Pro Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 14—Wayne Sabin, who announced his shift over to professional tennis two days before the winter circuit started in Orlando, Fla., on February 1st, came out of the first four weeks of competition as leading money winner with $920.00. Sabin won three of the four singles titles and was runner-up in the fourth.

It now appears as if the winter and spring circuit would wind up with the North and South professional tournament in Pinehurst, scheduled for April. There is some question about the field being able to remain in the South long enough to compete. An announcement will be made shortly by Richard S. Tufts, President of Pinehurst, Inc., concerning the Pinehurst event.

Four tournaments were played in Florida with total prize money of $4,500. These events were at Orlando, Miami Beach, West Palm Beach and Tampa. The circuit opened under adverse conditions, with Florida having a bad season, the war gaining in momentum, and Tilden, Karel Kozeluh and Gene Mako, headliners expected to build gate and prestige, failing to come upon the scene.

The other players to win money were: Van Horn with $515.00; Skeen with $395.00; Barnes with $385.00; Harman with $252.00; Geldheld with $247.00; Faunce with $242.00; Senior with $215.00; Jan Kozeluh with $195.00 and several other with less than $150.00. Ainsley has won $10.00.

In order to get this money the players had to make four Florida cities and play in both doubles and singles tournaments.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wayne Sabin and Frank Kovacs reached semifinals of national indoor tennis tourney at Oklahoma City, with Sabin defeating Don McNeill and Kovacs eliminating Bobby Riggs.

Three Years Ago

Walter Hagen named captain of United States Ryder Cup team.

Five Years Ago

Dick Bartell signed a contract to play shortstop for New York Giants at a reported salary of $17,000.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Gomez Needs Murphy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 14—Big Ernie Lombardi, now wearing a Braves' uniform and hitting the ball harder than ever, can hardly wait until he steps to the plate against his former mates, the Reds . . . Lefty Gomez was approached by a reporter after he had twice circled the Yankee training field without a halt. "What's the idea?" the baseball writer asked. "I want to get in shape so Johnny Murphy will only have to go one inning this summer when he relieves me." A while later Gomez flatly refused to pose for a photographer without Murphy. "From now on we go together," said Lefty.

A green reporter walked up to Joe McCarthy and asked him which was the better ball player, Joe Di Maggio or Ted Williams. Everyone within hearing waited breathlessly for the answer. After a brief pause it came. "I feel sure that the Red Sox are well satisfied with Williams," said the diplomatic Yankee manager. "And I'm certain that we are with Di Maggio." Nice going, Joe! . . . After hearing that Larry MacPhail fined Kirby Higbee for balking at the Havana trip, the scribes are wondering if the Dodger prexy knows that ball players cannot be taxed thus during spring training.

The no-fining-during-training law was put into effect because the boys do not get paid while conditioning. However, a player could be suspended and made to train at his own expense. Then, after the regular season opened, the club could hold up his pay checks, until, in their opinion, he was in shape to play . . . A newsreel photographer looked at Hughie Duffy at Sarasota and wanted to know: "Is he the inventor of baseball?" . . . Have you noticed that there seem to be as many holdouts this spring as ever, despite the warning that such maneuvers would create unfavorable publicity? . . . Paul Derringer is down under 230 pounds for the first time in five years.

Al Schacht will make his annual clowning tour, but has eliminated many of the smaller towns. Instead of doing all of his traveling by auto, he will use the trains frequently . . . Said Paul Derringer: "There has been a lot of criticism of Ted Williams for accepting deferment from military service. But do you think an appeal board would defer anybody if they did not have solid facts to work with? Joe Di Maggio has been criticized for holding out. I don't know of any lawyers, merchants or businessmen who aren't trying to make as much money as they can. It's human nature."

Ted Williams' mail is heavier than ever this spring, but he reads them all and answers many. The Red Sox, incidentally, are calling Ted, Sergeant York . . . Archie McKain and Fritz Ostermueller will pitch at Toledo this year . . . The Yankees have picked up a gem in Johnny Lindell, the six-foot, four-inch, 205-pounder, who won 23 games for Newark in 1941 . . . Billy Southworth has climbed out on the proverbial limb and predicted an improved Cardinal club in '42. "My chief problem," said Billy the other day, "is to keep my boys from running into fences and falling down dugout steps. In other words, keep them on the field" . . . Tire rationing prevented Sam Breadon from driving to St. Petersburg this spring.

Lou Boudreau predicts a big year for little Roy Weatherly, his center fielder . . . Anyone interested in Buck Newsom can get him cheap—or could a few days ago. The critics were knocked off their collective feet when they heard what Bobo received last year. "His income tax was in five figures," said one . . . Earl Hilligan, who replaced Henry Edwards as head of the helpful American League service bureau, is making a tour of his circuit's camps in Florida . . . Bill Brandt, the N. L. publicity chief, is going the rounds here, also.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

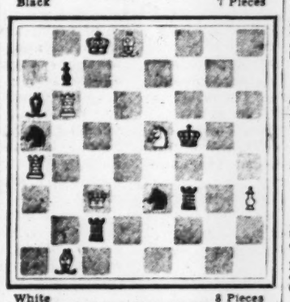
March 14, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2435

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
2KB4/1p4/bR4/kt1Ktk2/R7/2Q1ktr1P/-2r5/1B6
White to play and mate in two
(A second contribution to the Informal Tourney. "a truly great modern.")

Problem No. 2436

By O. Wurzburg

Black 4 Pieces

White 5 Pieces
7R/5K2/4R3/3k4/2Kt5/6p1/1Ktp5/7kt
White to play and mate in three
(Prize Problem, Chess Review, August-September, 1940.)

Solutions to Problems

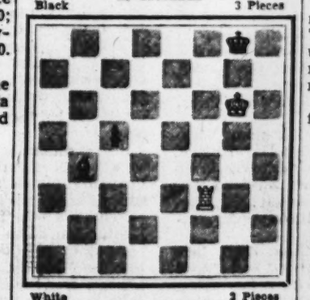
No. 2433. Q-Q2
No. 2434. 1. Q-Q4 R(B5)xQ
2. Kt-Q5 R(Q6)xQ
1. . . . Kt-K4 PxQ
2. Kt-Q5 RxKt(B5)
1. . . . Q-KKt4 RxKt(K6)
2. QxQP B-B3
1. . . . Kt-Q5 Kt-QB6
2. Kt-K4

End-Game No. 606. White wins: 1 Kt-B3, B-Q; 2 Kt-K5, K-R2; 3 Kt-Kt4, K-R; 4 Kt-B6 and wins.

End-Game No. 606

By Sackmann

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win

New York History

The latest bulletin of the New York State Chess Association continues the section devoted to history of early association tournaments. In 1917, Abraham Kupchik was the winner, and Frank Perkins, for many years now a Boston resident, and a bridge columnist for two Boston papers, was fifth.

Later in 1917, there was a midsummer tournament won by O. Chajes, and K. S. Howard, well-known problemist, was fourth. The Masters' Tournament at Rye Beach, July, 1918, was won by Kupchik, and H. B. Daly of Boston was among the contestants. K. S. Howard was the winner of a tournament held later in the summer in Rochester.

Horowitz Tour

I. A. Horowitz, editor of the Chess Review, is busily engaged in catering to chess enthusiasts the country over. For some years now he has been touring the country, giving simultaneous exhibitions and lectures, and this winter so far he has appeared at 22 clubs, including eight Pacific coast cities. Among those to take a board in Portland, Ore., was Reuben Fine, insufficiently disguised! Fine is doing government work there, and probably will be unable to compete in the National Championship, to begin next month.

Special Note

Readers are invited to send in notes of chess activities in their states. Those who follow published reports might draw the inference that chess is played only in the larger cities. This is not so, and many states have annual championship tournaments. The difficulty is that those at the scene forget to advise chess columns and periodicals.

League Game

The New York Metropolitan League team matches are now in progress, with eight teams in Section A and four in Section B engaged in weekly competition.

The sparkling game below was won by Dr. Joseph Platz of the Manhattan Chess Club from J. Fulop of the Bronx-Empire City Chess Club.

French Defense

Platz	Fulop	Platz	Fulop
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	11 PxB	PxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 PxKtP	Q-K
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 B-K16	PxB
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	14 QxRch	K-B2
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	15 Q-R7	PxP
6 P-KR4	P-QB4	16 Castles	QKt-B3
7 Kt-Kt5	P-B3	17 R-R3	KKt-K4
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	18 R-R4	Kt-K2
9 Q-R5ch	K-B	19 PxKt	QxP
10 Kt-Q6	BxKt	20 Q-R8	Resigns

New York State Championship Game

Here is how the new Marshall Chess Club champion gained a valuable point in the New York championship held last summer.

Ruy Lopez

Seidman	Lasker	Seidman	Lasker
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 PxKt	QxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 P-KB4	Q-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	20 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	21 P-B5	BxP
5 Castles	B-K2	22 RxB	QxR
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	23 R-KB	Q-Kt4
7 B-Kt3	Castles	24 BxPch	K-R
8 P-QR4	R-Kt	25 R-B3	P-Kt3
9 PxP	PxP	26 R-Kt3	Q-B3
10 P-B3	P-Q4	27 BxP	Q-R5
11 P-Q3	B-Kt3	28 R-R3	QxR
12 Kt-Kt5	B-KKt5	29 PxQ	R-K2
13 P-B3	B-B	30 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
14 PxP	KtxP	31 Kt-B3	R-B
15 Kt-RP	R-K	32 Kt-Kt5	R-B3
16 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	33 Q-R6	Resigns
17 BxB	KtxP		

Vaulter Misses

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14 (AP) — Rangy Cornelius Warmerdam, the Piedmont High School teacher who has written blazing new chapters in pole vaulting history, failed last night in his attempt to set a new world's record of 16 feet.

He bowed out at a hitherto easy height of 15ft. 4in. in the Olympic Club's annual indoor track and field meet.

The star, who last month set a new indoor world's record of 15ft. 7¼in. in Boston, was unable to get up sufficient speed on the 140-foot runway, especially prepared for his record attempts.

He cleared 14ft. 1½in. before failing three times to clear 15-4.

Basketball Scores

Results March 13

By the Associated Press

Yale 37, Harvard 34.
Stanford 41, Oregon State 28.
Idaho Southern 41, College of Idaho 34.
National Intercollegiate Tournament (semi-finals)
Hamline 45, Warrensburg, Mo. T. 37.
Southeastern Okla. 37, Pittsburg, Kan. Teachers 36.

College Swimming

Results March 13

By the Associated Press

Yale 55, Harvard 20.
Yale Freshmen 58, Harvard Freshmen 19.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Coconut Covered
FROSTED LEMON PIE
Many people speak of this delightful and unusual dessert . . . which is much more than a lemon pie, and far more delicious than an ordinary lemon meringue pie. We are sure you, too, will like it.
10¢
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
where you will enjoy
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
before or after the Flower Show
Provincial Room—Waitress Service
222 Newbury Street Com. 5370

Visit the New, Modern
MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons from 50c Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and $1.00
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheon and Dinners

DES MOINES, IOWA

THEATRE DINNER $1 YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
★ Dinner in the Tea Room Dancing during Dinner
★ Tickets to Des Moines Paramount or Roosevelt

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's RESTAURANT
Air Conditioned

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD PRIVATE PARKING
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor., opp. Longwood Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
45¢ 60¢
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ROSOFF'S
147 W. 42nd St. 152 W. 44th St.

Jane Dawes
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c—65c—75c
DINNER $1.00—$1.10—$1.25

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BE A DICTATOR!
Learn to dictate better letters! Evening class in BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE now forming. Tuesday, March 24, 7 p. m. Instructor: Advertising and Sales Promotion executive. Ask for free booklet M. "Thumbs and Brains and Words." KENmore 3001.
Studio of English and Speech
501 BOYLSTON ST., COPLEY SQ., BOSTON

Brave Children of a Warring World: Our Part in Helping Them Feel Security

New York

For the past five and a half years, the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children has been working with children of all nationalities living in a state of war. Since the Plan does not deal with mass relief, the observation as made by its staff, becomes interesting and enlightening to Americans at this time.

More than 15,000 children in Spain, France, Poland, Holland, Belgium, and Great Britain have been studied and observed by our staff of psychologists, social workers, and teachers.

We quote, herewith, an extract from a report written by a member of the Plan, evacuating a group of Spanish children during a heavy bombardment in Madrid. "As the trucks pulled away down the muddy road, and the children huddled together, amidst tears and confusion a song began. The children sang lustily until one by one the little ones dropped off to sleep."

An extract from a report on a group of Belgian children who had fled to France and caught one of the last boats to England during the days when France fell, follows:

Room Enough To Sing

"There was little room on board and great commotion. Each child held fast to its tiny bundle that so marks the small refugee fleeing for safety. There would be little sleep that night, as no one could stretch out. Heads were buried in laps or against the backs of other children as a resting place. Then one of the older girls started to hum. 'There's room enough to sing anyway,' she said and the children sang."

When the children of all nationalities arrived in England and started to be placed in the 41 children's projects operated by the Plan, each group continued to sing and quickly joined in with the English songs that the British children sang.

When the bombardments over Great Britain began, it was like the down-beat of the baton to the children. A report from the staff follows: "The children are undaunted. I wish you could have heard them tonight. We have just finished teaching them 'Lucky Lucky Me' and this was followed by 'Roll Out the Barrel.'"

Now living in a state of war, America's children sing. They have an original version which goes "High Ho, High Ho, We're Off to Tokio, etc."

Help Them to Feel A Sense of Security

The most important finding in working with children in a country at war, is to keep the child's life just as normal as possible. Sudden changes are likely to be upsetting to them, far more than actual bombardments. Sirens blowing in a city are new. Adults talking air raids and what to do, is a sudden change.

Despite war, children can be happy if they can look to their elders and feel a sense of security. There is security to be felt even though one must endure a bombardment. Now is the time to give our children this feeling of security, in us as adults, in our government, our armed forces, and in God.

When the alert sounds and the child glances about him for a sense of security, have it ready. When you speak in your home or in your school, tell the children of the great country we live in, of its strength, and its traditions.

The spirit of courage must be communicated to the child. If bad news comes, remind them of such traditional songs as "Pack Up Your Troubles In Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile," and "Are We Downhearted? No!" You will never sing alone if there are children present. Communicate to them in every way you can, the great strength, power, and righteousness of the great nation of which they are a part.

Dwell upon the good and right of our own country and its allies rather than upon hatred—fill their little hearts and minds with love of what we live for and what we will protect. Such thoughts are far more welcome to a child.

Overcoming Fear Of Unknown

Living in a country at war is a matter of adult education. It is the fear of the unknown that worries children most. Children who have lived through bombardments have often been heard to comfort those who experience an air raid for the first time. So it is with the sirens and blackouts while they are new. The children will take them in their stride, if we do.

Those of us who come into contact with children, have a special duty in this war. We are the living example to young America. We have time to educate ourselves to living in a state of war. Later, we may be faced with the task of evacuating children. Intelligent evacuation of children can be just as happily carried on as a trip to the country. It will all depend on us.

So, let us begin now with a song, and keep the children singing until we have heard the last siren and witnessed the last blackout in our strong, beautiful, and righteous land.

From the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc.

Margory Collins

Important Investigation Is Under Way

Keeping alive the child's natural eagerness to find things out—this is one of the foundation stones of the structure called Progressive Education. Joining this eagerness with experiences making for right unfoldment is a building process Progressive Education also counts essential, one which is least understood by the outsider. The investigation so deeply under way here is probably part of a definite teacher-plan, although the children don't know it. This photograph was taken at The Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University.

More and Better 'Joggrafy' Needed in the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The old "joggrafy" book — resigned to a dusty shelf in many schools and libraries since 1929 when the boom years for the rival subjects of economics and history started—is about to enjoy a revival, according to educators who attended a recent conference of the National Council of Geography Teachers here. Particularly in high schools where the subject has been fused with social studies will geography enjoy a new importance of its own, it was predicted by Dr. Howard E. Wilson of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, at a meeting held on New Year's Day.

Its reappearance in the curriculum at this time was likened to an awakened interest in geography which immediately followed the last World War. Changing national boundaries today and the focusing of attention on the world's natural resources call for a knowledge that is definitely the geographer's responsibility.

"Until very recently there were not 50 geographers in the United States who really knew South America as a well-trained scholar in the field ought to know it," Dr. Wilson held. "It is probably true that the Germans are in possession of more accurate and detailed geographical information about Mexico than we are—or than the Mexicans themselves are, for that matter.

"The scholarly society of geographers in the United States is very small compared with the associations of professional historians or political scientists or economists."

He called attention to widespread "geographic illiteracy" in the United States and pointed out that such problems as the fate of Singapore suddenly brings the public mind to face the fact of its own ignorance. War events alone are not responsible for the turn to geography, however, he added, since regional problems of the United States are demanding more and more attention.

No Longer An Academic Luxury

"It has taken a dust bowl and a realization that our source of rubber is halfway around the globe to bring home to us the importance of geographic factors in our national welfare," Dr. Wilson continued. "With us, in the past, the advanced study of geography has been a sort of academic luxury, now rapidly becoming a necessity."

Such knowledge is essential to future fair distribution and plans for peace, he brought out.

"Geography illiterates cannot be counted upon to create a public mind alert to the geographical factors of either war or peace. Increased study of the human geography of all the regions of the world is a present imperative if public opinion is to be as constructive in peace as the democratic faith believes it can be."

Responsible Stewardship

Similarly, Dr. J. R. Whitaker of the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., declared that the depletion of resources and ways in which the depletion can be counteracted is the concern of geographers.

"Opportunities for teaching the lesson of responsible stewardship of natural resources lie at every hand in geographical study," he said.

The number of properly trained geography teachers is very small, according to H. O. Lothrop of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill. He urged an active movement to train more teachers in this subject.

'Traveling' In Bible Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

I have read with interest the various articles which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor from time to time concerning religious education for school children.

Permitting children to go once a week to their selective religious centers for religious instruction during school hours seems a fair way of handling what has been and still is in a few of the states a ticklish problem, due primarily to the prominent place the question of separation between State and Church has played in our country's history.

While lawmakers are battling over the technicality of this phase of the problem, innumerable parents are realizing that children, loving to be world travelers when given the chance even though it be only on paper, are just as interested in traveling through the geography of the Bible with its outstanding heroes such as Moses, Joshua, Ruth, Esther, Jeremiah, Jesus, and Paul, who now belong to the world, as they are in traveling through the history of their own country with its national heroes.

Given this opportunity, the children, on learning that these Bible men and women who depended upon God to direct them worked out problems similar to those confronting the people of today, readily realize that the Bible is of inestimable value as a guide in solving present-day individual and world problems.

Moreover, in states where midweek religious instruction is carried on, the children in attendance feel as if they are on familiar ground when they run across these Bible heroes while attending Sunday School. In order that this work may be of interest to all grades of children, courses have been and are being worked out whereby the work can extend through the twelve years of public school life.

California at present is one of the few states which has not as yet given its consent to some sort of plan whereby the school children may obtain this valuable work during school hours; yet several years ago such a goal was nearly obtained. (Miss) F. A. W.

The Puppets Solve a Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire

I had often wondered if one could shake an audience out of the role of passive spectators and make them actually take an active part in the play before them. Today I saw this actually done. The audience was composed of child evacuees; the players were puppets.

From the very beginning the players took the audience into their confidence. "How long do you want the play to be? From here to here?" asked the stage manager, carefully measuring off a few inches of the stage. "No," shrieked the children. The stage manager marked off a little bit more, but it was only when he indicated the whole length of the stage that the children yelled assent.

Then the play began. It soon appeared that the hero had a weak voice. If he hailed the "Mountain Spirit" perhaps he wouldn't be heard! So he appealed to the children. Would they help him? Wouldn't they just!

Many were the difficulties poor wooden-headed "Kasperle" was fated to get into during the ensuing hour and it became more and more obvious that but for the help of the children he could never have come through alive. For instance, he would surely have tumbled straight into the arms of the "Demon King" had not the frantic warnings of the audience accompanied by frenzied arm-wavings just stopped him in time. Then he was nearly convicted of stealing but happily the children were on the spot to plead his innocence.

Then there was the difficulty of the Dragon. The Dragon was asleep in his cave and the doughty champion was at a loss to know how to lure him out. "Give him a biscuit," shouted the children helpfully. "Put your 'ead down," suggested some one, a little less helpfully. Then it was remembered that a cow is an infalliable bait for a Dragon, and the hall resounded with squeaky moos. At the sound of the bellowing herd the Dragon, a truly fearsome creature, with fiery eyes and snapping jaws, came forth to investigate and after a desperate fight the flashing eyes were seen to dim, the jaws closed wearily and the Dragon was no more.

Even then there was still the Demon-King to be entrapped and the wiles of the villainous Tailor circumvented, and the assistance of the children was once more enlisted. At the end of the performance they were conscious that they had well-earned the thanks of the hero and each child felt, as he stepped out into the drab streets, that if he had not killed a dragon single-handed, he had at any rate come very near it!

Latin-American Study

Civic groups and study clubs interested in Latin American studies should avail themselves of the materials and research facilities supplied by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Among Us

To Keep Ourselves in Good Linguistic Trim

Basic English

48th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nobody doubts the value of a dictionary in education; yet how many children, or adults for that matter, really enjoy using one? We all know perfectly well that to keep ourselves in good linguistic trim a dictionary constantly in hand is essential; yet it is much easier to take a guess at the meaning of a word and trust that it will come up again soon in a more illuminating context.

I believe that in the case of most people who have not the dictionary habit the reason is twofold. One, they have not really taken the trouble to find out how to use a dictionary. I do not mean the ability to look up words; anyone can do that easily enough. I mean the ability to understand the meanings of all the italics, abbreviations, special pronunciation marks, parts of speech, and the somewhat overwhelming variety which accompanies most dictionary definitions. This is not the fault of the dictionary. Most dictionary procedures are simple enough if you study their keys at the beginning of the book.

The second reason why some people haven't the dictionary habit is the fault of dictionaries themselves—at any rate the fault of most dictionaries, it seems to me. Dictionary definitions are apt to take us round in circles, introducing in the process more unfamiliar words.

I have referred several times to a dictionary called the "General Basic English Dictionary," as being used in linguistic studies. This dictionary was made with the idea of eliminating longer and more difficult words for explaining long and difficult words, and definitions that go round in bigger and better circles.

This dictionary gives the meanings of over 20,000 common and useful words. It gives these meanings by the methods we have followed in these articles, the root, or physical sense, the expanded or metaphorical senses, and then any idiomatic senses which may be common knowledge.

The words used to define these 20,000 words are the 850 words of the Basic English vocabulary together with the 50 International Words. There is no danger here of looking up a word and being more confused by the words in the definition! The 850 words of Basic are among the 20,000, and naturally defined with special care.

Also given special care in this dictionary are the little words like *as, the, and, of.* These as you probably recall, come from the "operations" list of the Basic English vocabulary—the structure words of our language which we are so apt to take for granted, and which prove so confusing to foreigners and to children. If you do not believe me try writing a definition yourself to explain to a child or a foreigner knowing little English the various meanings of the word *such.*

Before we can understand any book as concise and complex as a dictionary we must understand its key. We must be able to decode it, as it were.

The key of the "General Basic English Dictionary" is in the front of the book, and very simple to understand. After having looked it over it is a good plan to take a word which you think you understand fairly well. Look it up in the dictionary and write down every word, abbreviation, punctuation mark, and different form of type in the definition. Then proceed to give your own interpretation of what you take to be the meaning of every dot! Check with the key, and you will be surprised at what you had been overlooking.

The script used for the sounds and pronunciations of words will most probably be new to you. It is the International Phonetic Script, and its key is given on page X. It can be learned in an hour or so, and is a far more accurate method of sound writing than any I know.

The General Basic English Dictionary was prepared under the direction of C. K. Ogden with the help of a committee of the Orthological Institute of Cambridge, Eng., and is published by Evans Brothers Ltd., London. It is available in the United States from Barnes and Noble, Fifth Ave. at Eighteenth Street, New York, at $1. Supplies are limited and the cost is, we have been told. $1.—Education Editor.

Have You a Quick, Active Child?

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I felt a little ashamed, that day when I visited the kindergarten. That Jimmy was active, I knew, but I had supposed that these first few weeks in school had settled him down into one of those hands-folded, quiet children.

Jimmy, I found, was nothing of the sort. Not even in school. There were many children sitting more or less quietly in their little chairs or cross-legged on the floor, but not Jim. He was up, he was down, he was everywhere in evidence.

I noticed the teachers thinking up things for him to do—little errands. I imagined that I sensed amazement on the faces of the more fortunate mothers as their quiet offspring smiled up at them. Some wondered, no doubt, who was the parent of this awful child. Even had I wished, and I didn't, there was no hiding the fact that I was Jim's mother. He took my hand and escorted me around with pride, pointing out everything in the big room. He brought me the work he had done.

Only other parents can know the apologetic feeling I had when I remained after school for a talk with the teachers. Miss Penn, a calm, sweet-faced woman who had worked with pre-school children for years, said to me. "Don't worry about Jimmy. He is active, he is restless, but remember this—we like to work with children like Jim. A teacher always gets a response from a child like him. The secret is to keep them busy."

That kindergarten visit was several years ago, and other teachers are guiding Jim along the "path that leads to knowledge," but I have never forgotten the sage advice of Miss Penn who was so wise in the ways of children.

"Keep them busy!"

For the super-active, restless child—and there are many of them — those words hold a secret of happy childhood, yet, and happy parenthood, too. They were for Jim's father and me a sort of talisman and we tried to keep in the back of our minds things for Jim and the other children to do, interesting places for them to go.

Jim was only six when he made the bookcase from orange crates donated by a kindly grocer. Two crates, nailed together, made four sections for books. Jim painted them inside and out with a green stain. At the suggestion of Miss Penn who was interested in the work, a piece of orange-colored oilcloth was fitted to the top and held in place by green thumb tacks. Animal figures, elephants and bears, cut from stencils and made of the same bright oilcloth, were placed in the squares at the ends of the crates.

The bookcases were surprisingly strong and as books accumulated, Jim added other sections to them. I doubt if he ever forgets the proud moment when a family friend asked him to make some bookcases like his for use in the nursery school which she operates.

There are many ways to "keep them busy." Usually just a suggestion will start the active child mind working. They love to build things—doll furniture, bird houses, scooters, tiny boats—so many simple articles. Parents living in the city can save the wooden crates in which groceries are sometimes delivered, and they will find that the purchase of a small amount of wood, cut in varied lengths, will be a good investment.

When one "makes" time to take the children on a hike to the woods, a visit to the museum, or a bird trip to the park, they can get ideas for play for days, even weeks, to come. Soon you will notice them watching for the things they have seen, trying to see which one can discover the greatest number of different kinds of birds. Thirty species of birds were seen in one of the parks near our home on a recent birding expedition. Books purchased in any dime store show many varieties of birds.

Trips of this kind make the youngsters more observant and love of nature and the need for preservation of wild life can be instilled at the same time.

It is natural that children should be active. The mind of a child is alert, always looking for something new to learn, something different to do.

Jimmy has always been more restless than the other children, but since kindergarten days he has learned to accept the dicipline of the schoolroom. We like to think that we have helped him in making the adjustments that each year brings to the growing child, by appropriating the wisdom of the first teacher, and "keeping him busy." L. K. B.

Every Time

Every time a mother smiles over a mishap, instead of fuming, she is showing her understanding of how children copy emotional habits. Every time she remembers not to take some childish fault too seriously, she is preventing the building up of barriers of antagonism between herself and her child. When she ignores his attention-demanding anger, instead of giving in to him, she gives him an unforgettable lesson in not trying to get what he wants by fussing and being unpleasant.

Marion L. Faegre in Your Child's World

BOYS' SCHOOLS

CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL
Beautifully Situated — ELGIN, ILLINOIS
Private school for boys, grades 2 to 8. Accredited. Character training. Home atmosphere. Sports. Scholarships. 29 years successful boy development.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . . the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

WALSH SCHOOL of BUSINESS SCIENCE
Secretarial
Accounting
Business Administration
Miami, Florida, Professional Bldg.
Miami Beach: 1213 Lincoln Road
Ft. Lauderdale: 808 E. Las Olas Blvd.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter Commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 54th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD LOS ANGELES CALIF

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

COEDUCATIONAL

WINNWOOD
Open all year
Spring and summer courses especially planned for developing good study habits and for students who wish to advance rapidly. Even slow students usually do more than the average work. Camp activities give a good balance to the day's program.
WINNWOOD SCHOOL, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND

Berkeley Hall SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
(Fully Accredited)
Estab. 1911
Beverly Hills, Calif. BR. 21237

Write
for Lower School Catalog
Children are accepted in the Boarding Department from the 6th grade on.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Lower School — Senior College / Junior College
Coeducational

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

MACHINIST
TOOL and DIE MAKING
INSTRUMENT MAKING
Courses 3 to 12 Weeks
Write, Phone or Call 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
— We employ no solicitors —
METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL SCHOOL
260 W. 41st St., LOngacre 3-2180
Licensed by State of New York

ART

★ NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF ART
provides personal training for young artists to qualify for positions in the professional field. Outstanding artists actively engaged in today's leading art and fashion centers train students for careers in fashion drawing—costume design—advertising agency, magazine and newspaper illustrating—also general design—life drawing and painting. Application for September Day School entrance acted upon now. Visit our classes or write for catalog "M". 20th year. Studios at 186 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass. Adjacent to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

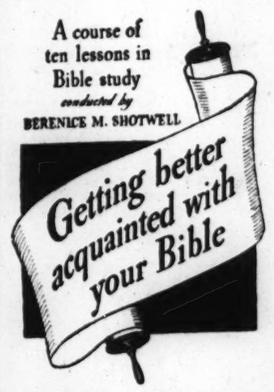
SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Hope Acres
YEAR ROUND Home Life for mentally and physically handicapped Children. Loving individual care and guidance.
GLENNA M. STEARNS, Groton, Mass.
Temporarily located Brookline, New Hampshire

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Spring Term begins April 1st
Catalog from Secretary, Room 260
Carnegie Hall, New York

A course of ten lessons in Bible study
conducted by
BERENICE M. SHOTWELL



NEW YORK CITY—HOTEL BILTMORE
Mondays and Tuesdays
April 6-May 5, 1942
NORWALK — Y. M. C. A.
Tuesday, March 31; Thursday, April 2
(first and second lessons)
Thursdays and Fridays thereafter
April 9—May 1, 1942
Registration or inquiry:
Mrs. Margaret M. Gilbert, Chestnut Hill Rd.
Norwalk, Conn. (Tel. Wilton 358)
MINNEAPOLIS, September
CHICAGO, October
DETROIT, October

This Course is designed to aid the student to become better acquainted with his Bible. No personal opinion, nor doctrine, nor interpretation colors it. The Bible alone forms the basis of the work.

For direct communication: Mrs. Berenice Myers Shotwell, 10 North Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J. (Tel. SOuth Orange 2-7344).

I'm a Lucky Boy!

My Parents are Planning NOW for my Future

Last night I heard daddy say: "Our Tommy is going to grow up in a tougher world than ours. He'll face tremendous responsibilities. He's going to need courage and *strong character.* He must be able to *think straight* and express himself clearly. It is our job to help him develop these necessary qualifications . . . but how?" . . . And mother replied: "I know that

There *IS* a Successful Plan of Child Training

. . . it's the one the Smith's used in bringing up their Bill. He has a wonderful personality for a young man starting high school . . . and such nice manners! Mrs. Smith tells me that most of the credit should be given to 'My Book House' Plan. They've followed it ever since Bill was a tiny tot. It's amazing how the object lessons help to meet in advance so many problems that annoy most parents. She says that Bill just naturally has grown into wholesome traits of character, because they are made to seem the desirable ones. I know a lot of other parents who have successfully used 'My Book House' Plan, too." Tommy's mother is right . . .

Over 500,000 Parents Know "MY BOOK HOUSE" Plan Works

Parents find it saves their time, and is so much better than hit-or-miss methods of child guidance. It's almost automatic in its simplicity. Children love it because it's entertainment . . . they're never conscious of being trained. This time-tested plan offers so much practical, constructive help that every parent with small children should investigate it NOW.

SEND COUPON FOR *Child's Story*

"THE LITTLE ENGINE THAT COULD"
Get FREE, this typical object lesson from "My Book House" . . . teaches courage and determination. Also, there's a brief explanation of the PLAN, its five related parts, and how it works. Mail the coupon today. No obligation.

THE BOOK HOUSE for CHILDREN
360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Offices in: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Dallas, Los Angeles

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN
Dept. C2343
360 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Please supply information on "My Book House" Plan; also the FREE BOOKLET, "The Little Engine That Could".
Name
Address
City State
I have children. Ages are

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 150,000
Previous day's sales 339,390
1942 volume to date 25,244,879
1941 volume to date 26,248,235

Stock Market Irregular In Light Trade

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Specialized recoveries again were the rule in today's stock market.

While rails, steels and motors never got anywhere to speak of, fractional advances came into most other departments at the start. The worst that could be said of closing trends was that they were narrowly mixed.

Buyers, as well as sellers, were timid throughout and transfers for the two hours approximated 150,000 shares, one of the smallest Saturday aggregates since last August.

Attracting small buying were American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, American Airlines, Pepsi-Cola, Standard Oil (NJ), International Nickel, Phelps Dodge and J. C. Penney.

Allied Chemical dipped to a new low for the past year or so. Backward were North American, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, American Can and Kennecott.

Rail Loans Active

Rail loans were responsible for a major part of bond market activity today and they were still under the influence of yesterday's announcement that the OPA was seeking a cancellation of recently awarded freight rate increases on 10 important commodities.

Fractional losses in the carrier list were numerous, although a few issues steadied near the end of the first hour.

On the offside were Northern Pacific 4s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Alleghany Corp. 5s, Erie 4½s of 2015 and Lehigh Valley 4s.

Minor gains were recorded by Wabash 4¼s, Pacific Gas 3⅜s, and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Foreign bonds were generally steady. U. S. Governments were about even with previous finals.

Large Amounts Of U. S. Currency Shipped to Cuba

NEW YORK (AP)—Further large shipments of United States currency to Cuba in February was disclosed in the monthly report on money of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, leading some banking quarters to conclude that sizable hoarding operations were being carried on in the island republic.

Money shipped out of the United States in February amounted to $6,816,000. Cuba took $6,600,000. Of this amount, $3,150,000 was in bills of $20 or larger denomination.

In January, currency shipments to Cuba totaled $5,300,000 out of $5,907,000 of total exports. Bills of larger denomination accounted for most of the aggregate.

Banking statistics show very little United States currency has been returned from Cuba to this country in the course of ordinary banking routine in recent months.

Receipts of United States currency from abroad in February amounted to $571,000, compared with $1,243,000 in January. Argentina supplied the largest amount, $253,000. Canada was second with $150,000.

Britain Revises War Risk Insurance

LONDON (AP)—The Government war risk insurance office announced revisions in cargo insurance rates between overseas ports operative from March 13.

The rates were raised as follows:

Between Australia and North and Central American ports, from 4 to 6 per cent; between east coast of India (not east of Calcutta) and Persian Gulf, from 5 to 7 per cent; between east coast of India and Africa (excluding the Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Isthmus of Suez) from 5 to 8 per cent; and between east coast of India and North, Central and South America—from 8 to 10 per cent.

New Machine Tools Seen Doubling Output

CLEVELAND (AP)—New machine tools built and installed since war started in 1939 "have already practically doubled the nation's productivity," Tell Berna, general manager of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, declared here.

"From our knowledge of where these machines are and the work they are doing I can say to you with assurance that today war production is rolling—rolling with a momentum that will overwhelm the Axis," Mr. Berna told the Cleveland Engineering Society.

Road's Security Payments Sought Out of Income

CHICAGO (AP) — Charles M. Thomson, trustee of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, will ask the Federal District Court's authority for payment of $8,034,923 to the road's security holders out of 1941 income, it was disclosed.

The trustee will ask authority to make payments of sums equal to all fixed and contingent charges under terms of the pending reorganization plan to security holders of the railroad.

It is planned to make the payments between June 1 and August 31, according to the trustee's petition.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37⅜	Abbott (1.60a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ½
108⅛	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'r 14
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 13
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 13
11¾	10⅞	Addressog (½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 12
38⅛	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	6	31½	31	31½	— ¼
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	8	2	2	2	M'r 13
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 12
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 13
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	M'r 6
22¾	19¾	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	1	20	20	20	
5⅛	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
149	120¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	120	120	120	— ½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	3	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
81	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72	72	72	—1
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ½
181¾	117½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	179	179	179	M'r 5
1⅛	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
187⅛	161½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	163¾	161½	163¾	M'r 6
56	46	Amerada Pet (2)	16	46¾	46	46	M'r 13
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	4	19	19	19	M'r 13
48¼	33	Am Airlines 1½g	2	33¼	32½	32½	— ½
73¼	57⅛	Am Bk Note .20e	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	M'r 13
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch	4	4	4	4	M'r 13
33	26⅜	Am Brake 2.20g	4	27½	27½	27½	
13¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 13
65¼	58¼	Am Can (4)	5	58½	58	58	— ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159	159	159	M'r 12
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	30½	30	30	M'r 13
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
20½	18	Am Ch & C (½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 12
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71⅛	70¾	70¾	M'r 7
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 12
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
⅛	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6	4½	Am Europ (.40g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'r 13
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 13
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	8	16¾	16½	16½	M'r 13
35	24⅜	Am Hide & Lea	2	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'r 12
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	2	38¼	38	38	—1
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 13
27	25	Am Ice pf	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
¾	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	84	84	84	M'r 12
11⅜	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10	10	10	M'r 11
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 13
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	8	20	20	20	
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (17⅔k)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
22	14⅜	APL $5 pf $1.56k	6	16	15⅜	16	M'r 13
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	5	11	11	11	+ ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	30½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'r 13
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	16⅝	Am Sugar (⅔e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 12
97⅛	83	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	83½	83	83½	M'r 12
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	M'r 11
134⅜	118	Am Tel & Tel(9)	11	118⅞	118⅛	118¾	+ ⅜
49¾	38	Am Tob (1e)	6	39	38½	39	+ ½
50⅜	39	Am Tob B (1e)	6	39¼	39	39⅛	
143⅜	128	Am Tob pf (6)	2	128	128	128	
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¾	4½	4¾	M'r 12
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	4	111¼	111	111½	M'r 12
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
70¼	55	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	55	55	55	M'r 13
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	5	4⅜	4½	4½	M'r 12
76⅜	69¾	Am Wool pf 12g	2	69½	69½	69½	— ¼
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	4	4	4	
50	44½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	43½	43½	43½	—1
28⅝	25½	Anaconda (½e)	2	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'r 13
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	31½	31½	31½	M'r 13
111⅝	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'r 13
4⅛	3⅜	Armour Ill	3	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
67½	61¼	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	61	61	61	—1
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	2	23	23	23	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Arnold C (¼e)	4	6⅛	6	6	M'r 12
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 12
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	5	5	5	M'r 13
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
29	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb 26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	15	37	36⅜	37	— ⅜
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	69½	68½	69½	
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	6	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	35	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	35	35	35	M'r 11
23½	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	4	18½	18⅛	18¼	
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6½	6¼	6¼	M'r 13
50⅜	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	M'r 13
70	54	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	54⅞	54	54	M'r 12
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	4	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 11
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅛	Aviat Corp (.15g)	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
		B					
14⅜	12¼	Bald Loco ct	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	2	5	4¾	5	M'r 12
9⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 13
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	
11⅛	8¾	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
24¼	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	M'r 11
104⅛	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb 16
100¾	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79	79	79	M'r 13
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7	7	7	M'r 12
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	9	35⅜	35	35⅜	M'r 13
14	11⅛	Benef Ind (.40e)	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
52	47	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	M'r 13
24¼	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 12
66⅞	48⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	4	59⅜	59	59	— ¼
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	M'r 13
22½	19¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 6
21⅜	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	6	17¾	17½	17¾	
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	28	28	28	M'r 12
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 13
20⅜	19	Borden Co (.30e)	16	19	18⅞	19	
23⅜	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	2	25	35	25	M'r 13
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	16	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	32	32	32	M'r 13
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	11	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 13
8¾	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
33⅜	25⅜	Budd Mfg	9	23¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	20	20	20	M'r 13
26	24	Bulova Wat (2)	1	24	24	24	M'r 12
19¼	16⅛	Burling M (1.40)	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
58½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54¾	54½	54½	M'r 11
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3⅛	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 13
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf (1⅝)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'r 13
2⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
8⅞	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 13
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11	11	11	+ ½
		C					
19⅜	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	14	17⅛	17	17	M'r 13
50⅞	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'r 13
2⅝	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	3	25¼	25	25¼	M'r 12
3	2½	Carriers&G .05g	6	2½	2½	2½	M'r 12
69	61⅜	Case (J I) (7g)	4	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Celanese (½e)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	3½	3½	3½	M'r 13
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	6	17¼	16⅛	17¼	M'r 13
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	M'r 12
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	3	16⅜	16½	16½	M'r 10
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
36¾	30⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	29⅜	29¼	29½	— ⅜
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	93¾	93¾	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 10
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 11

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	1	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
4⅜	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 13
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
39¾	36¼	Chi P A cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	M'r 12
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	M'r 11
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 10
9½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 12
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 10
53⅝	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	16	53¼	52½	53¼	
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9¼	9¼	M'r 13
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 9
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	29½	29½	29½	M'r 12
29	25	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	2	33¼	32⅝	33¼	M'r 13
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	2	32	32	32	M'r 13
79½	57⅛	Coca-Cola (3¼e)	12	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	57¾	57¾	M'r 11
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P (1½a)	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 13
18⅛	14¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
13⅜	9½	Colum Br A .30e	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
13½	9½	Colum Br B .30e	6	9½	9½	9½	M'r 13
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	39	39	39	
6½	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26½	26½	26½	M'r 12
72	54½	Colum Carb (1e)	2	54	53	54	— ½
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	5	16⅞	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
100	94	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	7	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	— ¼
103½	102	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	—2¼
93¼	81⅜	Comi Solv (.55g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	47	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	28¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	30½	29¾	30½	+ ½
23¾	18¾	Com Edis (1.80)	11	19	18¾	18¾	
33⅜	21⅜	Conde Nast .40e	6	21½	21½	21½	M'r 3
16½	14½	Congoleum (1a)	7	14½	14½	14½	M'r 12
21⅜	16½	Cons Aire (4g)	6	18⅛	18	18	
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 6
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (3¼g)	13	6⅛	6	6	M'r 13
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
94	82⅜	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	82⅜	82¼	82¼	
⅜	⅛	Cons Flim Ind	2	½	½	½	
9	7½	Cons Flim pf(1g)	1	8	8	8	+ ½
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 12
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 12
5⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 13
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
94¼	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	88	88	88	M'r 12
13½	12	Container (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 13
3¼	2½	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 12
103½	92	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92⅜	92	92	M'r 12
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	3	24⅛	24	24	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 13
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	35⅜	35	35	
33¼	31⅜	Cont Motors .10e	3	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
24	19¼	Cont Oil Del ¼e	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
19⅞	18	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	9¾	Cop weld S (.80)	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	M'r 12
51⅜	45	Cop weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	M'r 13
55¾	47	Corn Prods (3)	1	48	48	48	— ½
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	8	⅛	½	½	M'r 13
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	4	13¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	8	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 11
7	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 12
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 11
41	37	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	37	37	37	M'r 12
11⅞	10⅜	Crown Zel (¼e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 13
36	29⅜	Crucible Stl (1g)	5	30¾	30	30¾	M'r 12
79¼	74½	Crucible pf (5)

Commerce and Finance

Manufacturers' Tax Plan Under Attack Before House Group

Business and Industry

Babson Argues Wage Advances Self-Defeating

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—In a lifetime of active concern in helping solve the problems of Management and Labor, I have always been on the side of those who have been working to raise the workers' standards of living. I have always believed in collective bargaining.

I recently told some employer friends they had better get ready for a day when the closed shop may be installed in our major industries and when Labor may be represented on the boards of directors of such corporations. This is the present trend.

Democratic capitalism must be dynamic. It cannot stand still if it is to succeed against the inroads of other systems that are abroad in the world today. Furthermore, I realize that the hard-won advantages which the workers in this country have achieved over the years must not be thrown away. I say this much as a good friend of all concerned and as a former Assistant to the Secretary of Labor during World War I.

The grim fact confronts us, however, that we as a people are today fighting for our very lives. The continued existence of all the values we hold dear is at stake in the global war which now encompasses us. If the United Nations are defeated, the status of the American working man and woman will be degraded to that of slave labor. This is what some Congressmen seem to forget when they insist that, in this grave emergency, we must continue to grant Labor the forty-hour week.

Sees Labor Inviting Inflation

Our most dangerous foe today is not Hitler. It is not Japan. It is our own refusal to give up our selfish privileges for the duration of the war. From the evidence at hand, I regret to say that Labor seems to be one of the offenders. The Russian people and the Chinese people are winning their battles because they are sacrificing everything to the common purpose of defeating the enemy. When we cease to think and act as labor union leaders, or as farm union leaders, or as corporation officials and begin to act as our embattled forefathers did at Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, we shall begin to win this war.

Even apart from primary patriotic reasons, Labor must realize that, by insisting on the retention of its favored peacetime hours and wages status, it is bringing down upon all of us the full fury of inflation. Leon Henderson is absolutely right in his stand against wage increases, higher farm prices, and other attempts to hasten the inflationary spiral. The retention of the forty-hour week is only an oblique insistence on further wage advantages. It marks the point at which overtime pay starts. I know workers are perfectly willing any time, in war or peace, to work 48 or even 54 hours a week. It is solely a question of wages that is involved.

When wage increases are absolutely necessary, they should be paid in the form of defense stamps and bonds. There are two good reasons for this: (1) It would help sop up the surplus purchasing power that would otherwise go to speed up inflation. (2) It would provide a grateful cushion for the workers later on against the dislocations of the early post-war unemployment period, when such bonds, converted into cash, would come in very handy. In fact, I believe more of present wages should be paid in defense stamps.

Labor's Fundamental Error

Labor is making a fundamental mistake if it insists that peacetime prerequisites are permanently endangered if they are temporarily waived as part of the total war effort. I believe that some sort of legislation suspending the work-week limitations contained in seventeen Federal laws should be enacted. Such a repeal can—by the legislative act itself—be confined to the duration of the war.

After the war is over the former provisions would automatically become effective again. Such action would carry out the expressed wishes of the President.

Let us not forget that one of the things which paved the way for the defeat of France was the insistence, just before World War II by the pro-labor Blum Government, that French workers should retain their so-called "social gains."

Those same French workmen are today laboring 70 and 80 hours a week at a mere pittance of a wage, turning out Hitler's war production. Were those workers able to speak to the millions of members of the CIO and of the A. F. of L., what would be their message today? I know what they would say. They would say—"For what does it profit a worker to keep his forty-hour week for a little while, if he loses thereby everything he holds dear, including liberty itself?"

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5340

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
Dividend

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 23, 1942.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.
March 13, 1942

Plan to Tax Municipal, State Tax-Exempts Is Facing Fight

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The proposal by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau that Congress eliminate all Federal tax exemption features of outstanding and future issues of states and municipalities has stirred up the proverbial hornet's nest. In his tax proposal of last week Mr. Morgenthau referred to holding of such securities as a "privilege" and a "loophole," and said that the Federal Government was under no moral obligation to respect the immunity of such issues from taxation.

While the Secretary of the Treasury may not be alone in his contention, it is very evident that he has many and formidable opponents. These attack the proposal on constitutional, ethical and practical grounds. The American Municipal Association, representing 7,000 cities, the United States Conference of Mayors, the Municipal Finance Officers Association and the National Association of Attorneys General are perhaps the most influential in opposition. This article will endeavor to present the salient features of the controversy, since it should be of interest to every citizen who watches the collecting and spending of tax moneys.

The Fight Against Exemptions

There are outstanding today approximately $19,500,000,000 of state and municipal bonds, it is estimated. The current tax bill would obtain about $200,000,000 from these bonds, the Treasury believes. This appears a comparatively small sum to counterbalance the disadvantages which, municipal, real estate and tax experts say, would result from the passage of such a provision. On the other hand, there appears to be a trend today which is tending to break down all tax immunities. It may be that the determining factor will be that of the proposal's constitutionality, and of this there is no certitude, since there are eminent counsel on both sides.

This is not the first time that endeavors have been made to tax state and municipal issues. A bill removing the tax exemption feature was defeated in the national House in 1924. In April, 1939, President Roosevelt recommended the removal of the exemptions but the Senate bill embodying the proposal was never acted upon. Then last year Congress passed an act eliminating tax exemptions from all Federal securities. Now Congress will have to pass on the new proposal, to which on general principles it has been opposed for a long time.

The Federal Government

The Government bases its contention for abolishing exemptions on the ground that it gives wealthy taxpayers a possible loophole to escape taxes, that an effective progressive income tax and a vast total of tax-exempt bonds cannot exist side by side, that exemptions violate the spirit of the tax law by favoring those with larger incomes, that the tax savings accruing from ownership of tax-exempt securities reduce income tax collections and that these losses have to be made up elsewhere, that the tax exemption feature is of relatively little value to persons in the lower income brackets, that the proposal is reciprocal giving the states the right to tax Federal bonds, that the Federal Government is under no moral obligation to respect the implied immunity that state and municipal issues now have, that the 16th Amendment gives the Government plainly the right to "lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever sources derived," and finally that the United States needs the money anyhow.

The States' Rights Position

The opponents of the Morgenthau proposal are just as convinced of its inequity as of its impracticality. The mayors, governors, municipal officers and attorneys general say in effect: The removal of the tax exemption would increase current interest rates, which would cost states and municipalities and hence small taxpayers and real estate owners, a minimum of $113,000,000 a year; that the gain to the Government would not amount to more than between $70,000,000 and $107,000,000 annually; that it constitutes a breach of faith since these securities were bought by the present owners on the understanding that they were not subject to income tax and paid more for them than for comparable corporate securities because of this implied tax immunity; that the proposal is liable to make refunding difficult and in many cases prohibitive at a time when there is great uncertainty among states and localities over new financing, that it discriminates grossly as between states and cities because of uneven distribution of United States security issues; that the reciprocal feature is practically an empty gesture since states would recoup but a fraction of their loss due to higher interest rates and since 14 states now have no personal income tax laws; that low cost housing will be interfered with if tax-immunity policy is altered; that wealthy individuals and estates hold only a small percentage of these municipal tax exempts in their portfolios; that it is unconstitutional, and finally that the proposal is a long step in the direction of undermining the prerogatives of local government.

It must be admitted that the appeal of the President and Mr. Morgenthau that no taxpayers be exempt from income taxes and that all sources of tax revenue be explored, are plausible and carry considerable force. On the other hand, the arguments against the proposition are equally tenable if not more forceful. The mere constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the proposal is of little moment unless on balance more good than harm comes from eliminating the exemptions. On the face of it, the money gain to the Government is more than counterbalanced by the loss to the states; if one were to take the more optimistic Morgenthau figure, the net take from individuals would be less than $100,000,000, hardly a figure justifying the troubles into which the loss of exemption would throw the nation's municipalities.

Exemptions Universally Accepted

It cannot be denied that the tax exemption feature has enabled states and localities to sell issues at favorable rates, meaning that persons and institutions have paid more for the tax immunity; whether explicit or implicit, they have relied upon it. The sovereign power of the states and constitutional safeguards were their guarantees. The immunity, if not written into the constitution, has been evidently accepted in many Supreme Court decisions. To rescind such an accepted immunity with regard to outstanding issues can only be described as an act which impairs confidence in Federal promises and Treasury pledges made no longer ago than March, 1941. At that time a Treasury statement pledged opposition to taxation of local government securities already issued, and quoted department attorneys as saying present holders have nothing to fear. The Morgenthau proposal in its stricture on tax-exempts as a "haven for rich men" does not mention U. S. Treasury tax-exempts which are equally a safe haven. To be consistent, these should also be taxed. They are outstanding in the amount of approximately $53,000,000,000, or two and a half times the total of local and state issues.

This column subscribes to the general proposition that tax-exemption privileges as such are becoming increasingly an anomaly in the fiscal system and that their elimination is a desirable goal. Equity points to the remedy of ending exemptions on all *future* issues, since then there can be a "meeting of minds" with the fundamental factors known. To tax issues now outstanding will be widely held an act of bad faith—and the benefits do not appear to outweigh the disadvantages. The American people are willing to bear every equitable tax burden to win the war. To reach deeper with impartial justice into more pocketbooks is still possible today. There is no need to advocate a dubious levy when other and fairer methods are available. A constitutional amendment can resolve all doubts about this vexatious question.

Finished Piece Goods Put Under Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has clamped a temporary price ceiling on finished piece goods made of cotton, rayon and their mixtures to check what it called a "rapid and unwarranted rise in prices."

The 60-day order in effect freezes prices at current levels, since it provides that maximum prices should not go higher than those prevailing between March 7 and 11.

The price action does not apply to retail sales, but officials said the effect of it should be to prevent further increases in the retail price of women's and children's dresses, women's suits, coats, pajamas, house coats, men's shirts, curtains and similar items.

The OPA does not consider the frozen prices reasonable, but on the contrary, regards many of them "entirely too high," an announcement said. The temporary action was intended to stop further advances pending the issuance of a permanent regulation setting specific ceilings at lower levels.

The action was taken "because the price rise has been substantial and the rate of advance has been accelerating so rapidly as to suggest profiteering," acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm said.

Prudential's Gain Best Since 1930

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Prudential Insurance Company of America reported for 1941 an increase of $921,000,000 in life insurance in force, the largest gain for any year since 1930.

Franklin D'Olier, president, said there were 32,000,000 policies in force at the year-end with a total face value of $19,549,000,000. Funds invested in government bonds were increased $195,000,000 to $1,212,000,000.

Excess Reserves Rise $60,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserve of banks increased $60,000,000 to a total of $3,270,000,000 in the week ended March 11.

The Federal Reserve Board ascribed the increase to Treasury spending.

The report also showed that money in circulation increased $2,000,000 during the week, the smallest increase for many weeks.

Critics of Tax 'Complainants' Scored Sharply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Endorsement of the thesis of the Washington columnist of a nation-wide newspaper chain that "people who complain now about their taxes are far more contemptible than the soldier who complains about hard duty" will be found only among "boondogglers, pressure spenders, bureaucrats, pork barrel politicians, patronage seekers and other parasites who live off their Government without contributing either service or labor," in the opinion of William J. Brede, Executive Secretary of the Taxpayers' Federation, Inc., with headquarters at No. 12 East Forty-First Street.

"Honest taxpayers, who know they are paying unjust taxes in this war emergency because the Government has not protected them against waste will resent this line of reasoning," Mr. Brede declared. "And why shouldn't they? What about the recent attempts to sneak by with pensions for Congressmen and with non-essential jobs for actors and dancers who knew the right people? Only the wrath of an aroused public defeated those efforts.

Patriotic Duty

"It is as much the patriotic duty of the people back home to see that waste is eliminated from their tax bills as it is to buy war bonds or stamps, serve in local defense, help the red cross and other war and salvaging agencies and to stimulate national morale generally. Taxpayers who clamor for economy in normal Government functions and for a curb on all political spending in this crisis do so not for personal gain but to see that every available dollar goes into the only activity that counts right now—war winning economy."

"Worthy citizens are happy to pay high taxes and make sacrifices to win the war, Mr. Brede held, adding that it is their right to insist that taxes be used for essential purposes.

"They wish to be certain those sacrifices are not in vain; that the boys who are fighting at the front are adequately protected by wise and honest expenditure of tax monies to provide them with the best possible equipment, with guns and ammunition and tanks and planes and ships to meet every emergency," he continued.

Taxpayers' Job

"The taxpayer on the home front is the one who must make certain that parasites and dishonest politicians do not get their hands on those precious funds or succeed in having them diverted to non-essential projects. It is also his duty to see that public servants who play politics at the expense of our men in service and who seek personal or sectional gain in war times are defeated at the polls next November.

"In short, the taxpayer's fight to check waste and extravagance in Government is everybody's fight. It can be a very big factor in winning the war."

First Two Months' Building Contracts 30 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Dodge Corp. estimated building and engineering contracts during February in 37 Eastern States totaled $433,537,000 compared with $316,846,000 in January and $270,373,000 in February of 1941.

The dollar volume of contracts let during the first two months of 1942, the statistical service said, was about 30 per cent greater than in the corresponding months of 1941.

Dodge's report said that in spite of the increase, "the augmented program has scarcely gotten into full stride," pointing out that contract totals for the area averaged half a billion dollars a month during 1941.

Bell System Adds Stations

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase of 106,900 telephones in use in the Bell Telephone System in February was reported by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The increase in January was 109,500 and 118,600 in February, 1941. At the end of February there were 19,057,900 telephones in the system.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10

Heads Cable Firm

© Underwood

John Goldhammer

Elected President of the Commercial Cable Company, one of the two American-owned systems of cable across the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Goldhammer, who began his career with the company 49 years ago, has been a Vice-President and director of the concern for 24 years.

Retail Sales 12 to 18 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Weather conditions influenced retail buying during the past week, Dun & Bradstreet reported, and increases in volume were spotty rather than an over-all expansion.

Anticipatory purchasing quieted down markedly, the retail trade review said, but was still noted in several lines, particularly men's clothing. Retail grocers in many cases continued to ration sales of some staple items although they reported stock-up buying had declined.

The Middle West led increases in dollar volume over sales a year ago with a gain of from 19 to 22 per cent. For the country as a whole, dollar sales were up between 12 and 18 per cent.

Regional percentage increases over 1941 included New England 12 to 16, East and South 15 to 20, Southwest 11 to 14, Northwest 12 to 15 and Pacific Coast 14 to 19.

In wholesale markets the emphasis was on deliveries, behind schedule in a number of lines. Dun & Bradstreet found however, that total volume was substantially above a year ago and had held up "surprisingly well" in view of frequent reports of materials shortages.

American Mutual Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring during the period April 1, 1942 to April 30, 1942, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 642nd consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

NAM Tax Plan Hearing Stirs Warm Debate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers was accused by a House Ways and Means Committeeman of sponsoring a program which would reduce rather than increase the new taxes some corporations would be called upon to pay to help finance the cost of the war.

Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee, second ranking member, made the accusation in an acrimonious exchange with J. Cheever Cowdin who Thursday gave the committee the association's overall program of raising $7,600,000,000, with all corporations to pay $1,500,000,000 of that total.

"You soak the smaller (corporations) still more and let the big ones out," Mr. Cooper told Mr Cowdin.

Mr. Cowdin agreed that in a small percentage of cases his program would not impose heavier taxes—in the cases of companies which make between 100 per cent and 200 per cent of their base credit, based on pre-war income.

He contended, however, that the association's overall corporate tax recommendations, for large companies as well as small ones, would yield $1,500,000,000 more from that source than under present law.

Mr. Cooper said that under the Cowdin program, a company with $100,000,000 net income would pay $40,000,000 in taxes, while under present law the total tax bill would be $47,528,000.

The association yesterday proposed a 90 per cent excess profits tax rate for corporations, compared with a top figure of 88.75 recommended by the Treasury which asked that corporations pay $3,000,000,000 more in taxes.

But at the same time, the association proposed a number of major revisions in computation of excess profits levies, one of which would permit a concern to compute its normal taxes before excess profits—the reverse of present provisions.

The program was based on a normal and surtax rate starting at 40 per cent, compared with treasury recommendations starting at 55 per cent for companies with net income of more than $25,000.

Canada to Make Synthetic Rubber

OTTAWA (AP)—The Government announced that a Government-owned corporation known as Polymer Corporation, Ltd., is being established to produce synthetic rubber in Canada.

President of the new company will be Col. Arthur L. Bishop, Toronto industrialist.

Munitions Minister Howe said it was expected that production would begin this year and that when the plants were working to capacity their output would be about 34,000 long tons per year.

Promoted

© Fabian Bachrach

Gordon L. Crawford

Appointed Assistant General Sales Manager of Wickwire Spencer Steel Company with headquarters in New York. Mr. Crawford has been Buffalo district sales manager for the company since 1940.

Wholesale Prices Rise 0.1 P. C. To New 13-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prices in primary commodity markets fluctuated within a narrow range during the first week of March, except for a reaction in agricultural prices which followed marked advances in February. A rise of 0.1 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series, however, carried the index to a new 13-year peak at 96.9 per cent of the 1926 average.

During the past year prices have risen 20 per cent and are now 29 per cent above their pre-war level.

Average prices for foods advanced 0.3 per cent during the week ended March 7; textile products, 0.2 per cent; and hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities 0.1 per cent. Prices of farm products declined 0.5 per cent, and prices for the other major groups remained unchanged at last week's levels.

(1926=100)	Mar. 7 1942	Feb. 28 1942	P.C. Changes to Mar. 7, 42 from Feb. 28	Mar. 8 1941
All commodities	96.9	96.8	+ 0.1	+20.2
Farm products	101.5	102.0	— 0.5	+44.0
Foods	95.8	95.5	+ 0.3	+30.5
Hides & leather	116.4	116.3	+ 0.1	+13.6
Textile products	95.1	94.9	+ 0.2	+24.2
Fuel & light mtls	78.5	78.4	+ 0.1	+ 8.1
Metal & products	103.7	103.7		+ 5.9
Bldg materials	109.9	109.9		+10.5
Chem & allied	97.1	97.1		+23.4
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+14.6
Misc commod	89.2	89.1	+ 0.1	+16.1
Raw materials	97.1	97.4	— 0.3	+31.0
Semimnfd atcls	92.0	91.9	+ 0.1	+11.9
Manufact prods	97.7	97.4	+ 0.3	+16.6
Com other than farm products	95.9	95.6	+ 0.3	+15.8
Com other than farm and foods	95.1	95.0	+ 0.1	+12.1

Millions Spent For Output By Chrysler Corp.

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation is expending upward of $66,000,000 in expanding its war implement production facilities, K. T. Keller, president, told stockholders in a formal message.

Heaviest expenditure is to be $40,000,000 for the expansion of the tank arsenal, while $20,000,000 is being spent to expand present ammunition making facilities and $6,000,000 has been allocated to additional tooling and equipment for the Chrysler gun-manufacturing program.

Mr. Keller said first tank commitments were completed ahead of schedule, while production at the tank arsenal is now at capacity. Other Chrysler Corporation plants also will make tank parts, subassemblies and tank engines, Mr. Keller said.

He said that gun production schedules have been increased and added:

"With almost all our plants already making some gun parts and sub-assemblies, finished heavy anti-aircraft cannons have begun to come off our lines in volume and this volume will materially increase from month to month."

The Chrysler aluminum alloy forging plant is making duralumin aircraft forgings, Mr. Keller went on, and bomber parts are being produced in the various Chrysler division plants. "A large amount of equipment is already installed in our final bomber section assembly plant and assembly of fuselage sections has commenced.

"Chrysler has many other war contracts, which it is not at liberty to discuss and it is in the process of developing more. All our machines have been assigned to war work or listed with the automotive council for war production so that they may be used on any war job for which they may be needed."

WPB Suspends Sales Of Equipment For Tire Retreading

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The War Production Board ordered the suspension of manufacture and delivery of equipment for tire retreading and recapping except to fill orders carrying priority ratings.

Because of shortages of retreading equipment in some regions, WPB will grant priority ratings only after determining the present facilities in the applicant's locality, the anticipated need in the area, the amount of camelback (retreading material) expected to be made available in the region, and the number of orders for retreads placed before January 18, the date on which a freezing order was issued on the production of recapping machinery.

"The supply of existing retreading and recapping equipment," a WPB statement said, "is adequate to satisfy demand if supplemented by small quantities of additional equipment earmarked for localities where machinery is now scarce."

Are Your Securities "Just Locked Up And Forgotten"?

As a conservative investor, you cannot assume that a stock or bond which was a most desirable investment when you purchased it is still good and will remain good. You know that economic, political and social changes are taking place which may affect many securities, probably some of those you own.

Organized, methodical watch over investments has become essential.

You can employ us to keep watch for you, at a moderate fee. Our statistical investigations, methodically maintained, disclose many facts and trends important to the future of investments.

A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are received in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Eastman's Sales, Income Set Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual report of the Eastman Kodak Company stated that from the standpoint of sales and operating income 1941 was the greatest in the company's history. It pointed out, however, that the year "undoubtedly marked the end of the normal business operations of industry in general for some time to come."

Net profit of the company and its wholly owned subsidiaries in the Western Hemisphere amounted to $21,588,790 after deducting $2,500,000 reserve for possible inventory losses. This was equivalent to $8.57 a share on the common stock and compared with $20,076,739, or $7.96 a share on the same basis.

In 1941 net income from operations rose to $51,758,743 from $28,752,448 in 1940.

Net sales to the trade reached the record volume of $172,991,349, an increase of 41 per cent over 1940 sales of $122,618,828. Sales within the United States accounted for $159,761,643. Sales to those subsidiary companies that are not consolidated was $8,840,560, against $8,277,952 in 1940. These were to companies outside the Western Hemisphere. War conditions undoubtedly will cause some decreases in this business in 1942, the report stated.

While its unit manufacturing costs decreased, principally because of a heavier volume of production, selling and administrative expenses were up sharply, the report pointed out.

The declaration of war on the United States by Japan, Germany and Italy made it advisable to write off 13 subsidiaries and branches in Europe and the Pacific area, the report states. The amount charged against reserve for contingencies was $13,978,528.

The company's remaining investments outside the Western Hemisphere were in the British Isles, Africa, Asia and Australasia and were carried at $8,944,725, most of which was in Kodak, Ltd., London.

The estimated provision for United States and foreign income taxes was $12,729,967 and for United States excess profits taxes, $15,500,000, making a total of $28,229,967, equal to $11.40 a share of common stock.

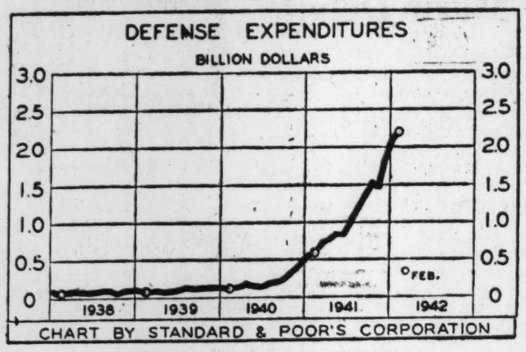
The expenditure for capital additions in 1941 was $18,330,082, principally for expansion of plants at Rochester and of facilities of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation at Kingsport, Tenn. Current operations were charged with $507,771 to cover loss on assets retired in 1941.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—Eastman Kodak Company announced today distribution of $3,740,850 in wage dividends to 31,588 western hemisphere employees.

The dividend, largest in history and raising to more than $51,000,000 the total disbursement since inauguration of the profit-sharing plan in 1912, will be paid to regular employees who worked all or part of 26 different weeks in 1941 and who now are in the service of the company.

Employees in armed service participate, even though not now on the pay roll, provided they were otherwise eligible at the time of entering service.

U. S. Defense Expenditures Rise Sharply in February



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Outlays for defense in February averaged $92,000,000 a day, as compared with $81,000,000 daily in January. This is the only fair basis for comparison; otherwise the short month makes the February total of $2,200,000,000 look not much better than the January figure of $2,100,000,000.

Tin Mining Looms as Possibility In Carolinas as Demand Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Commercialization of tin from the Carolinas' "tin belt"—an area extending over Gaston, Cleveland and Lincoln counties in North Carolina and dipping down in the direction of Gaffney in South Carolina—would be only the logical thing to do if the war continues for any great length of time, in the opinion of Dr. J. L. Stickney, state geologist.

"With the Malay State in the hands of the Japanese and Thailand an enemy country, tin must be procured from other sources," the eminent scientist said. "The Malay States produced 85,000 of the 231,700 tons of tin mined in 1940 and Thailand yielded 17,000 tons. The United States, which produced only 44 tons, most of which came from Alaska, imported 54 per cent of the world's supply."

Two Firms Interested

Right now there are at least two mining corporations interested in the Carolinas' tin belt. They are the Atlas Collapsible Tube Company, which began sinking a shaft in September, 1941, but developed priorities trouble. The concern employed only four men, and the mine priorities administration required at least 10 before issuing a priorities order.

An the other, the Ka-Mi-Tin Corporation of Delaware, sent a prospector who indicated that the company planned to develop 650 acres of mining property.

During recent months, the concern has been occupied in pumping water from mines on property formerly owned by the Carolina Tin Company, preparatory to reopening them.

Ore Is Low-Grade

It is capitalized at $500,000, and the official personnel listed on the prospectus includes Frank C. Williams of Upper Montclair, N. J., president; U. S. James of Newark, N. J., vice-president; and J. N. Brenizer of Lincolnton, secretary-treasurer.

The U. S. Geological Survey has made a detailed study of the entire district, but no report as to its findings has yet been issued.

"In the past, the chief drawback has been that the tin ore was spotted through the pegmatites—course-grained granites — and wouldn't assay more than one to two per cent, which is a low grade for hardrock mining," Dr. Stuckey pointed out. "Good grade ore assays from four to five per cent tin," he added.

Control of Alien Assets to Remain Same, Says Crowley

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, the new alien property custodian, announced that all existing programs for the management or control of alien assets in this country would be continued, at least for the present.

Mr. Crowley told reporters that the transfer of alien property powers from the Treasury to his new office, which was just created, would be gradual, and many powers probably would remain in the Treasury permanently.

He explained that several important steps taken by the Treasury recently in connection with alien-owned businesses were planned with his prior consent and would be continued by him. He said this applied particularly to the recent authorization for the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank to supervise the property of Japanese and other enemy aliens being evacuated from the west coast, and also to the program for Americanizing the management of the General Aniline and Film Company.

Mr. Crowley said he planned to go personally to New York to observe a board of directors meeting at which the Treasury will install Robert E. McConnell as chairman.

Programs for Americanizing the Schering Corporation and American Bosch Magneto Company also will continue according to present plans, Mr. Crowley said.

United Fruit Plans Hemp Development

By the Associated Press

The United Fruit Company revealed that to assist in making a supply of manila hemp available in the Western Hemisphere it contemplated planting approximately 20,000 acres of abaca in Panama and Costa Rica during the next two years.

Declaring that practically all commercial hemp is produced in the Philippine Islands and the Dutch East Indies, the company explained in its annual report that the fiber of the abaca plant, which belongs to the same family as the banana, is used for the production of manila hemp.

Prior to the entry of the United States into the war, the report stated, the company had planted and brought to maturity approximately 2,000 acres of abaca.

The report showed that net income of the company for 1941, after depreciation, property losses, taxes and provision for losses on continental European assets, and before provision for amount added to the reserve for contingencies, was $15,442,608, equal to $5.28 a share on 2,924,300 shares of common stock outstanding.

The 1941 net compared with $14,920,736, equal to $5.10 per share on 2,925,000 shares outstanding at the close of 1940.

Business Personals

E. J. Ebert, formerly of Cleveland, has been named Assistant Sales Manager of the New England Division of The Glidden Company, Boston. Mr. Ebert has been with the Glidden Company since 1936.

Announcement is made by F. S. Moseley & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, that Hermann D. Boker has been admitted to the firm as a general partner. Mr. Boker has been with F. S. Moseley & Co. since April, 1930.

Dividend Meetings

Important companies which are scheduled to hold dividend meetings this week are:

Monday, March 16

Endicott-Johnson Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

Tuesday, March 17

Detroit Edison Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Wednesday, March 18

Green (H. L.) Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Lehman Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. (5½% Conv. Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).

Thursday, March 19

Bon Ami Co. (Cl. "A" & "B") (12 m.).
MacAndrews & Forbes Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
National Bond & Share Corp. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.).
U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 a. m.).

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated				
Concord Gas 7 pf	50c		May 15	Apr. 30
Courier Post 7 pf	$1.75		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Univ Pict 1st pf	$2		Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Interim				
NYHond&RMng	40c		Mar. 28	Mar. 18
Extra				
Am Bakeries Co A	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Iotte, N. C.)	$1		Mar. 31	Mar. 30
Am Trust Co (Charlotte, N. C.)	$1		Mar. 31	Mar. 30
Coleman Lamp&Stv	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Delaware Fund, Inc	5c		Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Heller & Co (W E)	5c		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
McKee (A G) Cl B	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Singer Mfg Co	$1.50		Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Initial				
Penna Sugar pf	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Irregular				
Am Bakeries Co B	$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Art Metal Const	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Bath Iron Wks	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Bird Mach Co	25c		Mar. 16	Mar. 9
Broad St Invest	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cinc. Un Stkyds	15c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Dennison Mfg pr pf	$3		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Genl Mach Corp	75c		Apr. 1	.....
Hawaiian Electric	35c		Mar. 16	.....
Home Insur Co of Hawaii, Ltd	40c		Mar. 16	.....
Leath & Co	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 10
MahoningCoal RR	$7.50		Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Merch & M Trans	50c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Micromatic Hone	10c		Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Vehi Corp	12½c		Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Honolulu Plntn Co	10c		Mar. 16	Mar. 11
Pond Ck Pocahnts	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Railroad Emp B	10c		Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do A	10c		Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Reda Pump Co	10c		Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Reliance Elec&Eng	25c		Mar. 27	Mar. 18
Tappan Stove Co	25c		Mar. 16	Mar. 10
Transue W S Forg	50c		Mar. 28	Mar. 21
3d Ca Gen Inv Tr	14c		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Wailuku Agr Co	25c		Mar. 26	Mar. 16
Wagner Baking	20c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Western Un Tel	50c		Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Wolverine Tube	15c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Reduced				
Am Brake S & Fdy	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Providence Gas	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
StJo So Bd & RR	50c	S	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
West Elec Co	50c		Mar. 31	Mar. 26
Regular				
Aetna Ins Co, Hartford	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Alberta Wood Pres pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Am Bakeries Co A	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
AmB&SPf¼ pf	$1.31¼	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Am Dist Tel Co (NJ)	$1.25	Q	Mar. 23	Mar. 15
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Am Feotors Ltd	30c	Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 5
Am Smelting & Ref Co 7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 3
Am Trust (Chrlt NC)	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 30
Bank of N Y	$3.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Birmingham Elec Co 47 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Boston Ins Co	$4	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Bk of Am NT & SA	60c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Do	60c	Q	June 30	June 15
Bklyn Bor Gas Co	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
do pfc pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Bulova Watch	50c		Mar. 30	Mar. 24
Carol Clfld&O Ry	$1.25	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Coleman Lamp & S	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Colonl Fin Co (Lima, Ohio)	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Cmwlth W &Pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do 5 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Consol Oil	12½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 15
Cream of Wheat	40c		Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Darby Pet	25c		Mar. 23	Mar. 13
Delaware Fund Inc	15c	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 11
Detroit-W-Gilbert	37½c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Diamond T M Car	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Emerson El Mfg pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Fed Lt & Tract	25c		Mar. 30	Mar. 21
First Natl Bk Louisville), trstee shs	$1.25	Q	Mar. 16	Mar. 6
1st Nat Bk (NY)	$20		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Fla P & L $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Gen Mach Corp 4½ conv pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Gen Pub Utilities, Inc. $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Godchaux Sugars A	$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Hanover Fire Ins Co (N Y)	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Hartford Fire Ins Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Haverty Furn Co, Inc. $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Heller & Co (W S)	10c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
do pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Houston Oil F Matrl $1.50 cum cv pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Hygrade Sylvania	31¼c		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Intl Paper Co pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Investment Pdn, Ltd 6% conv pf	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 21
Island Ck Coal	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Jefferson Elec Co	50c		Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Joliet & Chi RR Co	$1.75	Q	Apr. 6	Mar. 21
Kahn's (E) Sons Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Lawyers Trust Co (N Y)	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Leath & Co	$2.50 pf			
	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Lion Oil Refining	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Mabbett & Sons (Geo) 1st & 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Minn P&L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Metropolitan Edis Co $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Do $7 cum pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Do $6 cum pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Do $5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Monongahela Val Water Co—7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Morris Plan Corp of Amer (Series 1931) $6 pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Murphy (G C) Co—5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 21
Nanaimo-Dun Util	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Nat Shirt Shops of Del., Inc. pr pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
New Jersey Water Co. 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
N Y Air Brake	50c		May 1	Apr. 14
Phila Nat Ins Co	30c	S	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Peninsular Tel Do	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
	50c	Q	July 1	June 18
Do cum Class "A"	35c	Q	May 15	May 5
Do cum Class "A"	35c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do cum Class "A"	35c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Do cum Class "A"	35c	Q	Feb15'43	Feb5'43
Pub Svc Co of Colo 5 pf	41 2-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7 pf	58 1-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
R R Emp Co pf	$2	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
St Joseph So Bend & So R R pf	2.50	S	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Texas Elec Service Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Toledo Edison Co 6 pf	58 1-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 6 pf	50c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Do 7 pf	41⅔c		Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Unit Shoe Mch	62½c		Apr. 6	Mar. 17
Do 6 pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 6	Mar 17.
Westmoreland Water Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Winn & Lovett Grocery Co "A"	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Do B	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Woodward Iron	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 21

*Previously reported as payable Apr. 30.

United Nations Hold Bulk Of Wheat Supplies

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP)—The line-up of the world's bread grain resources divided between the United Nations and the Axis powers is probably more one-sided than that of any other single wartime asset, international trade statistics showed today.

Amassed on the side of the nations fighting the Axis is the great bulk of the world carryover of wheat to say nothing of the potential grain producing area.

A late compilation showed there has been no diminishing of the anti-Axis resources in this respect since the war began. On the contrary, huge stocks with which to feed expanding armies of the United Nations have grown. While greatly aggravating domestic marketing systems, from a military standpoint the record surplus is a definite asset.

Prospective Carryover

Latest figures show the prospective surplus carryover this year in the world's four principal exporting nations — the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina—will be 1,370,000,000 bushels. This includes the Argentine and Australian crops just harvested but not the U. S. and Canadian crops to be produced this summer. All of this grain is either held by the United Nations, or, in the case of Argentina, available to them.

Providing the U. S. and Canadian crops this summer are only just enough to meet domestic requirements for a 12-months period (the expectation is that they will be larger) the United Nations' surplus wheat available would still be about 340,000,000 greater than a year ago and almost 500,000,000 in excess of normal home requirements for a full year.

Aligned with the Allies are the two nations which normally are the world's greatest wheat producers but export very little, if any, of their crop. In Russia and China, however, the drain upon manpower to work the fields and the loss of rich wheat producing territory is likely to curtail the new crops below normal and to make necessary importations from the Allies, if such importations can be delivered in quantity. In the Axis group the only surplus wheat producing area available presumably is the Danube basin in southeastern Europe with certain sections of Russia under German domination. However, in these latter areas cultivation is expected to be below normal.

Broomhall Estimates

According to Broomhall, British grain trade authority, carryover of wheat in the U. S., Argentina, and Australia will be at new records, with the Canadian carry-over exceeded only by that of last year. The Broomhall estimates were (in millions of bushels):

	Carry Over (July 1)	Previous Carry Over	Annual Home Needs
U. S. (July 1)	620	385	675
Canada (Aug. 1)	435	480	140
Argentina (Jan. 1)	170	120	110
Australia (Dec. 1)	135	45	55
Total	1370	1030	980

Wheat prices showed very little net change this week, being fractions to a cent net higher than a week ago at yesterday's close. Corn also was fractions to a cent up, oats about unchanged and rye fractions to a cent lower.

OPA Acts to Halt Clothing Cost Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government took new action to halt the rising cost of clothing by freezing for 60 days prices of finished cotton and rayon price goods. Later, a lower ceiling price will be ordered.

An upward price movement in piece goods, which influences prices of women's and children's dresses, men's shirts, curtains, pajamas and many other dry goods items, has been "unwarranted" and "accelerating so rapidly as to suggest profiteering," the Office of Price Administration said.

The temporary ceiling does not apply at the retail level, but OPA said it should serve to stop retail price rises on items made from finished piece goods.

The price roof prescribed is the level prevailing between March 7 and 11, but Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm said this was "entirely too high" for many of the items.

Export Flour Subsidy Reduced 10c a Barrel

CHICAGO (AP)—The Government has announced a reduction of 10 cents a barrel in the export flour subsidy rate from all ports to Latin American buyers. Until further notice the rates will be 11.25 per barrel.

This subsidy, in effect to enable domestic millers to compete with cheaper Argentine and Canadian wheat, is known to have stimulated some business.

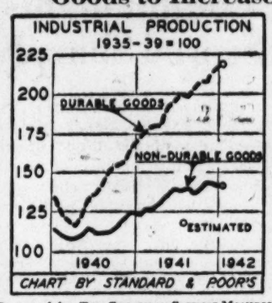
Lerner Stores Corp.

NEW YORK—Lerner Stores Corporation and subsidiaries report for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1942 net income of $1,532,133 after all charges including federal income and excess profits taxes equal after preferred dividends to $3.47 a share on 400,000 shares of common stock. This compares with $1,415,806 or $3.18 a share for the previous year. Sales for the period were $50,493,971, an increase of $7,994,970 or 18.8 per cent over the year ended Jan. 31, 1941.

Birdsboro Steel Foundry

NEW YORK—Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Company, Birdsboro, Penna., in its audited report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, shows net earnings of $453,084 after all charges, including income and excess profits taxes. This was equal to $2.26 per share on 200,000 outstanding shares of no par value common stock and compared with net of $268,401, or $1.34 per share in 1940.

Output of Durable Goods to Increase



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With the conversion of peacetime industries to war work being pushed vigorously, durable goods production will continue to move upward. Output of nondurable goods, on the other hand, will be increasingly hard pressed by material shortages, says Standard & Poor's.

WPB Orders Canners To Hold Out Part Of '42 Pack for Gov't

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered canners to set aside from 15 to 33 per cent of their 1942 pack of various fruits and vegetables to assure adequate supplies for Army, Navy, lend-lease and other Government requirements.

In addition, WPB authorized canners to pack additional quantities of other fruits and vegetables the canning of which has been restricted by quota limitations previously announced.

Both orders were necessary because of the tin plate limitation order which permitted unrestricted use of tin plate for canning of "primary products foods" but curtailed the amount of tin which might be used in packing "secondary foods."

Canners were required under the new order to earmark for the Government the following percentages of whatever quantities are packed this year of the primary foods:

Fruit cocktail, 23 per cent; peaches, except California free stones, 32; pears, 31; asparagus, 30; Lima beans, 25; string beans, 28; sweet corn, 23; peas, 26; tomatoes, 33; tomato catsup, 23; tomato juice, 15.

The board also ordered percentage increases in the quotas previously established for "secondary foods," and ordered the addtional quantities so packed set aside for the Government. The percentage increases were as follows:

Apples, 58 per cent; applesauce, 32; red sour pitted cherries, 21; apricots, 50; sweet cherries, 34; California free stone peaches, 26; pineapples, 26; fresh prunes, 25; beets, 60; carrots, 100; pumpkin, 65, spinach, 58.

In other words, It was explained, if a canner's quota of apples under the tin plate order was 1,000 cans, then under the new order he is required to can an additional 580 cans for the Government.

Large Food Stocks In Cold Storage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's cold storage stocks of all frozen and cured meats totaled 893,747,000 pounds on March 1, the Agriculture Department reported.

This quantity was about 90,000,000 pounds less than stocks a year ago, but nearly 38,000,000 pounds above the March 1 five-year average.

Beef stocks totaled 146,326,000 pounds, compared with 98,444,000 a year ago. Pork stocks amounted to 623,044,000 pounds, compared with 791,910,000.

Stocks of lard also were smaller than a year ago, totaling 226,519,000 pounds, compared with 317,431,000.

Cold storage stocks of other perishable commodities on March 1, last year, and this, respectively, included:

Creamery butter 16,462,000 and 63,721,000 pounds; cheese 119,381,000 and 159,973,000 pounds; frozen poultry 163,321,000 and 178,829,000 pounds; eggs 1,513,000 and 2,486,000 cases; Frozen vegetables 63,101,000 and 72,669,000 pounds; frozen fruits 114,854,000 and 139,846,000 pounds; and apples 17,078,000 and 14,181,00 bushels.

The department said that 57 per cent of the public cold storage capacity was in use on March 1.

Defense Training Board Approves Toledo Plan

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The National Defense Training Board has approved a Toledo plan designed at once to speed war production and to absorb executives displaced by conversion of factories to war needs, Edward J. Bodette, U. S. employment service manager here, reported.

The plan is eliminating bottlenecks in industrial output, he added, through the use of trained engineers in technical phases of production.

Mr. Bodette said more than 100 Toledo executives now are taking a 10-week training course for technical war plant jobs.

National Supply Co.

NEW YORK—The National Supply Company, in its annual report, shows consolidated net sales for 1941 of $90,609,576, the largest in the history of the company, and net profit after taxes of $5,723,269 compared with $1,630,297 in 1940. The 1941 earnings are equivalent to $3.05 a share on the common stock after normal dividend requirements on the prior preferred and preference stocks.

Celotex Earns 37c Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation, manufacturer of insulation and building materials, reported net income, after provision for all taxes, at $278,396 or 37 cents a common share in the three months ended Jan. 31. In the three months ended Jan. 31, 1941, the company's earnings totaled $484,864 before provision for federal excess profits taxes.

Cotton Use Rises Sharply Over Year Ago

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported today that cotton consumed during February totaled 893,745 bales of lint and 107,539 bales of linters, compared with 945,909 and 116,247 during January this year, and 793,428 and 106,838 during February last year.

Cotton on hand Feb. 28 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 2,579,789 bales of lint and 558,972 of linters, compared with 2,495,186 and 541,754 on Jan. 31 this year, and 1,906,835 and 543,060 on Feb. 28 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 12,213,134 bales of lint and 175,902 of linters, compared with 12,87,321 and 146,007 on Jan. 31 this year, and 13,045,487 on 83,638 on Feb. 28 last year.

Cotton spindles active during Jnuaary numbered 23,077,722, compared with 23,077,352 during January this year, and 22,777,280 during February last year.

Cotton consumed during February included: In cotton-growing states, 759,028 bales, compared with 804,745 during January this year, and 674,009 during February last year; and in the New England States, 107,893 bales, compared with 114,727 and 94,225.

Cotton on hand Feb. 28 included: In consuming establishments: In cotton-growing states, 2,096,777 bales, compared with 2,034,095 on Jan. 31 this year, and 1,570,268 on Feb. 28 last year; and in the New England States, 402,989 bales, compared with 383,877 and 285,246.

In public storage and at compresses: In cotton-growing states, 11,823,328 bales, compared with 12,466,638 and 13,707,994; and in the New England states, 366,519 bales, compared with 369,957 and 327,818.

Cotton spindles active during February included: In cotton-growing states, 17,470,838, compared with 17,450,286 during January this year, and 17,236,944 during February last year; and in the New England States, 4,954,202, compared with 4,977,056 and 4,922,292.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
May	1.30	1.30⅛	.87
July	1.32¼	1.32	.83⅞
Sept.	1.33⅛	1.33⅜	.84¼
Corn			
March		.85	
May	.89⅞	.88⅛	.63
July	.90⅝	.91	.63¼
Sept.	.92¼	.92⅛	.63⅛
Oats			
May	.56⅛	.56¼	.36½
July	.55⅞	.55¾	.33
Sept.	.56⅛	.56¼	.32⅛
Soybeans			
May (old)	1.96½	1.96⅝	1.01¾
May (new)		1.98	
July (old)	1.98½	1.98⅝	.98⅛
July (new)		2.00⅛	
Oct.		1.90	
Rye			
May	.84	.84¼	.47⅜
July	.87¼	.87⅛	.46⅜
Sept.		.89½	.47¼
Lard			
March		12.55	
May	12.82	12.82	7.22
July	12.82	12.82	7.40
Sept.	12.82	12.82	7.60

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				103.0b	102.7
May	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.5b	103.2
July				103.5b	103.5
October				103.5b	103.5
Tops					
March	129.0b	129.5a			129.3
May	129.9	129.9	129.8	129.7b	130.3
July		130.5b	130.8a		131.0

bBid. aAsked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.51	18.54	18.50	18.51	18.48
May	18.61	18.62	18.55	18.57	18.57
July	18.71	18.72	18.65	18.65	18.68
October	18.80	18.80	18.74	18.76	18.76
December	18.80	18.80	18.75	19.75	18.77

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				13.98b	13.98
July				13.98b	13.98

bBid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66b	8.66
July				8.71b	8.71

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				6.43b	6.43

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*March	32.75	32.90	32.75	32.90	32.75
Eggs					
†October	31.60	31.75	31.55	31.60	31.80
‡March	29.65	29.65	29.40	29.40	29.75
‡April	29.70	29.70	29.70	29.70	30.20
Potatoes					
November	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53

*Sat. †Sat. ‡Sat.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

March 14

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.75	Bos & Albany	86	86	86	85
2.00	Bos Edison	21¾	21½	21½	21½
..	B&M pr pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
..	B&M at A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	B&M at B pf	2	2	2	2
..	B&M at C pf	2	2	2	2⅛
1.50cd	East Gas&F pf	29	28½	28½	27¾
	Eastern SS	5	5	5	4⅝
.30a	Lamson	2	2	2	2
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4½
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	92½	92	92	92¾
	North Butte	35c	35c	35c	35c
.15d	Shawmut Assoc	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	52	51¾	52	51½

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 12, compared with March 12, 1941 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $71,839,268.61 ($30,099,033.39); expenditures $108,104,487.38 ($49,603,088.27); net balance $3,091,721,538.15 ($1,790,951,582.09); working balance included $2,331,534,349.51 ($1,046,803,309.13); customs receipts for month $12,511,622.92 ($15,088,539.90); receipts fiscal year (July 1) $6,109,104,361.78 ($4,125,835,689.70); expenditures fiscal year $18,053,873,490.47 ($7,892,363,298.67); excess of expenditures $11,944,949,128.75 ($3,766,437,608.98); gross debt $82,566,711,481.42 ($46,387,176,798.77); increase over previous day $11,750,955.25; gold assets $22,709,193,925.41 ($22,318,234,397.06).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s 45-43	104.3	104.3	104.3
1 2s 51-49	100.31	100.31	100.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleghany

'Sugar, Yes, Beet or Cane? They're Identically Alike'

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—This is about sugar and beet sugar; chiefly the latter. It might have been written in Los Angeles or Chicago or Boston. But we happened to be in Topeka and happened to be talking with Mayor Frank Warren. And we found a particular reason for writing about this in Topeka.

Mayor Warren runs a grocery store when he isn't at his desk over in the fine new City Hall. He's run a grocery store for over 20 years. Well, we found, some 15 years ago he became interested in two things along about the same time. One was some way to encourage and build up local industry, to make better use of home resources. By home of course he meant Kansas. The other was the relative merits of cane sugar and beet sugar.

It wasn't long before these two things just naturally tied themselves together. For, he found, the raising of sugar beets was one of those local industries that seemed to need encouragement; it provided just the opportunity he was looking for.

But folks had a prejudice against beet sugar. He noticed his customers always asked for cane sugar. He asked them why. They told him vaguely that beet sugar didn't taste as good, that it wasn't as sweet, that you couldn't can with it. Where did they get such ideas? Why they just had "always known that." Their mothers and grandmothers had always known that "beet sugar wasn't as good as cane sugar."

Looked Into It

Mr. Warren thought he'd look further into it. He did a lot of investigating. Talked and wrote to chemists. Even had some correspondence with officials in Washington.

The outcome of his investigations was something that maybe many folks know today, because of the sudden renewed interest in the subject, that beet sugar is chemically and constituently identical with beet sugar. There is no difference in looks, consistency, taste, weight, food value, or reactions, between cane and beet sugar. One chemist did say that he had found that under certain conditions beet sugar didn't crystallize as quickly or as well as cane sugar. But that was some time ago. And even if it were still true, Mayor Warren says, no one, "no, not even the best housewife in the country, would notice it."

He tells of experiments he's made in the past—just as tests of course, and he's always made it up to his customers afterwards. He'd send beet sugar when they asked for cane.

"Ever any complaints?" I asked him.

Not a Complaint

"Never. Not a one," he said with a twinkle in his eye. "How could there be? If there isn't any difference, how could anyone notice it?"

He's challenged cooks who were certain they could tell the difference, to prove it, and has pointed to two barrels, one with cane, the other beet sugar. Looking at the two, tasting samples of each, no one has even tried to say which was which, he declares.

As a result Mayor Warren's grocery store today sells 98 per cent beet sugar. He doesn't know what the situation is generally in Topeka, but he believes through the years he's educated a good many people away from the fallacy about beet sugar, and he expects that there's probably a greater preference for beet sugar here, than in most cities. For beet sugar is usually about 3 cents less per 10 pound sack.

Sugar, we find on further questioning of the United States Beet Sugar Association, in Washington, contains no vegetable matter, strange as that may seem, considering that it comes from a plant growing out of the ground. It is composed entirely of carbon, taken from the air, combined with hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion of water. This is true of pure sugar, whether we extract it from beets, cane, palm trees, maple trees, sorghum, or watermelons.

Did you know, for instance, that if you refined maple sugar completely you'd have common, ordinary, everyday, white granulated sugar, just like that from cane or beets?

No Difference

"By no chemical test can the pure crystallized sugar from these different sources be distinguished," says the Department of Agriculture.

Of course there are different ways of refining, different kinds and qualities of facilities. And over the past century the methods of refining have been improved. It is possible that at times beet sugar hasn't been refined as well as its rival cane sugar has been refined. From the resulting superficial differences may have arisen the prejudices against the beet variety, chemists explain.

In any event today authorities, including dictionaries, treat cane and beet sugar as the same product, technically "sucrose," chemically, "C12H22O11."

Kansas doesn't happen to be among the larger growers of sugar beets. There are about 8,000 acres now producing. It just nappened that Mayor Warren has carried on his one-man crusade here in Kansas.

Neighboring Colorado has more than 200,000 acres in sugar beets. It is grown in this country also in some other parts of the Rocky Mountain region, in the Pacific Northwest, California, and in the Great Lakes region, especially Michigan.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

LARGE LOT—Excellent location for home and business; West Main St. and New Federal Highway in Leesburg, Florida. Address Box 1282, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

RENTALS SALES

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1584

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 33 Sacramento St.—2 or 3 rooms with kitchen in private home convenient to Harvard Sq. Miss Littlefield, Kir 9688.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; high-class neighborhood; $48.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Comfortable Living . . .

Spacious rooms, charming appointments, delicious meals . . . every service WHEN you want it, are yours at this homelike Hotel. Large or small apartments for permanent or transient occupancy. Select clientele. Hotel garage.

12 minutes by train from Boston to Beaconsfield Station

Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

HOTEL Beaconsfield
1731 BEACON ST · BROOKLINE

Near New Subway

Smart 2 bedroom suites, newly modernized. Distinctive, modern building. Only 8 minutes from Downtown via the new Subway at Opera Place Station. In the Fenway.

The ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH ST., BOSTON KEN. 6178
NORDBLOM MANAGEMENT

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
LARGE RECEPTION HALLS; ELEVATOR; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. SUPT., KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5 rooms, sun parlor, 2-family house; fireplace, garage. Call BEA. 3596.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 3-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplaces; Electric Refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $55-$75. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Exceptional 2-3-room apartments in remodeled house, $40-$60; large rooms, convenient, well heated, restricted. Tel. for appointment after 6:00, evenings, Ell. 1919.

OXFORD COURT, 5 Arlington St., Cambridge, Mass.—A delightful 5-room suite, fireplace, tiled bath, shower; rent $100 includes gas and electricity. Phone Mr. GRANT, TRO. 4220.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED—Lady under 40 to share Back Bay apartment; private bath. Telephone KEN. 6669 (Boston).

FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
STATELY SOUTHERN COLONIAL 9 room residence with delightful grounds overlooking Bay and Gulf of Mexico at Harbor Oaks, Clearwater, Fla. This valuable property will be sacrificed but replies solicited only from persons able to pay between 25 and 50 thousand or with equally valuable unmortgaged country, ranch or suburban residential property for exchange. Owner, P. O. Box 241, Clearwater, Florida.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
LARGE APARTMENT and 3 car garage, well built, comfortable, convenient to center of city. Located in grove of orange and avocado trees, beautiful palm bordered driveway. Best residential district of Clearwater, Florida. Particularly desirable for year round living at much less than northern costs. Well worth investigation. Owner, P. O. Box 241, Clearwater, Fla.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OLDER type home, easily financed; $125 heating; excellent neighborhood—Melrose Highlands, Mass.; 8 rooms, 2-car garage, living room, fireplace, 4 bedrooms, bath, closets, hot-water heat, oil; pingpong room, 3rd floor; attractive yard; 4 min. to bus and 6 to train. Mel 3157 or Mel 6468-W.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—5-room house, recently remodeled, all modern conveniences; steam heat; convenient to transp. Par. 4314-J.

OFFICES WANTED

PRACTITIONER desires part time in practitioner's office in the Little Bldg. Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2600

SUMMER RENTALS

HOLDERNESS, N. H.—For summer season, 12-room house, spacious grounds; also 6-room cottage, located on west shore Squam Lake. Apply MRS. N. PARISEAU.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY O. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 24th Avenue. Phone 4-1882.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; atten. if desired. Hollis, L. I. No. 5-9484.

PAYING GUESTS

VENTNOR, N. J., 30 South Weymouth—Harmonious home offers room with private or semi-priv. tiled bath, shower; near beach; ress.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. FE. 2388.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

LOYAL American citizen of German birth, Christian Scientist, wishes position, managing housekeeper, or in motherless home, or companion; college graduate; musical; languages; good driver; free to go anywhere; excellent references. Martha Osterrieth, 178 Mason Street, Greenwich, Conn.

Local Classified (Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Private home, large room with twin beds; suitable for one or two persons. Suite 1, 491 Beacon Street.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large attractive room; twin beds, private bath; 1 or 2 business people. Call until 2, or after 8 p. m. Beacon 1922.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive front room for business woman in private apt. convenient to transportation. Tel. eves. Lon. 6809.

GREENWOOD, MASS., 8 Linden St.—Sunny rooms, porches; quiet surroundings; ideal for rest; tray service; home cooking. Cry. 1453-J.

LARGE, comfortably furnished corner room, three windows; smaller cosy room; only guests; airy top floor apartment at car stop, Beacon St., Brookline (Mass.). Longwood 3386.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 8-B—Attractively furnished studio type; sunny, private apt.; excellent location; business persons.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 56th St.—Large, attractive room, separate entrance; lady share lady's 2½ rooms; homelike. CO. 5-2618.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th St.—Very desirable, excellent location, convenient to churches. CO. 5-8684 (Apt. 4-E).

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Mt. Airy—Beautiful suburb; furnished bedroom, living room, private bath; near railroads, trolley, buses, stores, restaurants, churches and Fairmount Park. 7322 Bryan Street.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8939.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HELP WANTED

CAFETERIA manager wanted for large cafeteria in southern city; must be familiar with food cost control, personnel problems and service; no Sunday work. Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PHOTOGRAPHER — Expert retoucher or operator and retoucher. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 48 St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALL-AROUND COOK, live in, permanent position, small, exclusive boarding house, 151 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4-7075.

FITTER, alterations and saleswomen combined for specialty shop in Providence, R. I. Box E-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER-RECEPTIONIST
Young woman, thoroughly experienced for part time work in advertising agency, 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. No Saturdays, $15 weekly. Mention experience, education, telephone. Write Box W-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED woman bookkeeper desires to make good bus. connection anywhere; knowledge steno., capable and trustworthy; ex. refs. Box W-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL maid, white, good cook, 4 years' experience, references; adult family. Evelyn Hills, Lasell 2324 (Boston).

GOVERNESS, French, music; Christian Scientist, desires position. Miss Imbert, C/o Miss Hilson, 740 Madison Av., N.Y.C. Tel. BU 8-6045.

PROTESTANT middle-aged woman desires office position, typing, stenography, some bookkeeping. Box B-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

GUARANTEED CAR REPAIRS
BUDGET PAYMENT
Specializing on Lincoln, Ford, Mercury and Ford
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Square, Boston

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE party moving, must dispose of dining room and bedroom set; by appointment. Asp. 1840, Brookline, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AT SACRIFICE—Must sell complete single bed and chest; 9x12 rug, small radio and stand. Call Sunday, Long. 3661 (Boston).

WILL sacrifice beautiful davenport, console, table and mirror, telephone table, chair, lamps. 141 Beaconsfield Rd., Suite 4, Brookline, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Hir. 1016, Boston, Mass.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee. Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600, 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

JAMES J. DILLEY, piano tuning, regulating, repairing; formerly tuner for Minneapolis Symphony. 219 Gunlock Ave., Tampa, Fla. H28-001.

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0768

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN 4158

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED — Soloist for Christian Science church 8 miles from Boston; must be Christian Scientist. Box W-49, The Christian Scince Monitor, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

WANTED—TYPEWRITER
In good condition; Royal Standard pref. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

OSCAR COSTANZO CO.
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
Antiques Restored—Mattresses Renovated
Rug Cleaning
Phone Sta. 2813 51 Henshaw St., Brighton, Mass.

WANTED

SMALL house or an apt., not less than 3 rms., kitchenette, wanted after May 1st by business couple; not more than $45 unheated, $55 heated. ASP. 3313. Near but not in Boston (Mass.).

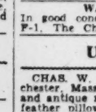
WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Place, ORamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164



Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-6128

Alabama (Continued)

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6861, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

WE USE ONLY SOFT WATER
FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street
PHONE 3-1133

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danziger, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Florida

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
A trial order of your Laundry or Dry Cleaning will be appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE. PHONE 267

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
Zenith and Emerson Radios
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 848

The BOULEVARD HOTEL
EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.
Centrally located. Close to Churches, Shops, Entertainment. Restricted clientele.
MAUD SANDERS, VIRGINIA DARLING, Managers
PHONE 1736

Florida (Continued)

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

READ'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods — Yarns
Interior and Drapery Dept.
Cor. Wall St. and S. W. 1st Ave.

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

Westinghouse
The Leisure Line
Electric Ranges, Refrigerators and Water Heaters
ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.
W. E. BUNCH, Mgr.
38 S. W. 2ND ST. PHONE 1358

RADIO REPAIRS
Gutteridge Electric Co.
Contracting Wiring
S. W. 1st and Wall St. Phone 501

FORT MYERS

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Flowers
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 200 2209 Carson Street

The Lee County Bank
"The Bank of Friendly Service"
Fort Myers, Florida
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Evans & Park Company, Inc.
Headquarters for
Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear Underwear, Hosiery
1025 First Street Phone 364

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

WILLIAMS AUTO SERVICE
"Willo Batteries"
Recharging—Rentals
Complete Auto Service
Main and 23rd Streets Tel. 5-0999

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

DICKINSON'S HARDWARE
Devoe Paints and Duo Therm Heaters
"WE DELIVER"
222-224 N. First Street Phone 255
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH

THE COPPER KETTLE
Open Year Round
Squab, Chicken, Steak and Fish Dinners
On the Ocean Front
Jacksonville Beach, Florida

MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1755 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-3096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 615

Florida (Continued)

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

TUTHILL'S
The Complete Food Store
Groceries, Meats, Sea Food, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables. Bakery, Delicatessen
470 N. Orange Ave. Phone 6189

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats
Phone 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

Burnell Studio
Portrait Commercial
Aerial Photographs
225 South Palm

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
Heinz 57 Varieties and many other Monitor advertised products.
Pineapple Ave. Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

SARASOTA STATE BANK
IN SARASOTA
Complete Banking Facilities
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS
338 MAIN STREET

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

Florida (Continued)

SARASOTA

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
VOGUE HATS
AT FIVE POINTS

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Get Your Paint Supplies at
MOWRER'S
Corner Orange and Main Streets

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards
For All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library
Royal Typewriters
Kodaks, Films, Developing
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

Vitality Shoes — Selby Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

ERMEE
BEACH DRIVE and 2nd AVE. N. St. Petersburg, Florida

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, inc.

WOMEN'S APPAREL of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
339 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"42 Years in St. Petersburg"

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Florida (Continued)

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-833, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

STOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

Watches, Diamonds Silverware
KRAUSS, Jewelers
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET

Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — **May's** — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL or HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

"He Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

COLUMBUS

Kings
BEST FOR LESS
SELF SERVICE STORES
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Jon K. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 1
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Conditorei and Tea Room
MAX HINTZ
Laurenzentorgasse

BASEL

HANS SCHNEIDER
Droguerie
zum Dreispitz
Dornacherstrasse 277 Tel. 4.11.71
(GROCERIES)

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
TELLSTRASSE 1
(Electrician)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets
and Linoleum

Wehrlin + Cie
Buchdruckerei
Lithographie
Setzmaschinenbetrieb
Monbijoustrasse 12. Tel. 3.46.58

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

GAFFNER
LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry,
Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

You Will Find All
Perfumery and Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.308

Fotter SEEDS BERNE
RELIABLE GRAIN

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23.539

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 20

MAISON TRABOLD
Coal Office
MAZOUT
7, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.83.18.

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-Made
Hosiery—Shirts

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.59.91
WOOLS

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7
(Linen)

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	N	D	L	E		C	H	O	W
A		O	R	A		H	U	E		A
M	A	R	Y	S		A	R	I	E	L
E	F	T		T	O	T		M	E	T
	T	H	E		T		S	E	R	E
C			M	A	T	C	H			R
O	P	U	S		E		E	B	B	
P	A	T		A	R	M		E	A	T
P	R	I	N	T		I	E	R	M	E
E		C	U	E		M	A	Y		R
R	O	A	N		M	E	R	L	I	N

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

AU
MENAGE
PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

W. DANZ
Jewellery — Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

LAUSANNE

ORFEVRERIE
BIJOUTERIE
ANTIQUITES
Edwin DICK
1 Rue de la Paix

NEUCHATEL

Boulangerie-Patisserie
OTTO WEBER
Faubg. de l'Hôpital
TAILLAULES—TRESSES—TOURTES
Baker and Pastrycook

ZURICH

Sämtliche **MALERARBEITEN**
FRITZ ANDERMATT
ZURICH 6
(Painter and Decorator) Im Eisernen Zeit 12.

bliss Modes
Elegant Hats
Waaggasse 7
(Paradeplatz)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture
SPORTARTIKEL und SPORT-KONFEKTION

Sporthaus
Bächtold
Zürich, Rämistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

GAUTSCHY-KUHN A.G.
Storchengasse 16
Tricotkleider auf Mass
Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)
Damen und Herren Frisier Salons

Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3.
Neben Hotel Central. Tel. 2.26.90.
HAIRDRESSERS

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

SAMEN ZEIER
SEEDS
Oerlikon und
Zurich: Stadelhoferstrasse 41

J. SPÖRRI
Silk and Woollen Merchant
TIES AND SHAWLS
Ramihof 8 Tel. 2.42.56
Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
Silk and Woollen Materials

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel, UMBRELLAS
bei Grimm-Reckenwerth
Zurich 1
Marktgasse/Ecke Rindermarkt

MEYER-BUCK
SCHIFFLANDE/KIRCHGASSE
China and Earthenware
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies'
Clothes
of Distinction
can always be found
at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND
EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer's, Peek Freans

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
Aliwal Road, Wynberg
Comfortable Board Residence

DURBAN

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE PTY. LTD.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Washing Machines
Consor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
488, West St., Durban Phone 30551

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harveybreenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

W. L. COUSINS
House, Land and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy, Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, Umbilo Road P. O. Box 803
Phone 56267 Durban

GLADDEN EVERY DAY
WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

For Fire, Motor, Marine
and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH
ASSURANCE CORPORATION
LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

WINTONS
The Man's Store
for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in
all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving.
No Wires — No Worry.
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Phone 24765

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & GEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West St. Phone 20331

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited Number accepted so enroll now for four to nine months' course of Pitman's Shorthand and Rhythmic touch. Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and luncheon hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application. Telephones 33-3562 and 33-7120
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday St.

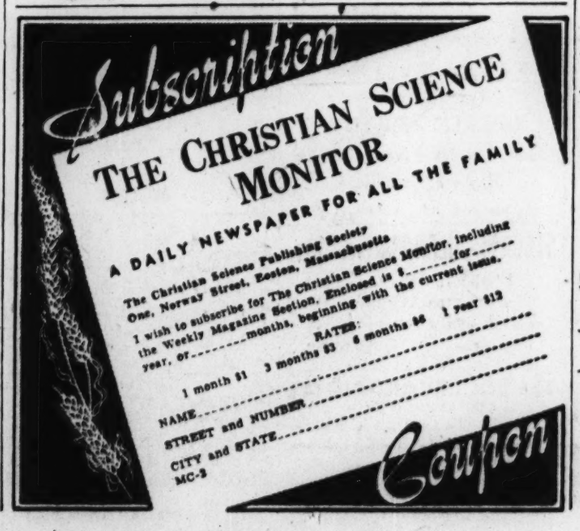
TYPEWRITER
Experts and
Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE
MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0911

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality
Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday
Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated
catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

J. T. WHERRIE
Phones 42-4594—42-1124
High-Class Grocer
and Provision Merchant
4, Tyrwhitt Avenue, Rosebank

DOROTHY CRANKSHAW
Soprano
L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., U.P.L.M.
Teacher of Singing
Enquiries: 42 Harvard Buildings, Joubert St., Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189 Night 3895
Head Office:
179-181 West Street, Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable
Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235, Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges, Crossley and Philips Radio, and Cold Spot Refrigerators
190, CHURCH STREET PHONE 3288

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
137-139, Church St. and Scottsville Phone 2995 Phone 2773

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware
and Hardware
202, Church Street Phone 3813

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive
Departmental Store
BECKETT
MURRAY
& CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
293, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods
cost less

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making,
Altering and
Repairing

Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and
General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY
STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

Dainty Cakes
By
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Road, Randwick
Phone: FX 3485

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies
and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING
SHOE
RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
53-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1078

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies,
sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

SYDNEY—Manly

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2490

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia 'Phone J-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

AUSTRALIAN
DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE Co.
of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5210 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING....
GUNN & TAYLOR
PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising
Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.,
MELBOURNE

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres. Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church 332 St Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER

Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment MX 4813
2nd Floor HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

C. CARLSSON
F 6862

Ladies'
Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MAY BARNET
Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.
See Our
New Season's
Delightfully Dainty
Lingerie
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

DECORATION
and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 4343

Plant Quality NOW *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and
SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
Phone WF 2585
155 Camberwell Road
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton

MRS. E. M. BURLINSON
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY
53 Church St., Middle Brighton
Phone X3281

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For your new
Courtenay Radio
Turnbull & Jones Ltd.
Wellesley Street, E. Phone 42-810

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for
Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists
in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and
Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-197

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephone 44-036, 40-282

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be
depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HEAD TO HEEL" WARDROBE SERVICE
ART DYEING, DRY CLEANING
Footwear Repairs
Minor Garment Repairs
taylor's
Tel 15-015 Taylor Bros. Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston Street Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR HUTT CAREY'S LTD. HIGH STREET

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
Sign of Honest Workmanship
20 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington
Telephone 42-527

T. WAUGH Ltd.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay,
Wellington, 'Phone 40-797
114 High Street
Lower Hutt, 'Phone 62-322

The Oram
MILLINERY
SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

The Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Assn., Ltd.
Tel. 43-043 Lambton Quay, Wellington
General Stores and Provision Merchants
Branches at:
MASTERTON, CARTERTON, GREYTOWN, PAHIATUA, EKETAHUNA, ALFREDTON, DANNEVIRKE, and MARTINBOROUGH

McGowan & Magee
Merchants
WOOD, COAL, COKE
CARTAGE, STORAGE, PACKERS
FURNITURE REMOVERS
98 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 45-094 (3 lines)

Real Estate
Whether Buying or Selling
Houses, Sections, Businesses
Consult
R. P. McCRACKEN
40 Willis Street, Wellington Tel. 45,959

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Wartime and Hobbies

By Irving Bacchus

Are you living calmly, busily, cheerfully?

Hobbyists on the home front can render American morale builders a great service by continuing normal pursuance of diversions, whenever possible, and urging neighbors to do likewise.

Four hundred dolls collected by Miss Katherine Waller of Evanston, Ill., are doing their bit for the emergency. The dolls were placed on exhibit and proceeds given to the Red Cross. Features of the exhibition included a pair of dolls depicting a Vermont couple and made of dried apples, and a Mexican bride and groom one-quarter of an inch tall.

Wide World

Van Nuys High School students with models of Navy training planes built for use by the Government. Navy planes will be patterned after the models.

Why not promulgate a hobbies-for-defense exhibit in your community and present the profits to some worthy wartime organization?

One of the biggest tasks yet designated for home-front hobbyists is the model plane building program which is making progress in the hands of high school hobbyists. Uncle Sam has asked for 500,000 models of 40 different planes to provide gunners, and spotters with accurate miniatures of our friends and enemies.

All models must be precise in every detail. Each is painted black since design and outline alone are paramount in quick identification at distance. A model at 35 feet looks the same through a gunsight as the real plane at half a mile.

Many amateur photographers throughout the United States have become collectors to participate in the "conserve for victory" campaign. They are making continuance of their pastime possible by returning film spools, cartridges, and containers for second use by manufacturers. Focal points for this project are camera supply stores.

A special war course for shutterbugs was established at the University of Texas by the United States Office of Education. Enrollees are prepared for activity with army or navy aerial or field photography divisions.

Reporting on radio. More than 10,000 "ham" operators have joined the armed forces. The Amateur Radio Relay League reports that others who have acceptable equipment are selling it to Uncle Sam to aid in alleviating the shortage. A few amateurs and their stations have been enlisted for special duty.

Machine-shop hobbyists may find their avocational interests of special value to the production program. One enthusiast is using his home shop in producing small units for a manufacturer. A survey is being made to determine the availability of other skilled hobbyists.

Recreation centers in military areas are including hobby corners where soldiers have access to photographic dark rooms, soap carving tools, water colors, musical instruments, drawing supplies, and other accessories. Hobbyists on the "outside" are accepting the challenge of seeing that soldiers with similar interests are given opportunity to enjoy their diversions.

Daily Quotation

I find earth not gray but rosy,
Heaven not grim but fair of hue.
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy.
Do I stand and stare? All's blue.

—Robert Browning

In Lighter Vein

Both Feet In It!

Genial, hearty-mannered George Luks, the well-known artist, was long on friendliness, but a bit short on diplomacy.

One night at a party he saw among the late arrivals an extremely tall but very beautiful woman, and in a voice that could be clearly heard through the room, sang out, "The later it gets, the bigger they come!"

"Mr. Luks," said the subject of his remark a little later, "I know you are a great painter, and that allowances must be made for genius, but do you think it kind to draw attention to a girl for something that is not her fault?"

"You're right," contritely answered the artist, "and to make up for it, I'll paint your portrait. And don't think that I haven't a studio big enough to paint you in!" —Wall Street Journal.

Daily Anecdote

The Undelivered Letter

Balzac numbered among his friends the wealthy Baron James Rothschild, who frequently loaned the author money during periods of financial stress. One day Balzac was preparing to journey to Austria, and, finding himself in rather straitened circumstances, applied to the Baron for a loan. With his habitual generosity Rothschild handed his friend the sum of 3,000 francs, and at the same time gave him a letter to his nephew in Vienna.

The letter was unsealed, and Balzac read it. He thought its tone rather cool and altogether inadequate, and scorned to deliver it.

On Balzac's return to Paris, the Baron inquired, "Did you see my nephew?"

The author frankly confessed that he kept the letter.

"I am sorry for your sake," said Rothschild. "Have you it by you?"

"Why, certainly," replied the writer. "Here it is."

"Do you observe this little mark below the signature?" exclaimed the great financier. "It gave you an open credit on our Vienna bank to the extent of 25,000 francs."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Samaritan of Air Waves

Lansdowne, Cape, South Africa

A resident of Cape Town will never be grateful enough for one of humanity's eavesdroppers, a short-wave radio fan of Mount Edgecombe, Natal. Her husband was captured in the Libyan campaign. She had received no news of him except the bare notification that he was a prisoner of war.

Then she heard from the unknown "listener," who told her he had picked up the weekly broadcast from an Italian radio of messages from South African prisoners to their relatives. Besides giving her the address of the prison camp, he relayed a message from her husband.

The form of his letter suggests that he has sent out many such mercy messages; for, while he has typed an explanatory beginning and ending, the actual message has been written in.

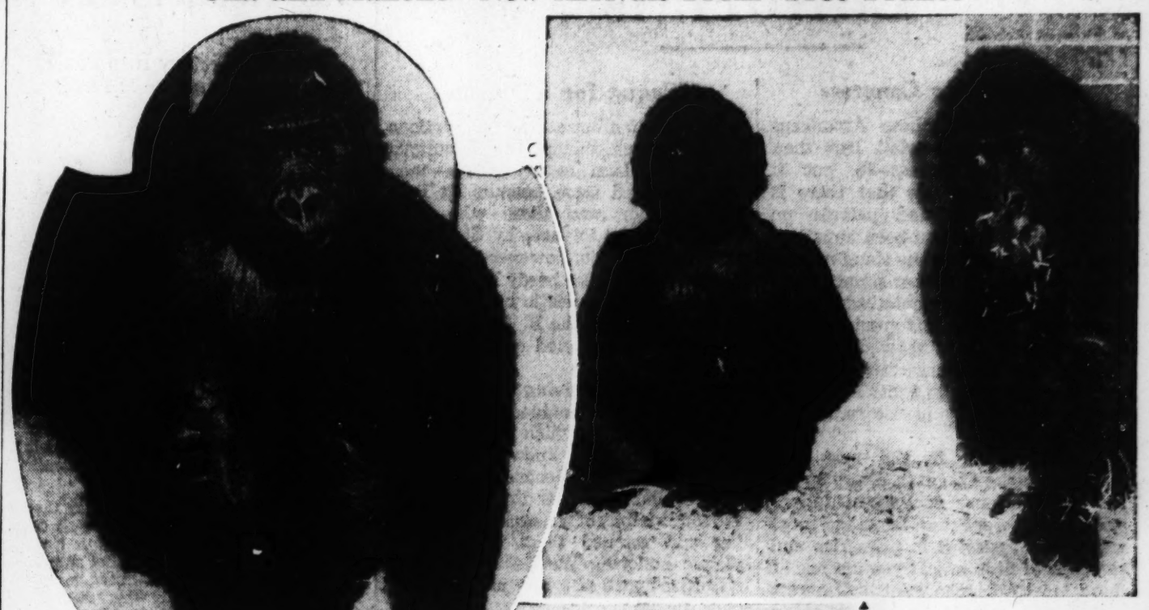
At the end, above his signature, he has typed: "Trusting this will be the means of relieving you of any anxiety you are feeling for your missing ones."

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: What is this strange alphabetical combination, GOP, which creeps now and again into the Washington picture?

Detroit News: Salvage: A Detroit executive who for years had been throwing the stuff away, now looks through all third class mail for paper clips.

Oka and Makoko—New Arrivals From Free France



They had just been asked what they thought of the world situation.

Courtesy New York Zoological Society

This pose always gets a good hand from the visitors.

Makoko stares long and appraisingly at the spectators.

"Are They Fierce?" Is Most Popular Question Asked by Visitors

Two little natives of French Equatorial Africa recently arrived in New York—not de Gaullists, exactly, but a $10,000 pair of baby gorillas destined for a luxurious life at Bronx Zoo. From the high, misty rain forests of Free France's colonial empire to New York is a long trek; but the black babies weathered their safari to the western world like veteran globetrotters and are now thriving in their new environment.

Brought here by Philip Carroll, African explorer and collector, they are the youngest of the nineteen gorillas in this country. Oka is two and a half; her playmate, Makoko, named after an African chieftain, is about a year older. On their arrival they weighed 20 and 28 pounds, respectively. Since then, they've gained seven or eight pounds. When fully grown, at the age of fifteen or so, they will weigh between 450 and 600 pounds.

"Are they fierce?" is the question most frequently asked by visitors at the Zoo. Oka is a good-natured baby, the keepers reply, easy to handle when she's alone. Makoko is all right—until you try to go too close. Then he resists strenuously, but the Zoo staff explains that tales of gorilla aggressiveness are myths. The male gorilla fights only, they say, when he thinks he or his family is being attacked. Recently, Makoko has thawed out to the extent of snatching a celery stalk from Keeper "Jim" Reilly's hand, but permits no further familiarity.

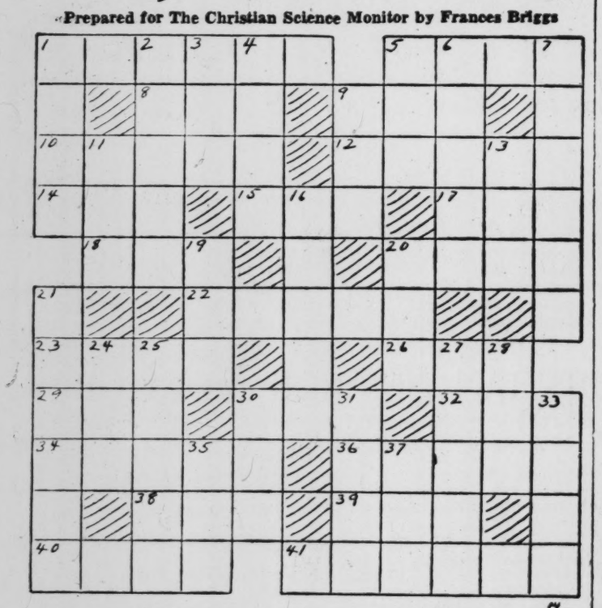
Although vegetarians and fruit eaters, the little apes also enjoy milk, eggs, and whole wheat bread. Bananas and grapes are their favorite foods; these disappear in a jiffy. But like many human children, Oka and Makoko are inclined to dawdle over their carrots and spinach.

Bright eyed and glossy furred, they play contentedly, if somewhat solemnly, by themselves all day long. Oka is cool to spectators, frequently turning her back on admiring crowds. Makoko, however, chewing on a straw that dangles rakishly from his mouth, stares long and appraisingly at upturned faces. Every once in a while he beats his chest with both fists in the best jungle tradition. Sometimes he varies this routine by simultaneously thumping his chest with one hand and his head with the other.

Devoted to Oka, Makoko was inconsolable the time she was removed from their quarters for several weeks' observation. He lost his appetite, even for bananas, and kept looking into their mirror searchingly, obviously puzzled whether it was himself he saw or his absent comrade. When Oka came back, she started at once for the ladder on which he was perched. As soon as he caught sight of her (a true story, assert their keepers) he hurried down, pell-mell, to meet her half way—and kissed her! A. K.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—We are told never to light what at both ends?
5—What dog has a blue-black tongue?
8—What money of account did Danish invaders introduce into England?
9—What is capital of Annam, French Indo-China?
10—Pet of what Mother Goose character might be called a cosset (pess.)?
12—Who is the Sylph in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"?
14—What is a newt?
15—Small child is what?
17—To gain as clear profit.
18—Articles.
20—How are October's leaves described in Poe's "Ulalume"
22—What is a lucifer?
23—What is a musical work or composition?
26—What do you call the flowing back of the tide?
29—To stroke lightly.
30—What is fore limb of a bear?
32—Would you eat, row, or don a wapatoo?
34—Ten-point would be used by those who weave, print, or angle—which?
36—What was an ancient name of Ireland?
38—What is used in game of bagatelle?
39—In what month did Romans celebrate the festival of the flowers?
40—What is the color of certain horses?
41—Who is famous enchanter in legends connected with King Arthur?

Down

1—What is metal rod used as sash bar in stained glass windows?
2—If you were in Reading, Pa., in what direction would you travel to reach Hazelton?
3—Arid.
4—Apelles declared that a shoemaker should stick to what?
5—Dog of a nondescript breed would be what?
6—What German poet was author of "The Lorelei"?
7—What is first name of Damrosch, musician and conductor?
8—Sombrero is what?
11—Toward the stern.
13—How is "ever" sometimes written by poets?
16—What mammal of weasel family lives chiefly on fish?
19—What German river was called Amisia by ancients?
20—Pronoun.
21—What is a hard, reddish metal?
24—Average.
25—What is a city of New York, on Mohawk River?
27—The emerald is a variety of what?
28—Edict.
30—What is past tense of 32 Across?
31—Who is Siegfried's foster father in Wagner's opera?
33—What is a long-winged sea bird?
35—What Hebrew letter corresponds to English "n"?
37—Organ of hearing.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

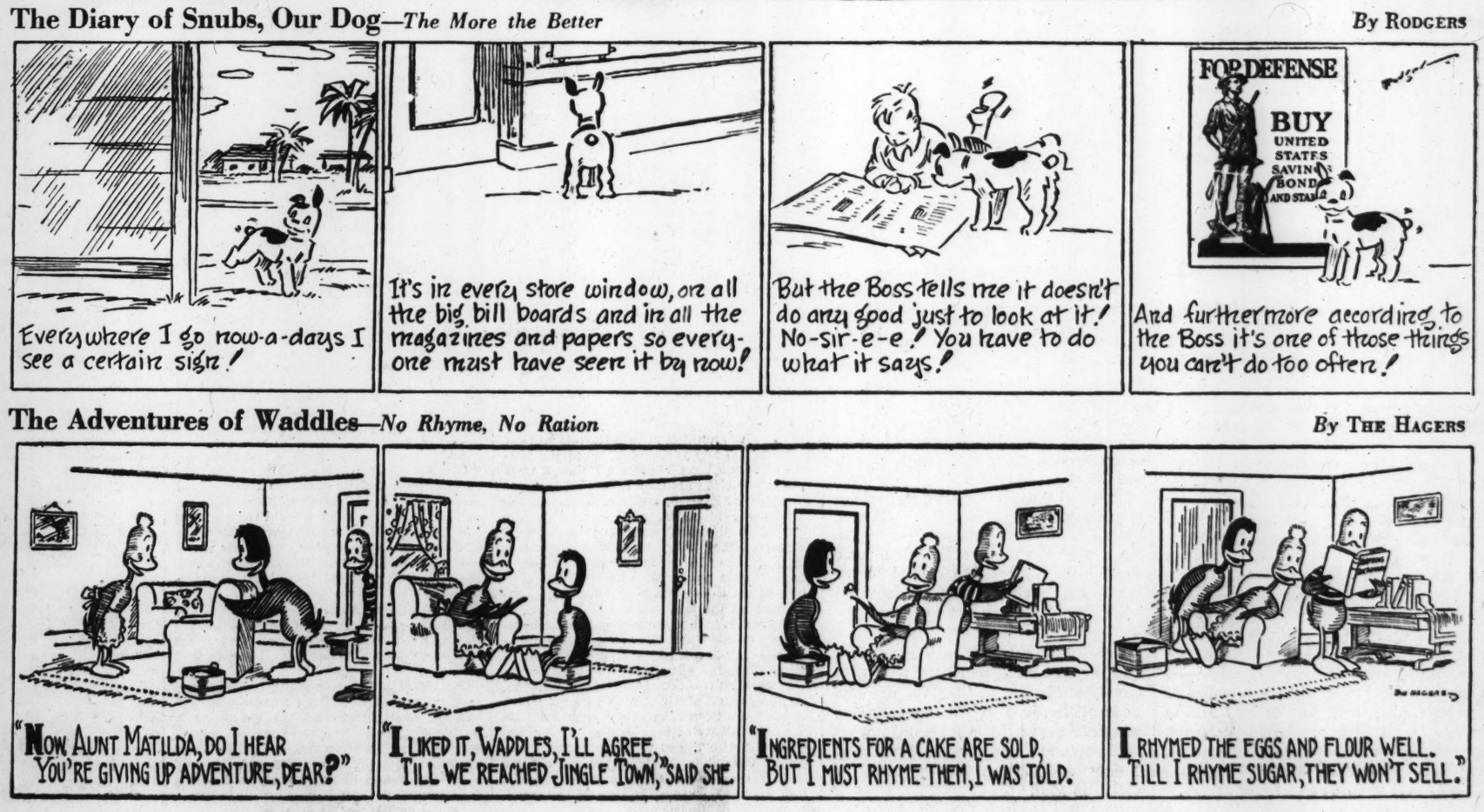
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Financial Trouble*

By Le Pelley

THAT WAS CERTAINLY A DANDY MOVIE ...
YES... BUT BY THIS TIME HOW MUCH HAVE WE LEFT OF THAT FIVE DOLLARS MR. WINK GAVE US ?
NOT VERY MUCH! ONLY A DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS ....
MAYBE WE SHOULDN'T HAVE SPENT IT SO FAST
WE'LL PROBABLY GET MORE
I'm NOT SO SURE — AND I WOULDN'T LIKE TO ASK HIM ....
THAT MIGHT MAKE HIM MAD ... HE MIGHT MOVE OUT..
PLUNKY... I GUESS FIVE DOLLARS IS BETTER THAN NOTHING ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The More the Better*

By Rodgers


Everywhere I go now-a-days I see a certain sign!
It's in every store window, on all the big bill boards and in all the magazines and papers so everyone must have seen it by now!
But the Boss tells me it doesn't do any good just to look at it! No-sir-e-e! You have to do what it says!
FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
And furthermore according to the Boss it's one of those things you can't do too often!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Rhyme, No Ration*

By The Hagers

"NOW AUNT MATILDA, DO I HEAR YOU'RE GIVING UP ADVENTURE, DEAR?"
"I LIKED IT, WADDLES, I'LL AGREE, TILL WE REACHED JINGLE TOWN," SAID SHE.
"INGREDIENTS FOR A CAKE ARE SOLD, BUT I MUST RHYME THEM, I WAS TOLD.
I RHYMED THE EGGS AND FLOUR WELL. TILL I RHYME SUGAR, THEY WON'T SELL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For a Better Congress

Are you one of those Americans who has been somewhat less than satisfied with Congress—to put it mildly? Have you felt that there is too much politics and palaver on Capitol Hill? Have you been impatient with the isolationism, the stand-patism, New Dealism or rubber-stampism of some of your representatives? Have you wished that in this great national emergency Congress showed more of the courage and consecration of the men who are going to fight? If so, here is your opportunity to "do something about Congress."

Americans can in the next few months remake Congress. Every member of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senators must win public approval in primaries and elections or drop out. If you are one of those Americans who wants a Congress of bigger caliber, you can start today to get it. The primaries will be coming along in the next few weeks. Today isn't too soon to begin to enlist good men, big men, who as a wartime duty might be willing to serve—and who by wartime submergence of partisanship might be elected.

Answering the Nation's call to the production front, hundreds of dollar-a-year men have given up pay and position to work in Washington. Who will say that the need for unselfish competence is any smaller on the Congressional front? Congress has a vital part to play in the war effort.

It can control appropriations, taxes, prices, labor, and farm policies. If it plays pressure politics, doing the selfish bidding of every bloc of special interests, national unity is weakened and the drive for victory drags. If Congress is big enough to see the need of the Nation as a whole and courageous enough to put patriotism first, the war will sooner be won. If Congress understands what the war is about there will be no second attempt at isolation and the peace can be won.

While the leading isolationist Senators are not up for election in 1942, the direction of American policy can be profoundly affected by the Congressional elections. From New York come reports that Hamilton Fish, one of the extreme isolationists in the lower House, will not even be renominated by his own party. George Holden Tinkham of Boston and others who thought America could be a hermit may find themselves challenged by bi-partisan opposition. If there is a real popular revolt against such symbols of isolationism in the House, the Senate will take notice.

The leaders of both major parties have urged that partisanship be laid aside. There is every indication that Franklin Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie will alike lend aid to opponents of isolation, whether they be Democrats or Republicans. This situation offers a freer field than would ordinarily exist for good men, big men, who may not have served long years of political apprenticeship and who might be hard to nominate on a partisan basis. The national emergency should not only persuade them to serve but facilitate their election. If you are an American who wants a better Congress, here is Opportunity.

The Gas Rationing Problem

Every effort must be made by public authority, the railroads, and the petroleum industry to divert all tank cars that can possibly be spared into the service of the Eastern industrial field, whose supply of oil and gasoline is threatened by the sinking of tankers. Whether nation-wide rationing of petroleum products is necessary, however, may be questioned.

To ration users of oil and gasoline in the neighborhood of the oil fields of the Middle West, Southwest, and Pacific Coast, where these products are carried by pipelines or trucks, would be unfair to consumers in those territories and of no benefit to Atlantic seaboard householders, motorists, or industries. Moreover, the valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and other mid-continent rivers are served by barges carrying oil and gasoline from Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas fields.

There is plenty of oil in the United States; the problem is transportation. It might be well to ration tank cars in a fair manner; that is, among the industrial areas of the United States not served by barges, trucks, or adequate pipelines. Areas so served might be asked to do without tank-car service in order that there may be no let-up in the vital war effort so largely centered in North and East. This, of course, includes fuel for the homes and motor cars of those in war industries.

Plaque for a Pigeon

People often have some reservations about pigeons, though the ubiquitous birds do claim some friends—men who have fed them peanuts on Boston Common and those who have thrown crumbs to them by St. Mark's in Venice. Winkie, however now justifies the species. The hardy little carrier flew a hundred miles to her home loft in Dundee when the R. A. F. bomber in which she traveled crashed in the North Sea.

Authorities, receiving the report of her return, were enabled by her code number to tell in which plane she had been, and from her known speed, how far she had flown. Reconnaissance fliers thus located the rubber dinghy in which the four victims of the crash were floating and rescued them. The bronze plaque honoring Winkie is decorated with the figure of a tiny pigeon flying over the sea.

This is not the first occasion on which a domestic fowl has performed life-saving service in time of war. Schoolday Latin recalls the cackling of the geese that woke up Manlius in time to drive back the Gauls attacking Rome. "Silly" geese became "sacred geese" to the Romans after that.

Winkie will probably be a "dove" now instead of a "pigeon." One finds the distinction through literature and legend. But, "dove" or "pigeon," Winkie deserves her plaque.

"Language of Diplomacy"?

No broad-minded persons would wish to take advantage of the fall of France or the misdemeanors of the Vichy Government to strike a blow at the cultural prestige of the French nation. Our estimation of the beautiful language written and spoken by Frenchmen is undiminished, and it need not be doubted that great literature will come from it in the future. But in one respect it seems hardly likely that its pre-eminence can survive the war.

The events of the world war have produced a situation which, assuming a United Nations victory, must almost surely substitute English for French as the "language of diplomacy." This may be a matter for regret. It may be that no language is so suited as the French for the polite exchanges of diplomacy. But English is simply proving more convenient.

Since the time of Louis XIV French has held almost undisputed sway as the language of polite discourse where persons of several nationalities met. In the 17th century, France—succeeding Italy—became the center of classicist culture in Europe, as well as being centrally situated between England, Germany, Italy, and Spain; and the splendor of the court of *le grand monarque* made it the rendezvous of diplomats from all the world. Later it was a French poet to whom Frederick the Great turned when he wanted to win credit in the sphere of letters. French was the language which every educated Turk, Egyptian, Greek, or Rumanian felt it necessary to know, and in Russia it was understood by every member of the Court.

As the language of diplomacy it held undisputed sway for two centuries and more. To this day, in English-language papers, we often hear of M. Stalin. And thus the more ceremonious journals have spoken of distinguished Russians, Turks, Swedes, and Greeks. Hitler, it is true, was not Monsieur, but Herr Hitler, until it was thought appropriate to drop the respectful prefix altogether.

But today? We do not meet in Paris, nor visit it. The great international gatherings of statesmen are held more often in Washington or London, and sometimes (though less frequently, owing to geographical difficulties), in Moscow or Kuibyshev. The chiefs of the Governments of most of the countries in Europe occupied by Germany have their headquarters in Britain.

Inevitably therefore they make constant use of the English language. Their ministers, their officials, their fighting chiefs are all becoming familiar with the English language, and converse with one another in the language which is common to Britain, the United States, and the British Dominions. Here are circumstances which have forced the English language into ascendancy. Such ascendancy has not been sought. But it has come.

Crisp new currency will be scarcer and the dollar bill will have to stay in circulation longer as the Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks endeavor to conserve paper. In other words, what is known in the lower Mississippi Valley as "folding money" will be easier to fold.

Our Readers Say—

Turning Victory Into Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I find myself constantly and increasingly indebted to the Monitor for clear thinking and honest reporting. I don't know how I could do without it! Though at least three days late when we receive it, we never find it old. The emphasis is placed differently and therefore the "news" is freshly presented. We never feel it is stale in the least!

I am prompted at this time to exclaim over Roscoe Drummond's recent article, "Do We Dare to Turn Victory Into Peace?" in which he said:

> War doesn't settle the most important thing. But it does settle who is going to make the peace. War may not teach the arts of peace—although suffering is one of the two prescribed methods of learning—but the outcome of this war will determine who will be the architects of the peace, whether the author of "Mein Kampf" or the adherents of the Atlantic Charter.

This is a well stated defense against the oft repeated suggestions that "war doesn't settle anything" and is therefore "very useless" at this time. I notice, moreover, that such suggestions very often can be traced to a surprising source! Generally they stem from dictator nations—from those who have declared it their "glorious heritage to fulfill such destiny" as waging war. H. B. D.

Amarillo, Texas.

Cries of "Communism"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a charge was made, by a Legion official, that the Communists plot to overthrow the United States after the war.

There may be some danger from communism in this country, but before such charges are taken too seriously, it would be wise to inquire closely into their source.

Undoubtedly, many times in the past few years, the charge that "Communism" is a great danger here, has been used by those who seek to divert the attention of the people from a more real danger—that of Fascism. Fascists need to be kept out of key defense and Government posts during the present war period. EDWARD G. CARTER

Chicago

Scrap Into Guns

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We appreciate the efforts and help given by your urban and rural readers in the various programs that are helping get out iron and steel scrap so that the steel mills and foundries of the country may continue to operate at capacity.

Approximately 28,000,000 gross tons of iron and steel scrap are needed from the scrap yards to make 89,000,000 tons of steel ingots and over 20,000,000 tons of iron castings in 1942. That will make guns, tanks, ships, planes and ammunition to beat the Axis, and also provide for a minimum of our civilian needs.

Prices of all grades of scrap are set by the Office of Price Administration and therefore there can be no speculating for higher prices.

EDWIN C. BARRINGER,
President & Executive Secretary,
Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

On How to Spend $100,000

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

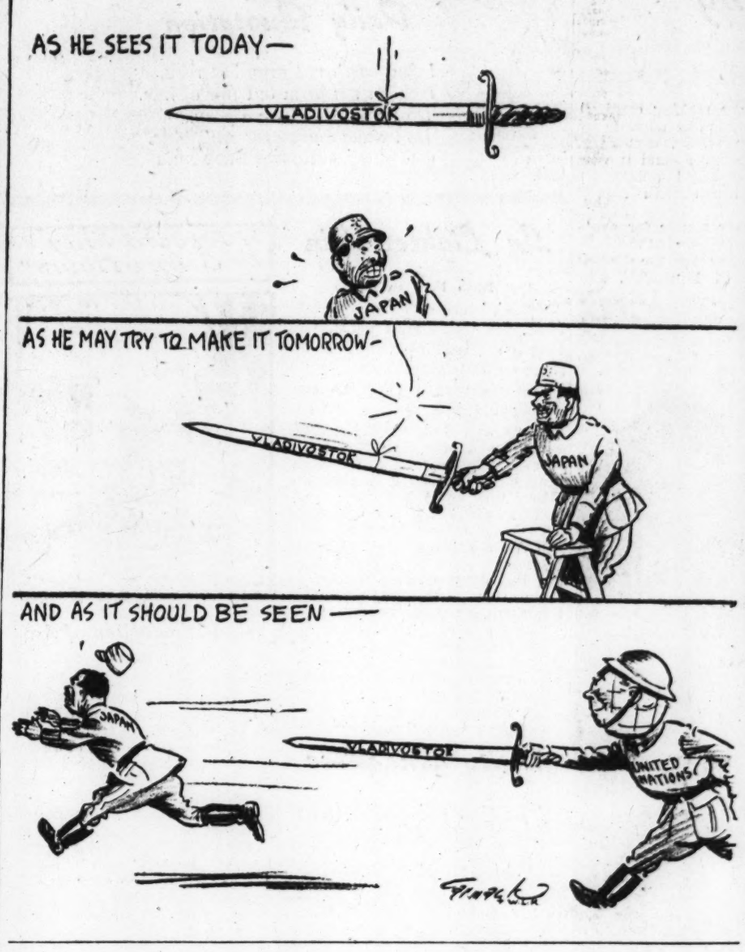
Let me be one of the first to commend you on your editorial "Give It to the F. B. I." about the end of Mr. Dies's work. One hundred thousand dollars would go far toward fortifying some important base.

Keep up the good work!

Cambridge, Mass. WILLIAM GEDRITIS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Sword of Damocles



Baguio: An Army Wife Remembers

Dear Peggy:

When I read about the Japs bombing Baguio, in Luzon, the first weeks of the war, I was furious. Thought I: "That's just plain mean! There is no military objective to be gained there, just beauty to be destroyed!" For Baguio is to the Philippines what Simla is to India—a cool retreat high up in the mountains; a beautiful playground where officers and civilian employees of the Government may take their vacations.

Few of the officers had cars when we were in the islands. But we rented one with driver to take us up to Baguio. The Americans have put in excellent roads; and when they are bordered with tall waving bamboo, driving is delightful. Arriving in Benguet Province, 250 miles north of Manila, we started our climb. Through continuous hairpin turns, quite as dangerous and quite as picturesque as our Bear Mountain Road in New York, we looked up, up on our right, and down, down on our left. Our ears clicked and we opened our lips to equalize the pressure. Soon we realized that bamboos and tropical foliage had been left behind. Now we were passing through oaks! Made you think of the States. And what do you know? By the time we reached the top, there were blessed old pine trees, and nothing else but!

* * *

And where was my coat? You know, the one I had the Chinese tailor make, just for this trip! I had showed him a picture in Vogue, and it was a smart coat. "Can do?" I asked, and he, recommending himself most highly, said, "Yes, yes, can do!"

We were glad that we had taken along Vicente, the house-boy. In the cottage assigned to us he kept the logs burning in the fireplace, day and night. One's mind does not normally skip from fireplaces to strawberries, but that's the way it was up there, nine months of the year.

No one kept house, because it was truly a resort spot. We had our meals in a central building, called by us the Mess Hall. It was a low concrete structure, in the shape of a horseshoe, and entered by a walk under vine-covered pergolas. We dressed for dinner. There was an air about the place. But what would *you* think if you looked up from your plate and found that the waiters had no pants on?

They were excellent waiters of the Moro tribe, immaculate in white starched coats, with high collars, a breech-clout in bright stripes, then bare legs down to their feet, which were clad in *chineles*, their heelless slipper which we are using so much in the States now. Their brown skin was like polished mahogany.

The head hunters—who no longer pursue that practice, of course—and some of the most primitive tribes in the islands live in these mountains. In the market one could pick up rare pieces of hammered silver and carved wood. And on Saturdays, dogs are brought to be sold as food. One swallows hard and passes on! These are a delicacy to the Igorot.

* * *

As Baguio is situated on the highest peak of a range of mountains, the views are exquisite. One counts many mountain peaks, or looks over a precipice, and down 2,000 feet!

I wonder if we shall ever go back. Not our family, perhaps, but others. I know we should be welcomed. The courage, loyalty and devotion of those Moro boys and the rest of them proves that. LORRAINE

North . . South . . East . . West

Confidentially Yours

By Frank L. Perrin

Dear A. P. G.:

This letter, as a matter of form directed to you, is, in fact, meant for a number of your friends and mine who are scattered, some in cities and small towns, and some in the farming countries between the shores of the Pacific, where you live, and the Atlantic Coast, where this is written. It seemed important that this letter reach you and the other boys and girls of our older generation before the date arranged for the gathering of the folks in June to celebrate Old Settlers' Day.

In the first place, and perhaps most important of all, is the fact that since we, and millions of others, began to make tentative plans for next summer's vacations, the whole world has been upset by some people who seem obsessed by the belief that we here in the Americas, North and South, are entirely too prosperous, too happy, and too well qualified to govern ourselves.

* * *

As you know, there is that perverse streak in what is called human nature which persuades people to believe that they can be happier if there are others less happy. We have known of this trait ever since we were in school in Hudson, but we never before were convinced that selfishness and jealousy would carry ambition to such terrible lengths. I remember, and you should, when the promoters of the West Wisconsin Railroad were setting about it to build a bridge across Lake St. Croix at Hudson, and the owners of the steamboats, at night, kept destroying the foundation piles driven into the lake bottom. Of course, they didn't succeed in preventing the building of the bridge. Their efforts were just as futile as are the efforts of the enemies of progress now. Such enmity is actually against the law.

So now, even though we have planned long-delayed reunions for the coming vacation season, we may find it necessary to stay close at home, or in some convenient shop or office and help the good work of our soldiers and sailors, air pilots and mechanics, in doing a job which would have been ours a few years ago, we have had plenty of time to play around and enjoy the nice things we have earned since we started out to do the things we wanted to do or were able to do more or less capably. And we have a vested interest in the established order. The privileges we cherish and enjoy are not particularly coveted by those who would deprive us of them. Our aggressive enemies would not appreciate them, because they are the finer things to which many of the people now so grievously misled have never been accustomed. So as we see it the loss which we would suffer would mean the total destruction of what has answered as our simple but quite adequate American culture.

I am not attempting to outline a course for you and other friends circumstanced as we are. In time of great emergency we are all quite likely to indulge in futile and often senseless effort. We carry the mattress down the stairway and throw the mirror out of the window. We, mere laymen, are not adept firemen or trained wardens. But we can all help by keeping our heads and refusing to add to the burden of the enlisted workers.

You didn't ask me to urge the wisdom or the propriety of staying pretty close to whatever job we have until the "all clear" signal is sounded. Probably we won't hear it this summer, and certainly not this spring. The irons our enemies have put into the fire seem to be pretty hot. The cooling off process will, to all appearances, be slow. You and I and all our friends will have to wait with such hope and patience as we can muster.

* * *

Of course I realize that many of the boys and girls we used to know in those earlier years will be at the reunion. They didn't get quite so far away from the old town as you and I. They will realize that we are thinking of them and regretting the emergency which has kept us away. But they will understand. We should be grateful for the clear understanding that is the possession of a vast majority of our American neighbors. Slow to wrath, and slow, sometimes, to realize the threat of impending danger, they never fail when the call comes for sacrifice and service.

Against such a foundation, wisely and properly guarded by America's men and women, of whatever age or environment, no invading evil force can hope to prevail. But the elements of defense and wise offense must be preserved intact. The vacation and play-time season must be postponed during the emergency.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Man Behind the Man Behind the Gun:

If you can't be the man behind the gun,
Do not fold your arms until the work is done.
You can find some humble deed,
That will fill a waiting need.
Be the man behind the man behind the gun!

—JOSEPHINE KEIZER LITTLEJOHN

The Wide Horizon

When East Indies Come West

By Gwendolyn T. Barrows

Sixty miles off the coast of Venezuela, or about five hours as the oil tankers do it, lie the Dutch islands of Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire. Curaçao is the capital island of this West Indies colony and for centuries has been an important shipping center. Over 300 years ago sturdy sons of the Dutch Republic established it, and now, with the tragic announcement from Bandoeng's radio station that it was saying "good-bye until better times," much of the Dutch East Indies' trade is expected to move into this Caribbean defense orbit.

Curaçao and Aruba are of vital importance today not only for their strategic military importance in the Caribbean, but because some of the largest oil refineries in the world are located here. Both Aruba and Curaçao are peppered with huge oil tanks. During World War One these islands were established as refining centers by Dutch, British, and American companies, because of their accessibility to the rich oil fields of Venezuela, their excellent harbors, and the stable Dutch government.

In the past few weeks Curaçao and Aruba have both been under attack. Nazi submarines sank four tankers in near-by waters and bombed the islands' shores. But the islands had been on the alert for many months against such attempts and are guarded not only by local Dutch forces but by British and American soldiers. While American isolationists were still convinced and trying to convince Congress that World War Two could be confined to the other side of the Atlantic, the Dutch were busy here tightening up on defense regulations. In tropical Willemstad, most important city on Curaçao, one saw sand-bag shelters and defenses everywhere, and large posters warned all to keep a finger on the lips lest shipping information leak into enemy ears.

* * *

Since May 10, 1940, there has been a quiet but sturdy hostility to things German. In one camera shop in Willemstad we discovered that they would develop no Agfa film. In Curaçao they told us of the impact of the Nazi invasion of Holland. In the small hours of the night, they said, the people of Curaçao roused known Nazis, deprived them of their weapons (several of them were found in possession of gun caches) and marched them through the streets of the town at pistol point. They afterward interned hundreds of Nazis in a concentration camp on rocky Bonaire.

But few people outside heard about it; the Dutch are like that. Since then Britain has sent hundreds of soldiers to aid in the defense of the islands. Many were housed in the old garrison near Willemstad, the main city of Curaçao. Even in 1940 on the hot, paved streets of Aruba one would often see kilted Scots and Tommies mingling with dark-skinned natives. Then, just before the fall of Singapore, the United States sent troops to both Aruba and Curaçao: "The defense of these islands and the oil refineries thereon are vital to the war effort of the United Nations and the defense of the Western Hemisphere," the State Department's announcement said.

* * *

Curaçaon traditions stem back to 1499 when it was discovered by Amerigo Vespucci. Under the Dutch it became a prosperous colony. Even as early as Peter Stuyvesant, who came over in 1643 as administrator to the Dutch West Indies, it was a thriving colony. The Dutch liked Curaçao's natural harbor and dike-like channel. As time went on they put up pretty pastel replicas of quaint Dutch buildings along the river. They found here a temperature considerably warmer than that of their native Amsterdam, but many of the Dutch seafaring families loved the flat, arid isles.

Today, though Curaçao no longer enjoys its former distinction of being an open port, and tourists no longer throng the narrow streets of the market district as they did prior to 1939, business thrives. The shops are open at seven in the morning and often as late in the evening. The genial Dutch work steadily, and for long hours. Most of them, of course, work in the oil companies.

With the anticipated transfer of all the East Indies offices, Curaçao may feel an accelerated atmosphere of activity. Its chief hotel, the "Hotel Americano," will be full of good talk, much of it nostalgic. And to the five languages all educated Curaçaons command—English, Dutch, French, Spanish, and the native Papiamento—there will be added a new tongue with a message that is, however, not new to the Dutch: Resist, Defend. With American and British support assured this time, it may even be translated: Attack!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont-Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 14, 1942

NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE

Color Photo by Col. Edwin H. Cooper

BRITAIN'S WOMEN IN BATTLE DRESS . . . *By Barbara Ellis Browne* . . . Page Eight

Vassal (?) Government in Manila

By James G. Wingo

PRINCIPALS IN JAPAN'S PROVISIONAL PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

Jorge B. Vargas (Left), Chosen to Head the Japanese-Supervised Administration in Manila; José Yulo (Right, Top), Whom the Invaders Have Named Chief Justice of the Philippines; Quintin Paredes (Right), Secretary of Public Works in the Vargas Cabinet, Was Formerly Speaker of the Commonwealth House of Representatives

SOMEWHERE in Bataan or Corregidor, where the American-Filipino forces are making a valiant stand against the Japanese, Manuel Luis Quezon is carrying on the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Undismayed by the early successes of the invaders in his country and Japan's march of empire in neighboring territories, President Quezon continues to exhort his countrymen to fight on and to maintain strong faith in eventual American victory.

Working with him is a three-man war cabinet, composed of Vice-President Sergio Osmena, Chief Justice José Abad Santos of the Commonwealth Supreme Court, and Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Commonwealth Army Chief of Staff. These three men were members of the four-man emergency cabinet appointed last December by evacuating President Quezon to take charge of the government at Manila. The fourth one, Jorge B. Vargas, is now the Japanese-designated Philippine "Chief of State."

President Quezon apparently is not disheartened by the Japanese claims that Vargas, his onetime close friend and private secretary (with cabinet rank), and many members of his Manila cabinet are now collaborating with the Japanese. Vargas has been succeeded as Quezon's secretary by Manuel Roxas, who with Quezon and Osmena composed the long-time "Big Three" of Philippine politics, and Andres Soriano, a wealthy mining magnate and industrialist, is acting treasurer of the Quezon government.

Almost all the Filipinos installed in office by the Japanese held top-drawer posts in President Quezon's administration. To head the Japanese-supervised government, which may be only provisional, the invaders picked portly, tennis-playing, 51-year-old Jorge Vargas. He and most of the others reportedly working with the Japanese belonged to the consistently winning Nacionalista Party and had for many years wielded great influence among the people.

The invaders have passed over, for the time being at least, the two legendary revolutionary generals collaborating with them—Aguinaldo and Artemio Ricarte y Vibora. But this does not mean that the Japanese have discarded these gentlemen. One of them may still be put up as a Filipino Quisling, if and when the projected "independent" Philippine government can be auspiciously launched by the invaders.

Aguinaldo continues to serve the Japanese by sending to the gallant Filipinos fighting under the American flag in Bataan radio appeals to lay down their arms. Recently he appealed to Gen. Douglas MacArthur to surrender.

The Japanese may well have promised the generalissimo of the Filipino forces which for more than two years valiantly fought the Americans that they will help him realize his ancient ambition to head his country's government again. Aguinaldo has never forgotten that the American victors terminated his presidency of the short-lived First Philippine Republic and that astute, nimble Manuel Quezon, a mere major in his revolutionary army, consistently blocked his efforts to regain his leadership of the Filipino nation.

The Americans are now on the defensive in the Battle of the Philippines, and Quezon has thrown his lot with them. Aguinaldo, 72-year-old insurrectionist, probably thinks that the time to settle old scores has come.

American correspondents with General MacArthur have confirmed the Tokyo report that the irreconcilably anti-American Ricarte, self-styled "Viper," who 40-odd years ago fled to Japan and vowed never to return until the Americans were driven out of the Philippines, is now back in Manila.

Presumably, Aguinaldo and Ricarte are to serve as elder statesmen of the vassal government.

In Vargas the Japanese have the best-equipped Filipino to run the kind of order-maintaining civil government that the invaders are anxious to establish. Although, unlike many of his Cabinet members, he has no personal political following, Vargas knows the insular government's machinery well. He had no bitter political enemies, and had never run for elective public office. The Japanese doubtless thought that Vargas' appointment would cause minimum jealousy among the leaderless politicos.

The invaders knew his record through the years had been friendly toward Japan. As president of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Association, he saved Japan's face by recognizing vassal Manchukuo as a distinct country, despite the strong objections of China and other Far Eastern countries. In 1939 he pleased the Japanese when he rebuked Manila boycotters, who had picketed Japanese stores with posters which read, "Every dime you spend on Japanese goods comes back in bombs and bullets." Presidential Secretary Vargas, with the approval of Boss Quezon, who had been consistently friendly toward his powerful Far Eastern neighbor, told the boycotters that they had "infringed a rule of conduct which should govern the relations between the Philippines and a friendly nation." The boycott leaders were arrested and charged with the major offense of provoking war likely to involve the Philippines.

Born in the still-uninvaded Visayan Island province of Negros, Jorge Vargas studied law at the University of the Philippines in Manila. He terminated his legal career when, in court, an American judge, impatient with the young lawyer's handling of a case, bluntly advised him to return to law school. Vargas went back to Manila but not to the university. In 1915 he secured a job as clerk to the Philippine Commission, an American-Filipino body which then legislated for the insular government, and he has been on the public pay roll since.

Vargas' rise as a bureaucrat was rapid. He served as departmental chief clerk, legislative secretary of the House of Representatives, executive secretary of independence missions to Washington, director of various bureaus. A quick-thinking, hard-driving administrator, he gained the attention of high American and Filipino officials. He was Undersecretary of Agriculture and Commerce when, in 1935, newly inaugurated President Quezon took him to Malacanang Palace as his aide.

As Quezon's secretary and ex-officio member of his Cabinet, Vargas exercised considerable administrative power. He was director of many government corporations. During Quezon's absences he acted in the Commonwealth President's behalf instead of the Vice-President.

Vargas made one misstep, which almost ruined his bureaucratic career. He got mixed up in a sweepstakes operation. Observers thought he would be peremptorily dismissed from office, but Governor General Frank Murphy, after an investigation, decided that he deserved another chance. Vargas took advantage of this chance so well that he became the second most powerful Filipino official under the American regime and now the top Filipino official under the Japanese.

Vargas has an excellent command of English, Spanish, and several Philippine

(Continued on page 15)

We Farmers Aren't Fooling

By Homer Croy

MARYVILLE, MO.

YOU MAY ACCEPT this as a report on what the war has done to the old farm in the great Middle West. Well, it has sent things booming! The biggest news is that the national farm income for 1942 will be about 13 billion dollars. You will understand what this means when I tell you the national farm income for 1941 was slightly over 11 billion dollars. This 1942 income will be the biggest the United States has ever had except during the flush 1918–19 boom.

Troop trains rumble by, airplanes drone overhead, farm boys stand on street corners and talk about who has gone off to camp. Even a flying field has sprung up at the edge of Maryville, down where the old fair grounds used to be.

In this section, where I have my farm, we depend mostly on corn, hogs, and cattle. All three are putting money into our pockets. One great trouble we've had is that our herds have been depleted during the last two or three years due to the drouth. But in 1941 we began to fill up our herds. Now herd stock and thin steers are at the highest price that I can remember in a score of years. All the farmers are trying to buy light stock, fill it out, and put it on the market.

* * *

There is not much call for heavy steers, because it doesn't pay to fill 'em out. And there is not so much demand for "prime beef" as there was before Dec. 7. Plain, good eating is now the call.

More hogs will be fed out to market in 1942 than ever in the history of the United States. Much of this is due to the announcement that the Government would support the price of $9 per 100 at the central markets. This pleased the farmers immensely. Of course, all this goes back to the war situation. Ham and bacon for the boys.

The hog reports come over the local radios every day at about noon. As this time approaches, you'll see the farmers come in from the barns and feed-lots and gather around the radio. If the price seems to be zooming, the farmers may go out to the feed-lots and pen up their fattening hogs, then telephone the trucking companies to come the next morning, or late that night, and take the hogs to St. Joseph, or Kansas City, or to Des Moines. You'll understand that most of our hog and cattle deliveries are now by truck. That is, on what is called "short hauls." Livestock that is to be sent to Chicago goes by train.

"Sealed" corn, and wheat, and small grain are coming out from their bins. By "sealed" is meant grain that is put under seal by the Government. You'll see these sealed cribs on the farms, and you'll see the round, corrugated iron bins down by the freight depots, all with Government seals. I think the Axis powers would do a bit of thinking if they could see the corn we have stored away in the Middle West.

Wheat is where we're going to jar the dictators in 1942. We planted our fall wheat under almost ideal conditions; and it's not often you'll get a farmer to admit that any condition is ideal. The wheat sowed in the Great Plains section was planted with just enough moisture to bed it down well. Up to the present writing, the winter weather has also been ideal for wheat. Not too cold; no ravaging freezes. Plans are being made to get the spring wheat in as soon as the weather "opens." I am prepared to believe that this year's wheat crop will be the biggest the United States has ever known.

As to corn, 1941 was a spotted crop year. Even spotted in a single county. But, judged on a ten-year basis, it was above the average. More seed corn will be put into the ground this spring than ever before. This, of course, is due to the eye the farmers have on stock feeding.

One trouble the farmers are experiencing is shortage of labor. The farm boys are being whisked off to war, or being bid for by the factories. But, on the other hand, the "Okies" are returning. That is, men over the war age; men with their families. They are going to work as hired men; as tenants. More tenant houses are going up in the county than I have ever seen before. I've just put up one on my farm.

This is the time of year that men are trying to rent farms for 1942. You can see these renters standing on the street, stopping men and asking if they know of farms for rent. They go into the offices of the farm-loan companies and ask if they have any farms for rent. But nearly every available farm has been snapped up. One farm-loan man told me that he had never, in all his farm-loan business, seen such keen demand for farms to be rented on a share basis.

* * *

But it is not all gravy for the farmers. They want to put in more crops this year, but they are having trouble getting farm machinery. As a result, old machinery is being fetched out of fence corners and overhauled. The farmers are sending to the factories for replacement of missing parts, but these are coming back slowly. Blacksmith shops that had just about expired are now clanging away; the old leather apron has again appeared. Horses stand in front of blacksmith shops, with first one hip up, then another.

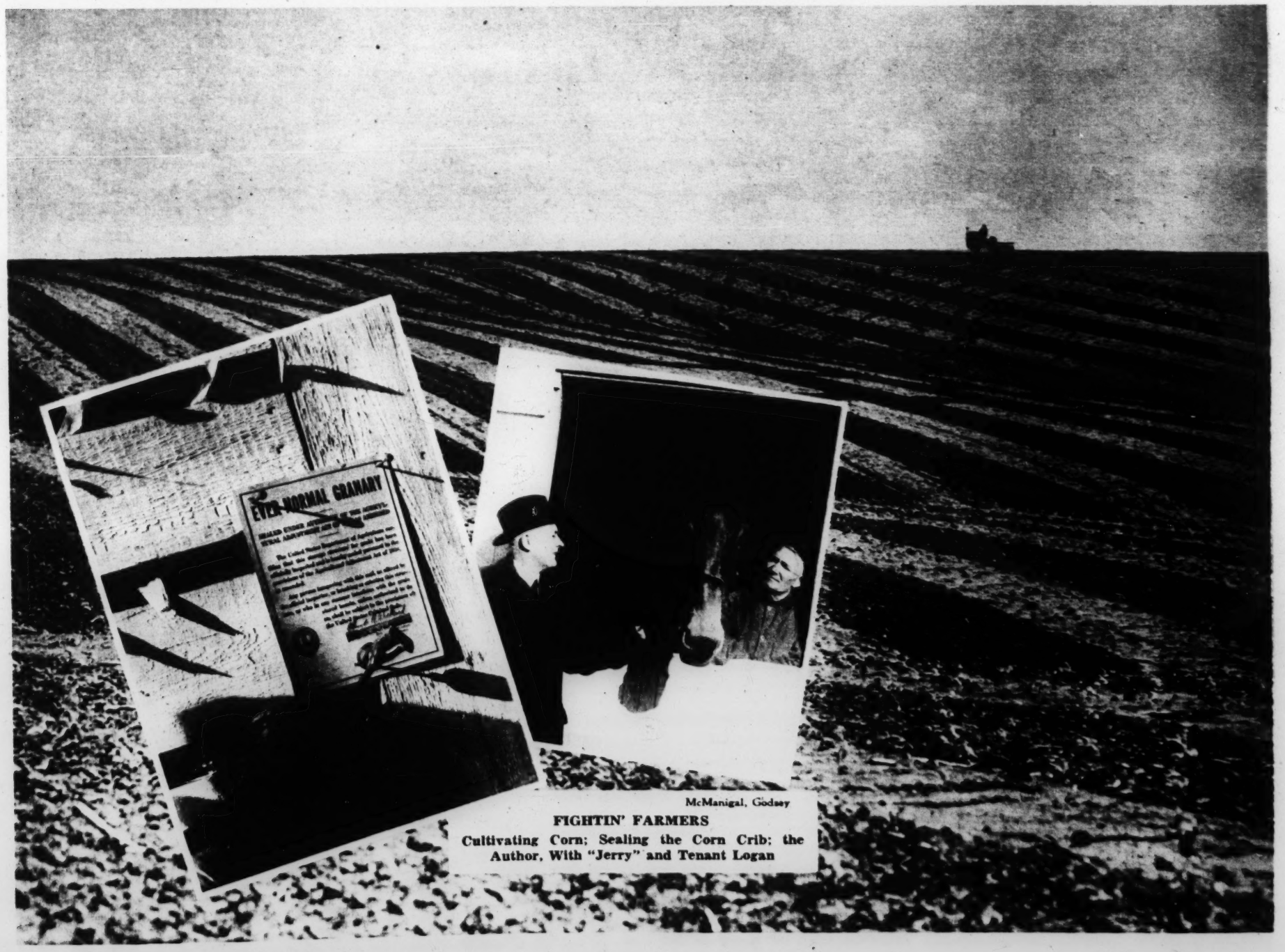
Good news: foreclosures of farm land have fallen off tremendously. Much of this land was plastered with mortgages by insurance companies; these insurance companies have been closing out their holdings and selling back to the farmers the farms they had to take over. Farmers are often careless about taking care of their machinery. But now "machinery sheds" are going up; these are buildings to keep the machinery out of the snow and out of the sun. Farmers tend to neglect building these, for they don't put anything immediately into the bank account, but they now realize that machinery will be hard to get until after the war; hence their hearty interest in "machinery sheds."

If you look into the back of the farmers' cars you will see old tires; tires that are worn and weary; tires that used to be turned into swings for the children. But now they are being brought into town and sent away to be vulcanized, or retreaded. The farm public sales are now under way in this section. And a queer thing you saw, before rationing began, was a pile of worn tires ready to be auctioned off to the highest bidder. I don't think I ever saw this before. But there it is.

At the "public sales," farmers stand around and talk war news. There is usually a free lunch, and there, beside the lunch counter, is a radio handing out the war news. The farmers stand there, eating, and listening, and making comments to each other.

The farmers mean business. And when you get out here, in the agricultural heart of America, you realize how the war is really being fought in the corn rows and from the wheat fields. And when you see how the farmers are throwing themselves into production, you know in the bottom of your heart that the Allied Nations are going to win against the Axis countries.

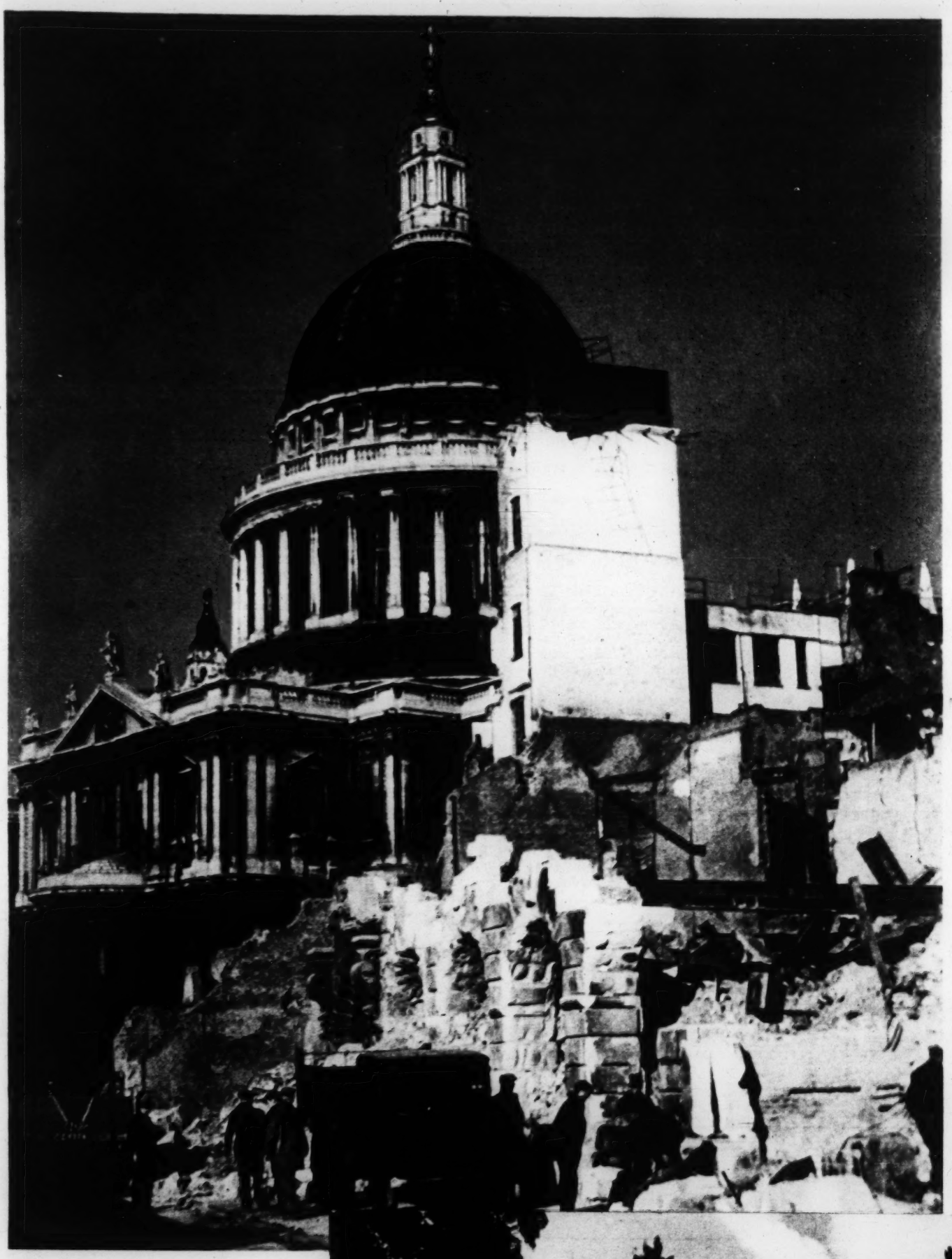
Yes, these are big days for the farmers and all who depend on the farmers. And that's about everybody.

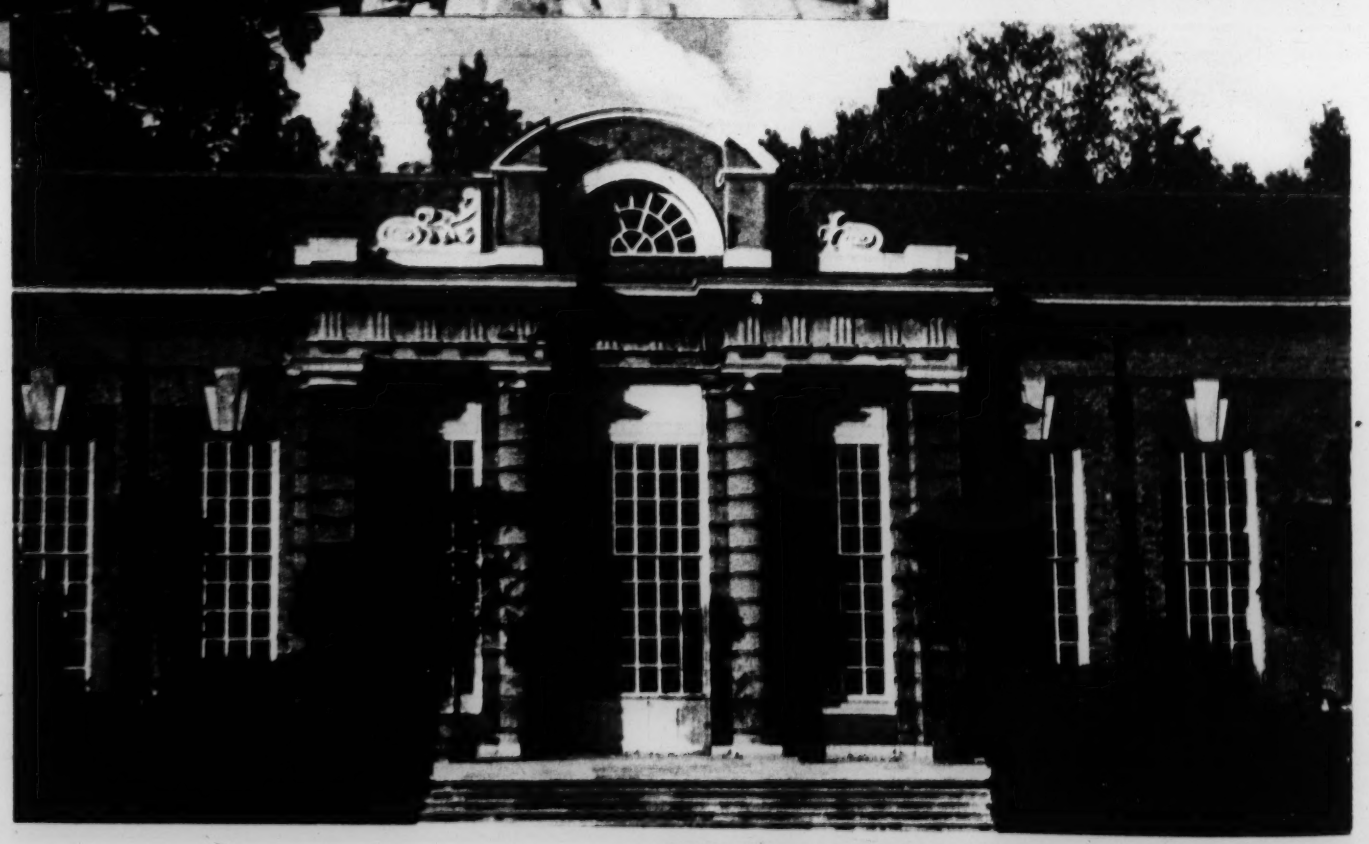


McManigal, Godsey

FIGHTIN' FARMERS

Cultivating Corn; Sealing the Corn Crib; the Author, With "Jerry" and Tenant Logan





WREN'S MASTERPIECES

The Noble Dome Which He Designed for St. Paul's Cathedral (Above) Is Seen Today With Better Advantage Than Ever Before. The Orangerie (Right) in Kensington Gardens Was Built by Wren for Queen Anne in 1704. The Steeple of St. Bride's, Fleet Street (Upper Right), Seen Through the Gutted Roof of the Church. The Magnificent Interior of St. Paul's Today (Extreme Lower Right), Showing the Damage to the High Altar and Choir Stalls

Color Photos by Col. Edwin H. Cooper

LONDON

LOOKING ACROSS the Thames from Bankside, from the site of the house where Sir Christopher Wren, seventeenth-century architect and designer, watched the growth of St. Paul's Cathedral, one sees today that, despite the havoc wrought by Nazi bombs, the domes and spires of nearly all his famous churches still grace the metropolitan skyline.

Of the 35 Wren churches standing in 1939, 18, including St. Paul's Cathedral, are either intact, or have sustained only slight damage as the result of Nazi raids. The remaining 17 have been badly damaged by fire or high explosives, but so well did Wren carry out his work, as designer, scientific engineer, and practical architect, that the towers and steeples have, with few exceptions, withstood the onslaught. Great cavities torn in buildings round about have in some cases revealed to the casual observer for the first time the beauty and symmetry of Wren's designs.

Discussion of the advisability of rebuilding these City churches after the war brings conflicting views. It would seem that planners of postwar London are faced with as many great problems as was Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire of London in 1666. Some who prize the architectural possessions of the City are loath to see any of the Wren monuments removed. Others point out that the City is no longer a residential area as it was when Wren designed his edifices, and therefore some can be dispensed with, and the valuable sites sold to commercial enterprises. Town-planners point to instances where great advantage would be gained by removal of structures. Other authorities suggest that one church, say St. Bride's, Fleet Street, or Christ Church, Greyfriars, might be rebuilt as a Wren museum, and models of all the other churches, vanished or still existing, be placed there.

The Wren churches which have been most seriously damaged in Nazi raids, the postwar fate of which is being considered in London architectural circles, are: St. Lawrence Jewry; Christ Church, Greyfriars; St. Clement Danes; St. Andrews', Holborn; St. Dunstan's-in-the-East (only the tower is Wren); St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe; and, in the West End, St. James's, Piccadilly. Eight churches are so badly damaged that there is little likelihood of their being rebuilt. These are: St. Bride's, Fleet Street; St. Mildred, Bread Street; St. Nicholas Cole Abbey; St. Swithin's, Cannon Street; St. Augustine and St. Faith's, Watling Street; St. Alban, Wood Street; All-Hallows, Barking; and St. Stephen's, Coleman Street.

The auditoriums of two others, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, have been heavily damaged, and their lofty towers can now be seen only through a latticework of steel scaffolding. The dome of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is said to represent, on a smaller scale, Wren's original design for St. Paul's. The Portland-stone steeple of St. Mary-le-Bow (222 feet), which has

Beauty by Wren That Braved the Blitz

By Melita Spragge

been described as "the finest campanile in the world," is the second highest Wren steeple in London. The highest is that of St. Bride's in Fleet Street (226 feet). St. Bride's, the Church of the Press, was rebuilt by Wren in 1680. Only parts of the walls remained after the great fire of Dec. 29, 1940, but the spire still towers proudly above Fleet Street—the "Street of Adventure." There has been a move to pull down the ruins of this church, but the counsels of those who wish to preserve as much as possible of Wren's work have prevailed so far.

Plans are being formulated for rebuilding the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, parish church of the City Corporation. Painted ceilings that ranked among London's cherished art treasures disappeared with the burning of this church. The vestry was accounted one of the finest specimens of Wren's domestic architecture. Only the famous picture of St. Lawrence, which was above the fireplace, has been saved.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Wren's greatest achievement, still stands as the City's most imposing landmark. Nazi bombs destroyed the high Altar, the stained glass windows, and demolished the marble portico over the north door, bearing Wren's epitaph, but the majesty of his masterpiece has been only temporarily marred. Work goes on daily for the clearance and restoration of the edifice to its former grandeur.

Encircling the outline of St. Paul's on the skyline are smaller Wren churches, their graceful spires harmonizing with the contours of the Cathedral's dome and towers. Halfway up Ludgate Hill, St. Martin's, Ludgate, with its slender timber and lead spire, stands untouched by enemy action.

Down among the wharves by the river, the Church of St. Benet's stands as a good example of Wren's work in red brick. It has escaped practically unharmed, although many of the wharves and warehouses around are in ruins. Near by, on Lambeth Hill, a Wren tower stands stark and solitary. The auditorium of St. Mary Somerset was pulled down in the nineteenth century. Only the tower was left standing, and before the war it was a rest room for City working girls.

A poster on the notice board of the ruined Church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, just near the offices of The Times, appeals for funds to rebuild the auditorium. This church, in shattered Queen Victoria Street, gets its name from the fact that it was near the King's Great Wardrobe, the office of the keepers of the King's state apparel.

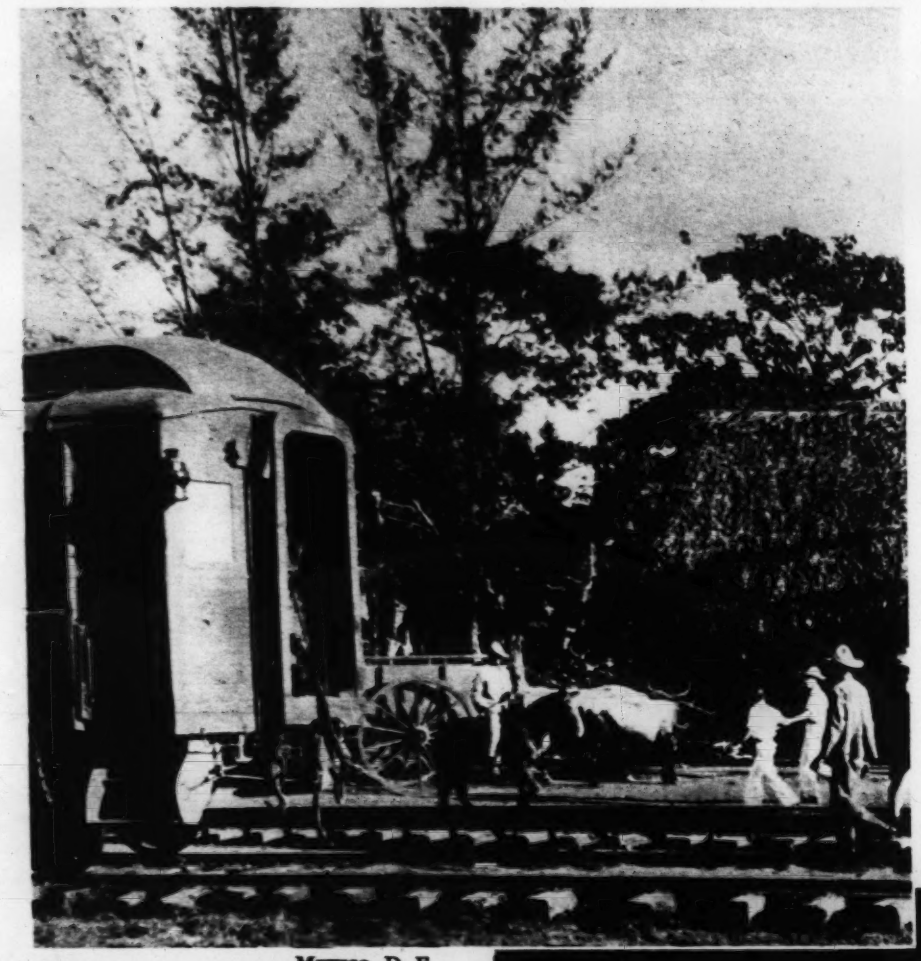
The Church of St. Clement Danes, one of the best known of all Wren's London churches, has been destroyed. It is said that Wren, hearing that the parishioners were hardly able to bear the cost of their church, waived his architect's fee for this building. The steeple was completed by Wren's pupil, Gibbs, 20 years after the church was built.

At the foot of Fish Street Hill, near the Monument—designed by Wren to com-

(Continued on page 14)

Mexico's Backstop for the Panama Canal

By Elizabeth Fagg



Luis Marquez

SCENES ALONG THE TEHUANTEPEC

By Train and Oxcart, Afoot and Horseback (Left), People Travel the Mexican Isthmus; Elmer Jones (Right), President of Wells Fargo & Co., and Ulises Irigoyen at Salina Cruz Harbor, Pacific Terminus of the Railroad; Native Types (Above) in Festive Attire

MEXICO, D. F.

A SLEEPY little 186-mile railway, which winds its course through primitive southern Mexico and now indifferently transports one or two trains every 24 hours, could become one of the most important war supply routes in the Western Hemisphere. This is the Tehuantepec Railway, which connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the narrow Isthmus of Tehuantepec and Puerto Mexico, on the Gulf, with Salina Cruz on the Pacific, supplementing the Panama Canal. Therefore this railroad is of incalculable strategic value to the United States, and indeed to all the Americas, for transportation of troops and war supplies.

The long-standing belief by many individuals that "the United States should do something about Tehuantepec" is being crystallized into an expression of positive opinion in American military, naval, and financial circles here.

The Tehuantepec Railway is hardly in condition today to handle heavy wartime traffic should the need arise. Long carrying little more than local traffic and weakened by bankruptcy, it is in need of modernization and repairs. Recognizing the defense importance of the road, the Mexican Government, under authorization of President Avila Camacho, recently announced a special grant of 12,000,000 pesos—about $2,500,000 (U. S. currency)—for rehabilitation.

* * *

In official American circles here, it is held some move should be made from Washington, possibly in the form of a special defense loan designated specifically for the Tehuantepec project. Such a loan would be distinct from the $30,000,000 loan arranged not long ago between the two governments. Provision for this supplementary, or alternative, route, it is held, is a defense measure correlated with Panama Canal defense and almost equally important. The Mexican Government alone is unable to give the work the financial backing necessary. According to reliable estimates, to put the road into proper shape would require between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

While the railroad could not replace the naval uses of the Panama Canal, it would make possible the transfer of materials from one ocean to another, alternative to the voyage around Cape Horn.

The trip by rail across the Isthmus requires from six to eight hours. Troops and supplies could be unloaded at one port, transported to the other, and reloaded within 24 hours. Moreover, the distance from New York to San Francisco is shorter by 1,500 miles of navigation by way of Tehuantepec than by Panama. This advantage of the Isthmus over Panama influenced United States Government engineers to recommend Tehuantepec at one time in preference to Panama for canal purposes.

In addition to serving a specially military function, the modernized Tehuantepec line would offer a supplementary commercial channel for intercontinental trade, now greatly increased by the war, a provision especially useful should the Canal, in part or altogether, be restricted to military and naval traffic. In 1940 it was reported that the United States and Mexican Governments were discussing some kind of joint financing project, with the money mostly United States capital. At that time, E. R. Jones, President of Wells Fargo & Co., and Ulises Irigoyen, Mexican economic expert, went to the Isthmus at the request of Eduardo Suarez, Mexican Minister of Finance, and of Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in Washington, to investigate the conditions of the road and terminal ports. Their report recommended that improvements should include new rails, new ties, reballasting and the addition of necessary rolling stock and locomotives.

Interviewed recently, Mr. Jones said that, in his opinion, "the project should be treated as an exclusive defense item and financed at the sole expense of the United States, but for the mutual good of the two countries.

"Mexico would benefit from such a loan, immediately as well as in the future," he declared, "it being doubtful whether the railroad could be made sufficiently productive from a commercial standpoint after the war to otherwise justify such an investment by the United States. From our viewpoint, the amount involved is small considering the great protection the improvement would afford."

That Mexico would agree to United States' use of the line for miliary transportation, a once touchy question, is already conveniently answered. The provision passed by the Mexican Congress, just after the beginning of war between the United States and Japan, allowing American troops and munitions to cross Mexican territory, automatically opens the Tehuantepec Isthmus to the United States. Under the same provision, Mexican ports opened to United States naval vessels and airplanes. Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico (also known as Coatzacoalcos) are thus available as bases for these vessels and airplanes, which could assist in protecting the harbors, indespensable adjuncts to the railroads.

* * *

It is a curious sidelight on international relations between the two countries that the Mexican concession grants in the instance of Tehuantepec a permission jealously coveted by the United States, yet it is a right the United States once held, but voluntarily relinquished in 1937. In the old Boundary Treaty of 1854, which terminated the war between the United States and Mexico, is an article which grants the United States right of transit for troops and munitions across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. In 1937, in the name of the Good Neighbor Policy, President Roosevelt voluntarily abrogated this clause, "the governments of the United Mexican States and the United States of America (being) . . . desirous of eliminating all obstacles that may arise to the good relations which happily exist between them."

The abrogation of this clause, which was humiliating to the Mexicans and a source of bitterness to all Latin America, is one of a number of generous moves of the Good Neighbor Policy which has demonstrated United States sincerity. Highly regarded in Latin-American diplomatic sources, the adjustment is compared with similar voluntary adjustments by the United States in Latin America during the Roosevelt Administration, the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, for example, which gave the United States leeway to intervene in internal Cuban politics, and the removal of United States marines from Nicaragua, another friendly move.

The acquisition now of the coveted Tehuantepec privilege by Mexico's own volition represents for the United States a flowering of the Good Neighbor Policy.

Modernization of the Tehuantepec line would likely include repairs on the terminal ports. Both possess good wharves, unloading facilities and storage provisions. These are connected by rail with the Tehuantepec line.

Salina Cruz, Mexico's southernmost practical port, is equipped with the only dry dock on the Pacific coast between San Francisco and Panama, a distance of 3,285 miles. Built of Belgian stone, it is approximately 600 feet long, but could be extended. As a repair station for United States vessels in the Pacific, Salina Cruz

(Continued on page 13)

Land of Alvin York

By Lenice Ingram Bacon

PALL MALL, in the Valley of the Three Forks of the Wolf, Fentress County, Tennessee—land of Alvin York! The land he "came out of" in 1917 and the land to which he returned—perhaps the greatest hero of the first World War!

Before that war, his was a remote land, difficult of access and slow in development; in fact, until Alvin York came out of it, there were those who wondered "could any good thing come out of it?"

Always I had been curious about the land that could produce an Alvin York, and after seeing the motion picture, "Sergeant York," I was most eager to "come and see." I wanted to see the mountains from which he had drawn strength and the quiet places where he had prayed.

With the development of good roads, Fentress County is no longer an isolated place. We followed the Alvin C. York Highway along the top of the Cumberland plateau until we came to Jamestown, the county seat.

Whatever Jamestown may have been in 1917, when Alvin York left to go to France, it is now a place of pleasant and prosperous activity, with well-stocked department stores and a Ladies' Specialty Shop which would hold its own with many of the "French Shops" in our larger cities.

Just opposite the old stone Court House, in a modern-looking building, is the office of Sergeant York. We were told by his secretary that the Sergeant should be coming along any minute, so we said we would wait outside. As we waited, we wondered if there could be another place in all the world with so much local color, and perhaps such contrasts. It seemed to be a little world in itself, with such an air of friendliness permeating the whole Court House Square that we, too, felt a part of it.

There was not the usual "small-town" atmosphere, it was more that of a big family gathering with an air of abandon, joking, with much banter, and running through it all that delightful sense of humor peculiar to the mountains. The spirit of merriment amounted to actual hilarity when one of the citizens drove up in his roadster, opened the luggage compartment, and tried to catch something in a burlap bag or "tow-sack," which had retreated to the furthermost "innards" of the car. Soon there were many interested spectators, great speculation as to the contents of the bag, and offers of advice for its capture. The "something" in the bag turned out to be a live ground hog, and I was told that the gentleman who had bagged it was a well-known and popular State Senator.

We were talking with one of the lawyers of the town and his wife, who had just come from her Garden Club (for Jamestown has its Garden Clubs as well as its Moonlight Schools for Adults), when the entire street seemed to take on an increased air of activity. Even though he was still a block away, everyone seemed aware of his presence, and word was passed along that Sergeant York had come to town!

Dressed in khaki, he drove up in his truck, in which he had delivered a load of fine pigs, the breeding of which is one of his chief interests, and he went at once to the next job of giving orders regarding the renovation of a building which he had recently purchased.

Immediately one felt the power of the man, and, as I watched him, my mind went back to the stories of his great, great grandfather, "Coonrod" Pile, the Long Hunter, who had been the first white man to settle that section, and who, in his day, was the "big" man of the mountains—a huge man who owned vast lands and slaves to till them, and it seemed that his descendant was carrying the mantle well.

While returning friendly greetings on all sides, he was trying to make his way to his office. There his secretary was waiting for him to sign papers of importance. There was a message from Cordell Hull congratulating him on the success of the motion picture, and a telegram from Jesse L. Lasky, the producer, asking him to appear at the premiere of the picture in a distant city. Visitors were waiting for him to autograph books; the local draft board, of which he is a member, was waiting to convene, and his sons were waiting for him to go home—to the home which had been a gift of the people of Tennessee in appreciation of the honor he had brought upon the State. Surely a life filled with contrasts, and he was taking it all in stride!

Here was a "big" man in every sense of the word, a man who has grown big with the years! Changed he is from the slender mountain youth, of 22 years ago, to an imposing figure of large proportions, changed, unmistakably, from the shy, reserved lad to a man who does things in an effective way.

It had been 22 years since I had seen him, when, on his way from France, he had stopped at the small Southern town which was my home, and we East Tennesseans had thrilled to welcome back to his hills—this mountaineer who bore himself with the poise and modesty that had impressed the world and who had turned his back on the most tempting offers the world could give. We, who knew and loved the mountains, understood why he insisted upon returning to them, and 22 years later, visiting his homeplace, I understood even more fully. When I remarked to "Mother" York that everyone there was so friendly and kind, she said simply, "Why, of course they are." "But," I said, "people are not so friendly everywhere." Then she said thoughtfully, "That's what Alvin tells me. That's why he come home." Yes, that is why he had come home—home to his people.

The little settlement of Pall Mall is about nine miles from the county seat, and, no doubt, when "Mother" York and her brood made their occasional trips to "Jimtown" it was a difficult trip, jolting along over mountain roads and creek beds. But, traveling over the York Highway, we made it in a short time, and on the way we stopped to visit the Alvin C. York Agricultural School, one of the well-equipped schools for mountain boys and girls which has been established through the untiring efforts of the Sergeant.

"Mother" York makes her home with Alvin York, and she was much as I had expected to find her. At the time of her famous son's return from France, when she went as an honor guest to the brilliant reception for him at the State Capitol, she had insisted upon wearing the linsey dress, the fringed shawl, and the "split" bonnet to which she was accustomed, and with her naturalness and native wit had captivated all those present. As I talked with her recently in her home at Pall Mall, she must have looked much the same as then, except that the lines of character were more deeply etched upon her strong face.

She admits that it was a real job to raise 11 children, but when I said to her, "Judging from your outlook upon life, the joys must have outweighed the hardships," her face lighted and she answered, "Of course, or I couldn't have stood it. I had to work so hard there wasn't time to be unhappy." When I spoke of the influence she must have had upon the life of her son, she said simply in her soft, mountain drawl, "We always tried to teach him what was right."

The world has beaten a path to the Yorks' door, but through everything they have kept their fine sense of balance. They have the poise typical of the mountain people, and close association with famous people is taken by them as a matter of course. There in her home, the wife of Alvin York receives visitors graciously

(Continued on page 14)

General Pershing Called Sergeant Alvin York the Greatest Civilian Soldier of the War. The Draftee From Tennessee (Inset), Pictured Shortly After the Armistice; Gary Cooper (Left), Who Played the Title Role in the Picture Play, "Sergeant York," in the Scene Where He Works Things Out With His Bible and a History of the United States

Warner Brothers

PRINCESS MARY'S R. A. F. NURSING SERVICE

AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE (FRENCH)

Brit Wo I Battle

By Barba

SHE WAS SOUND ASLEEP in her quarters. But about 1 in the morning something awoke her. One glance out of the window showed a blazing plane in a near-by field. Throwing on a coat, she ran out and climbed onto the fuselage, untangled the pilot from his parachute harness, and dragged him to safety 30 yards away. As she turned to go back to save others from the plane, a 120-pound bomb exploded, and she flung herself over the injured pilot to protect him from blast and splinters.

She is Section Officer Daphne Pearson of the W. A. A. F. (Women's Auxiliary Air Force) and the first woman to win the George Cross.

Britain is full of these uniformed Joan of Arcs. They take their work seriously, execute it competently, think about it modestly, and yet remain feminine. Here is another story:

A high explosive fell 15 yards from a staff car, chauffeured by a young woman of the London Fire Force. The roof of the car caught fire. The young woman put it out with an extinguisher before procuring another car, and delivered the messages entrusted to her through the height of the attack. She also saved a building by removing two incendiaries from an upper floor, went out into the street to give aid to injured firemen, and, on her own initiative, fought a fire in a fire station, preventing the flames from spreading.

She is Miss Patricia Dewing and she received the British Empire Medal.

Records of this kind would fill volumes and the spirit behind them animates nearly everyone, whether the opportunity to put it into action presents itself or not.

There are many British uniformed services a woman may enlist in to relieve men for actual fighting. She may be a "Waaf" in Air Force blue, an "At" in khaki, a "Wren" in Navy blue. She may wear the ski cap and long ski-like trousers of dark blue trimmed with a thin line of red that is the Fire Fighters' uniform, or the green dress of Women's Voluntary Service. She may be a helmeted Air Raid Warden, or a "Land Girl" in khaki. She may be a Post girl or a Bus Conductor, or she may choose nursing.

Whatever she chooses, she stays interested in clothes. The uniformed British women of today are well-groomed, well-tailored, fit. They set a pace for smartness quite deflating to the excessive fashions of the peacetime world. The aura of indispensability is about them, and it is very becoming. And the ever-to-be-desired ingredient of personality stands out even more when uniformly backgrounded, because, the uniform being unable to express it, the individuality must.

The women in the three major services —Army, Navy, and Air Force—train and work exactly as the men do, except for fighting. They are infiltrated through the ranks and must work up from them. No matter how humble or arduous, intricate or responsible the work may be, they come from all walks of life to do it. For however unimportant or dull their lives may be, once in the uniformed services their work is, they know, of paramount importance to their country. One woman after World War I returned to domestic service and used to talk in the tone of one telling a dream come true of her work when she was a "Wren." "What did you do?" someone asked her. "I waited on 'Wren' officers," she said.

All three services are tiny universes with complete domestic staffs, even their own shoe repairers, masseuses, waitresses, and "batwomen." "We need more waitresses and cooks," one staff officer said to me. "If we could just get some from St. Ermin's Hotel across the road, for instance—trained maids."

It is not generally known that there were between 200 and 300 "Ats" at Dunkirk; and the ones in the Signal Corps stuck to the last moment, facilitating that orderly and historic withdrawal. They do radiolocation which involves bringing down the Nazi bomber with antiaircraft guns.

It is an interesting sidelight on their attitude to their work that they do not want to be called "Private," they want to be called "Gunner," and there is some hope that the Government may give them their wish. The "Ats" hope to number 270,000 members by June, 1942. They were formed at Munich time. At first it was all voluntary and local with just a month's training in little groups on the village greens.

"Do you talk about war much?" I asked, "what the fight is actually for, I mean, and discuss what kind of a peace could be made that would last?"

"Some of us do, of course," she answered, "but for the most part, when the girls are not too busy, they are usually talking about their next date."

There are many jobs to choose from in the "Ats"—from Kine theodolite operator —checking the accuracy of a gun and photographing the path of a shell toward a target—to clerks, dispatch riders, cooks, draughtsmen, typists, and teleprinters.

In the Battle of Britain, which was the turning tide of the war, the "Waafs" shared with the airmen the risks and responsibilities of that crucial time. They do radiolocation, meteorology, "plotting," which includes code messages to their own airmen, giving bearings, direction, and courses of enemy planes. This branch of service in the "Waafs" entails long training. A Royal Air Force captain, speaking of the "Waafs" at his station, said: "In the daylight mass-bombings of August and September of 1940, in a flimsy building on the aerodrome, I saw my 'Waaf' plotters with their earphones pressed to their ears to keep out the inferno of noise from the bombs that were bursting all around, steady and calm at their posts plotting—not a murmur or movement from a single one—though the whole building was literally rocking and each one knew that she and the building might at any moment be air-borne."

AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE (ARMY)

QUEEN ALEXANDRA NURSING SERVICE

AMBULANCE DRIVER

Britain's Women In attle Dress

By Barbara Ellis Browne

RED CROSS

LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD

W. R. E. N. ROYAL NAVY

WOMAN'S VOLUNTEER SERVICE

risks and re-
time. They do
"plotting,"
ages to their
ngs, direction,
s. This branch
' entails long
orce captain,
at his station,
s-bombings of
940, in a flimsy
e, I saw my
eir earphones
keep out the
mbs that were
and calm at
a murmur or
e—though the
y rocking and
d the building
-borne."

Commenting on the inclusion of women in the forces, he said: "When that first little trickle of 'Waafs' drifted into my station, I was inwardly rather resentful, and slightly amused, believing that it couldn't last, that it might be 'pretty, pretty' during the quiet days, but when the going got tough, the folly of it would be seen. How wrong I was! Long before the Battle of Britain was half-waged, I was converted. Long before the respite came in November, I had cause to thank goodness that this country could produce such a race of women as the 'Waafs' on my station."

There were five trades in the W. A. A. F. when it started. There are now 51 to choose from—from accountant and dental clerk orderly to sparking plug tester, flight mechanic, electrician, and balloon opera-

(Continued on page 14)

Color Photos by Col. Edwin H. Cooper

W. A. A. F. AIR CORPS

NATIONAL AUXILIARY CORPS (Y. M. C. A.)

WOMAN'S LAND ARMY

Among the New Books

Mr. Cudahy and the Wave of the Future

The Armies March, by John Cudahy. New York: Scribners. $2.75.

GOOD INTENTIONS, along with much confusion and more superficiality, are evident in this book by a former Ambassador Extraordinary to Poland, Minister to the Irish Free State, and Ambassador to Belgium. Although written by an eye-witness, who was in an unusually favorable position to get inside information, this record offers almost no new facts.

Practically the only original thing in the book is the description of an interview with Hitler, given for publication in the American press. This caused quite a sensation at the time it appeared. Hitler, according to Mr. Cudahy, said three things, of which one was that he couldn't effectively attack the American continent, and didn't intend to try. His general staff had ruled that out, Hitler is reported to have asserted.

The author considers this very important, but it doesn't seem very important now, after the Japanese have attacked Pearl Harbor, and taken the Malay Peninsula. America's very skeptical and even hostile attitude toward this interview is considered by Mr. Cudahy an "exposure of our intellectua level." Mr. Cudahy didn't intend that as a compliment—but events have made it such.

* * *

The attitude revealed in the book is much the same as that of Mrs. Anne Lindbergh in "The Wave of the Future." The author asserts that Hitler has applied Leninism, and he appears to consider it a good thing. "In Russia, Communism failed," he writes, "but the German revolution has succeeded in this respect." He takes at their face value the original "twenty-five points of National Socialist doctrine," calls them a far-reaching platform, and appears to believe they would eliminate "the plutocracy of the democratic nations." He lauds the "unaffected democratic spirit" of the Nazi army, with its "mild, soft-spoken" soldiers.

He admits "excesses," but, like Mrs. Lindbergh, seems to consider them only scum on the "wave of the future." He even repeats her reference to the French Revolution, and appears to believe that Hitler's "ideals (may) have an imperishable, intrinsic quality."

He says that the "average German is not conscious of living under a despotism," that 90 per cent of the Germans favor the regime, and that there is no "great difference between the self-imposed dictatorship of Britain" and that of Hitler.

* * *

All this does not mean that Mr. Cudahy is pro-Nazi. On the contrary, he is incensed at some things Hitler does. But he is awed by the "wave of the future" and overwhelmed by Nazi power. He writes as a man under a spell, who sees no alternatives but to be destroyed by the Cyclops, or meekly try to eke out a meager existence in the Cyclops's cave. Our world, he says, "is gone forever."

That obsession motivates all his conclusions and leads to absurd statements. He saw Hitler's French agents in Paris fraternizing with France's Nazi conquerors, and he adduces this betrayal as an evidence of Franco-German reconciliation.

Mr. Cudahy thinks all nationalism must be eliminated. He thinks patriotism is artificial, created, apparently by Garibaldis and Dantons and Churchills. He hopes for some dominant world master, "some organization superior to nationalism, such as the Roman Catholic Church of the Middle Ages." He thinks that by some magic power this will come through "peace without victory." He seems to forget that "peace without victory" kept Europe at war for 300 years after John Huss and, millenniums before that, brought very little peace among the ancient Greek cities.

There is no magic way to peace —and least magical of all would be a truce between despotism and a striving for freedom.

R. H. MARKHAM

India and Self-Government

India, the Road to Self-Government, by John Coatman. London: George Allen & Unwin. 5s. net.

DEMAND for complete Indian self-government is increasing, but difficulties in India delay this development at present.

"How, unless the demand be conceded," it is asked, "can Britain justify the claim it makes to be fighting for world freedom against powers which stand for dominance over subject peoples?"

The question seems reasonable. Britain represents free democracy as opposed to autocratic oppression everywhere. It has consistently, throughout the century-and-a-half it has ruled India, expressed itself as anxious to hand over the government of that country to India's own people as soon as this can be done with safety to all concerned. The Indian National Congress, representing an overwhelming majority of such political opinion as exists in India, stands ready to take over control.

Why then should the Government of India not be transferred at once into Indian hands? There are several reasons and they are good ones.

Congress is a predominantly Hindu body, though it also includes representatives of other communities. Although the chief, it is not the only political organization in India. Indian princes, for example, ruling a fifth of the entire population of India, strongly object to Congress activities. Sixty million low-caste Hindus fear its methods. The All-India Moslem League, claiming to represent 90,000,000 Muhammadans, is prepared to face civil war sooner than see itself placed in a position of political inferiority to Congress.

This Moslem attitude is particularly important as it is liable to have violent repercussions throughout the entire Muhammadan world.

Muhammadans recall that when the British first came to India, it was Moslem satraps and not Hindu princes who ruled the greater part of the country. They think that, once the strong hand of Britain shall have been removed, they can regain their old dominance. And they are prepared to fight for this purpose.

Mr. Coatman believes in democracy. He would like to see it applied completely in India. But he recognizes that big changes must first occur. He agrees that it is not Britain which obstructs. Throughout the British Empire, including India, he says, responsible self-government waits round the corner to be taken and used wherever underlying conditions render this practicable. He defines these conditions as including "a certain political awareness and maturity," and above all—as Canada and South Africa have shown — "a reasonable degree of national solidarity, a willingness to consider sectarian or partisan claims as no more than an element in the life of a whole nation whose claims come first."

This is a state of things towards which India is only slowly progressing. Big difficulties still exist though they are being gradually reduced. But the changes necessary cannot be made from outside. Indians must effect them for themselves.

Robinson Crusoe in Surrey

Corn in Egypt, by Warwick Deeping. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

WARWICK DEEPING'S twenty-third novel, "Corn in Egypt," is a story with a purpose, planned to demonstrate the theory that a small farm, in modern times, even in war years, can be a completely self-supporting unit. If that purpose has not quite enough allure for the urban reader, let it be said in addition that the evolution of the theme is by means of an attractive young couple, and that this chronicle of a self-sufficient farm has special application to wartime England.

In 1928, Aloysius Grant Carey, a young office worker, received a small inheritance and resolved to cut himself free from city life. In a little Surrey valley he found Blackthorn Farm. He bought it and equipped it by means of that small inheritance — prospective disciples might do well to note that he was able to pay cash—and proceeded to live from the soil. Living, not profit, was his first concern. Profit did come later, speeded by the capable, serene, and beauteous Phillida who came to share Carey's name and labors. It should be said for this amateur farmer, however, that he made good even before Phillida joined her talents with his.

* * *

Though Carey took his farming seriously, as a way of living, he was able to introduce into it an element of play. It was sport as well as a living to him, to see how thoroughly he could make the place supply its own needs. He was resolved to be a kind of modern Robinson Crusoe, with a farm instead of an island as a challenge to his resourcefulness, and a Man Friday in the person of faithful, knowledgeable Will Lavender.

By the time the swastika began threatening Britain, Carey was not only making his farm feed him but making it pay. He had an excellent trade in choice vegetables, fruit, and poultry with plutocrats near by. He raised most of the food for his livestock, had a piece of machinery called Bonzo that did everything but think, had installed a circular saw, thresher, and mill, attached to an engine, and was growing many vegetables under glass. With enough supplies, he believed he could stand even a long war.

* * *

Mr. Deeping delights in itemizing long lists of the goods that Carey laid in against the time when English hands would need to grow more of England's food. Carey stored corn in Egypt against the lean years. There is as much entertainment in seeing how the author has worked it out as there is in reading of the ingenious labors of Robinson Crusoe. For its accuracy only a real farmer can vouch. To the novel reader it has the unfailing appeal of pattern-making; it is so tidy and so plausible that it lures us into the ever-popular game of making out a budget for the Other Fellow.

"My journal," Carey is made to say, "is not for the erudite or the sophisticated. The world's sweet simpletons may read it and inwardly digest it, and call me friend." Nevertheless, there are dark shadows on it: shadows of Nazi planes, of Phillida's injury, and of implacable hatred for the enemy. Because Blackthorn Farm was a going concern, and because their life was full, serene, and stable, the fury that the Careys felt was the more bitter. But Mr. Deeping, who is a romanticist and proud of it, manages to end on a hopeful note.

W. K. R.

The Future of Sea Power

The Destiny of Sea Power, by John Philips Cranwell. New York: Norton. $2.75.

IN THIS BOOK the author discusses the roles being played by sea power, air power, and land power, and from present or possible future parallels in fundamental characteristics attempts to deduce a doctrine applicable to all three.

After describing the part sea power has played in shaping the destiny of nations, and its effect on the final result of recent wars, he points out the changes in land war brought about by mechanization. The evolution of war on the sea from the days of the galley to the armored ship is depicted as being a parallel to the development of mechanized armies.

* * *

Having established to his satisfaction that a mechanized army can properly be likened to a fleet at sea, he devotes considerable space to digging out bits of history from Thermopylae to World War I to show that the tactics and strategy applicable to waging a war in one element do not necessarily apply in the other. For instance, the Battle of Jutland is described in considerable detail merely to prove that no army could have retired before overwhelming strength with so little loss as was incurred by the German Fleet when it effected its withdrawal. He also dwells upon the rather axiomatic fact that communications at sea are more easily handled than is generally the case ashore, in order to make the point that a similar state of affairs exists with mechanized and nonmechanized troops.

The ship versus airplane controversy is treated in an unbiased manner. The initial bombing tests made by the United States with various types of ships, ranging from submarines to battleships, are described with fair accuracy, except that no mention is made of the fact that the modern battleship Washington, made available for test by the Washington Treaty, could not be sunk by bombs and was finally destroyed by gunfire.

* * *

The comparison of ship and plane with respect to the damage capable of being done by their respective armaments, their value in effecting control of the sea, and their relative advantages and disadvantages in other respects, is well done, and the conclusion that war has already begun to transfer lines of communication from the sea to the air and that the doctrine of air power must be considered as a vital element in military and naval strategy is sound.

Further conclusions are made concerning the form that warfare will follow after the present transitional period in mechanized and air power has passed, and their development has attained a stabilization comparable to that presently found in surface ships.

This book is interesting and sets forth many propositions which are worthy of serious consideration, but the text often wanders from subject to subject in an irrelevant manner which is not conducive to the shaping of logical deductions.

F. L. O.

Nature Is Stranger Than Fiction, by John Y. Beaty (Lippincott, $2.50), could be set down as a juvenile book, but that the information it gives is of a completely grown-up order. Animals, birds, fish, insects, and geologic formations are discussed and described from the curiosity standpoint. A perch that can leave the water and climb a tree, and an island that bobs up out of the ocean and drops back again figure among the subjects to which brief articles are devoted.

Paradise Limited, by Thomas Blake Clark (Modern Age Books, $2.75), is an English professor's account of his historic researches and direct observations as a resident of Hawaii. It is interesting not only for its anecdotes about happy beach boys and frivolous kings, but also for its study of the country as a plantation community passing through periods of native rule and missionary dominance and arriving at territorial control.

KING JAMES VERSION
BIBLES

Size of
Sunday School Edition
of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

Cloth bound, black-face type, self-pronouncing. Bible paper, size 6½ x 4½ x 1⅜ inches; uniform in style with Science and Health, Sunday School edition.

Blue (02480) $2.00
Brown (02490) 2.00

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English; also Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish, with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a Year
Single Copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society
ONE, NORWAY STREET
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

LANGUAGES

BARGAIN Phonograph Record courses. Books for study of English, Spanish, and all other languages. Bought, sold, rented. Booklet M. LANGUAGE SERVICE, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.

LITERARY SERVICE

Literary Agents for 23 Years—We sell books, stories, articles, verse, scenarios, plays; criticism and editing. Anita Diamant, Writers' Workshop, Inc., 280 Madison Ave. at 40th St., N. Y. C.

WANT manuscripts, all types, for criticism and revision; free reading; 10% on sales; circular. H. D. BALLENGER, 4820 Oakwood. Phone HO. 1801, Hollywood, Calif.

Idealist and Realist

On All Fronts, by Ralph Barton Perry. New York: Vanguard Press. $1.75.

DR. RALPH BARTON PERRY has for many years been professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, while in addition to this intellectual background, he had the practical experience of serving as an officer during the first World War. He is thus well qualified to study the varied aspects of the present titantic struggle, which, as the title of his book clearly indicates, must be fought "on all fronts."

In his opening chapter Professor Perry sets down the basic thesis that "Democracy cannot be saved by force alone. It must be kept alive in our souls, and it must be perfected"; while he rightly contends that the pressing problems of the day should be considered from both the idealistic and the realistic side, in that a "morality that is not harnessed to action is not morality at all."

In consonance with this broad view of current problems, Dr. Perry calls for a unified scheme of offense and defense; and his views are the more interesting in that his book appeared before the flame of Pearl Harbor welded together the uncertainties of American public opinion in this respect.

* * *

The author devotes a chapter to the explication of that important but seldom clearly defined word "morale," which he shows to be not only an attitude of thought, but also a practical preparation for any contingency, however grave. "Thus American morale in the present crisis," we read, "is fidelity to the end of democracy, and a readiness to meet its enemies at home and abroad," and so "it may manifest itself either in positive action or in endurance."

Turning to a discussion of "Language and Democracy," the author pleads for a more sane and at the same time a deeper realization of the true meaning of the language of democracy, lest such vital terms as "liberty," "tolerance," and "justice" should be allowed to become mere clichés of the politician, instead of the practical ideals of every citizen. It is true indeed that a clear mutual understanding of such words should be held by the democracies and their individual citizens, thus leading to a more unified appreciation not only of the present objectives of these allied democracies, which in the nature of the case are mainly military, but also of the principles underlying the firm establishment of a more stable world order in the future.

Discussing further the problem of language, Dr. Perry records the thought-provoking paradox that "the chief obstacle to friendly relations between England and the United States is the fact that they speak the same language," because "people do not misunderstand one another unless they think they understand."

* * *

The author realizes the fundamental importance of providing education for citizenship, especially in a democracy, where the responsibility of the individual citizen is far greater than under any totalitarian régime. As Professor Perry conceives it, "education for citizenship in a democracy consists in implanting certain skills and habits, and in directing the will and the affections." It does not consist in making decisions for the people, but rather in teaching them how to make their own decisions on the basis of such fundamental democratic principles as "tolerance, liberty, equality, humanity," in all of which, as the author observes, "there is a common character of moderation and balance"; in short, thought and judgment are required for their rightful application.

The book as a whole is the work of a philosopher and scholar who has fortunately retained his sense of practicality. While stressing the importance of ideals, Dr. Perry recognizes that in certain circumstances force must be met with force. He enters a strong plea on behalf of what he aptly calls "spherical policy"—for a realization of the fact that the United States forms an integral part of the world as a whole and must frame its policies accordingly.

T. L. L.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

© Harris & Ewing

RALPH BARTON PERRY

The World of Poetry

WHEN the student in time to come seeks to learn something of the poets of America, during those two swift decades between the first and the second World War, he will find it worth while to read William Rose Benét's book, "The Dust Which Is God" (New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.50).

Labeled a "semi-autobiographical novel," this tale, which unfolds, as the mood requires it, one time in blank verse, another in rhyme, and here and there in cadenced prose, makes on the whole a very fine poem. Whether certain characters are intended to represent in portraiture the actual friends and family of the author or are composites inspired by such persons, there is enough of the color and quality to identify at least a few. Not by incident or act, however, is the identification important, but by attitude to life, and a deep yearning made poignant by the twentieth century show-window.

* * *

That idealism and gallantry characterized the genuine poets of our era will appear as this vivacious record settles into its literary niche. The complicated machinery of modern living is skilfully assembled in the history of Raymond Fernandez, whose trials and triumphs, one gathers, parallel those of Mr. Benét. Raymond's brother Peter will immediately suggest to most readers the poet-brother Stephen, and however loth they may be to succumb to the temptation to point to the human prototype, they will find it difficult to separate Sylvia from the poet's second wife, Elinor Wylie.

One of the exquisite touches in the book is the little, sentimental poem Raymond wrote to Sylvia absent:

I'm waiting for myself sitting up late
waiting for myself to come back tonight
I saw myself go out of a moonlit gate
and turn to the right . . .
I saw myself a midge on the silver face
of the moon trudge up the sky
and through the molten silver and finespun
lace
of clouds go by . . .
I saw myself come to that misty house
on the other side of nowhere where you
are
Discreetly hidden under whispering boughs
it gleams like a star . . .
The door glowed open "O it's you!" you
said
So I sit here waiting with Fate
And I wish Myself would get back
for I ought to go to bed
and he stays so late!

* * *

The life of Raymond is typical in its outer shape of cultured United States, in average circumstance. It is school and church services, with psalm chanting and collection and benediction; taunts about Spanish ancestry, games in the yard; news of the nomination of McKinley and of Queen Victoria's passing; then Yale, and the grand adventure into the world, with its period of writing advertising copy and reading other people's manuscripts, and its gradual, uphill toiling to the literary ranks.

At pink teas, in the green-room, in the crowded suburban home wrestling with a stubborn furnace, among socialist dreamers of a new order, on the Pacific Coast and in the New Hampshire hills, in London and in Paris, always the search for reality and the award of beauty remain in power. The women in the book are life-size, like Shakespeare's women, and, what should not be, but is, notable about them, they can think as well as charm. The saintly Nora, the genius Sylvia, the actress Leila, are as vital as Portia or Hermia, and all distinct from one another.

The period the tale occupies, though it must include the sending abroad of soldiers to the first World War, the financial crash, followed by unemployment in the 'thirties, and the dark messages from Europe leading up to the second World War, begins already to look curiously attractive by contrast with the present and the immediate future. Mr. Benét has performed a service in more ways than one.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

Adventures of a White Collar Man, by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. (Doubleday, Doran, $2.), tells the story of an American who started on a mechanical career by securing the best technical education that was going in the '90's and from that proceeded to become an automobile magnate. From student in M. I. T., to head of General Motors. Remarkable anecdotes of invention and of finance bring light and shade to the narrative.

Argentina, edited by Laszlo Fodor, and introductory comment by Alberto Caprile, Jr. (Hastings House, $1.75). A handsome "look book" devoted to the world's eighth largest country.

THE BLUE MARKING **CRAYONS**
For Lesson References
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper, complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material, by mail. *ONE DOLLAR.*
Money refunded if not satisfied
Foreign shipment $1.10
W. & K. PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio

CARDS • MOTTOES • BOOKLETS •
Helpful Thoughts and Verses
Retailing 5c to $1.00
Catalog and Sample on Request
The GIFT LOFT, Pub.
1003 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

A History of Mountaineering

High Conquest, by James Ramsey Ullman. New York: Lippincott. $3.75.

MR. ULLMAN'S history of mountaineering is a fine book for anyone who likes adventure. Even so, one should make sure he is fully prepared before attempting to scale these alluring heights in adventure reading, for his own sake as well as the author's. We mean philosophical preparation.

Why should men deliberately turn their backs on the hard-won security of their usual lives to face storm and cold, hardship and danger on lonely, savage heights? Not for material gain, says the author. There is nothing there on top to cash in on. Not just for the exercise in a world full of golf courses and gymnasiums, nor just for the view. For a dollar a hop, a fellow in an airplane can see more than Balboa saw from a peak in Darien. It is this way:

"The key to the mountaineering spirit is not hard to find. It can be found equally in the words of Geoffrey Bruce, gasping and defiant on the heights of Everest, and in the jaunty whistling of a Manhattan shoe clerk, setting out from the Fort Lee ferry for a Sunday tramp among the Hudson Highlands. It lies not in what men *do*, but in what they *are*—in the raising of their eyes and the lifting of their hearts."

This is the feeling expressed in the long and gallant record of mountaineering adventures Mr. Ullman has compiled. The author describes the heroic struggles of the pioneering climbers of Europe, the men who first conquered Mont Blanc, the Matterhorn, and the other peaks encompassed by the "white wilderness of the Alps." From these early struggles, the book shows, mountain climbing evolved into a science and a sport. By 1827, Forbes, the Scot, was on the scene ranging the whole alpine mass in a series of exploits that aroused the interest of his countrymen in the high adventure that awaited them in Europe.

Ever since Forbes, mountaineering has given rise to the development of what Mr. Ullman refers to as "a whole school of British climbers who were to make the realms of the Alps so completely and brilliantly their own." And not only the Alps, but, in time, Everest and the whole range of the Himalayas which constitute the mountaineer's last great frontier.

The book includes accounts of climbs and explorations in the Rockies, the Andes, in Africa and Alaska. Some 25 superb photographs give piquancy to the challenge of this stirring story. H. T.

The Victory Bible

Says *The Christian Science Monitor*, is " . . . a way of presenting the old, old story told in the Sacred Scriptures as news: vital palpitating news, the most important news ever brought to the world."

Praised on Every Hand

"A most interesting and useful document . . . the commentary and illustrations with each book will undoubtedly call the attention of the reader to its great message today."
—*Cecil B. DeMille*

"Here is a Bible in which the news feature must catch and hold the attention of even the most casual reader . . . makes the old glories seem new and present."
—*Los Angeles Times*

"As I read the various stories they seemed fresh and up-to-date, the new presentation giving them fresh life and vigor."
—*Bess Streeter Aldrich*

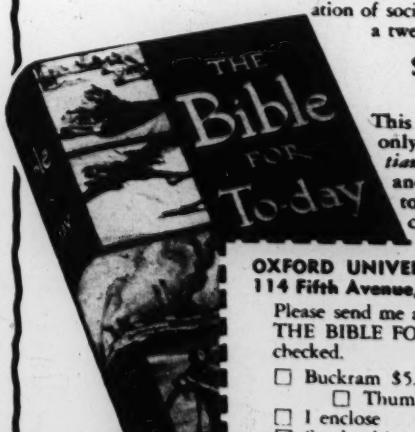
"This is something new under the sun in the way of a Bible. The Bible student will find this not sensational, but arresting and thought provoking."
—*Philadelphia Record*

THE BIBLE FOR TODAY

"This is a presentation of the oldest book in the light of present needs," continues *The Christian Science Monitor*, "without a parallel in the uncounted methods of presenting the Sacred Scriptures. Throughout the volume, the many notes and commentaries invariably emphasize the spiritual value of the message under consideration, while making practical application of these passages to today's needs. The extent of these notes accounts for the large size of the volume. They are always in excellent literary style and of primary value in carrying out the purpose of this new approach to the Bible."

Hundreds of Beautiful Illustrations

Speaking of these pictures *The Christian Science Monitor* says, "Another highly important feature are the illustrations, nearly 200 in number. Where usually illustrations of the Bible present scenes from the Holy Land and reproductions from famous artists, these illustrations present modern scenes appropriate to the subject at hand. This feature is of paramount importance in conveying the purpose of the author. The notes, comments, and pictures all turn the reader's attention to the modern, up-to-date situation of society. The Bible thus becomes a twentieth-century book."



1280 pages
Size:
9¼ x 6⅛ x 1⅜ inches

SEND NO MONEY
(unless you wish)

This special offer is extended only to readers of *The Christian Science Monitor*. Fill out and mail the coupon below today. Be sure to check your choice of style and binding.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, New York

Please send me a copy of "The Victory Bible" THE BIBLE FOR TODAY in the format as checked.

☐ Buckram $5.00 ☐ Morocco $10.00
☐ Thumb-indexed 50c extra
☐ I enclose (or) ☐ Send C.O.D.
☐ Send subject to return in 5 days.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE

To a Woman, Spring means a Gay New Hat!

No matter how conservative a woman may be about her clothes in other seasons, when spring comes around she demands a gay hat, a hat with a lilt to it. It's been going on ever since some court lady looked at her squire's dashing plumed hat and said, "I want that." And got it. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor see the fashion advertising of some of the smartest shops in the world. In hundreds of cities, retailers ranging from inexpensive little corner shops to great department stores are advertising their gay new hats in the Monitor.

. . Mexico's Backstop for the Panama Canal

(Continued from Page 6)

would be valuable. It possesses, in addition, an oil refueling station, built during 1940. The oil is brought by tank-cars on the Tehuantepec Railway from Minatitlan, an oil refining center connected by a short branch line with the Tehuantepec road.

Should the Tehuantepec Railway be brought again into active service, its thriving early years, when 70 to 80 trains were run each day, would be recalled. Completed in 1904 by the Pierson Company, a British organization, the project flourished during its first years, handling a large Oriental trade.

The opening of the Panama Canal, coinciding with the Mexican Revolution, marked the beginning of its decline. Salina Cruz, grown to a prosperous 20,000, dwindled as its harbor, always in need of dredging, filled with sand. Today its population is only 4,000, though during the administration of President Lazaro Cardenas, the harbor was dredged again and has since been in use.

* * *

Since Hernando Cortez first recognized the possibilities of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for interoceanic traffic, this narrow landbridge has attracted the attention of governments, engineers, communication experts, military men, and investors. Because of its natural location in relation to the world trade, speculative interest in the spot has never altogether subsided.

Cortez himself was appointed Marquise of the Valle of Oaxaca in 1533 by King Charles V of Spain, partly to give him complete freedom of action in Tehuantepec. His failure to build a roadway was the first of many failures in Tehuantepec. Successors visualized canals, highways, railroads, and in one instance even an overland rail for transferring large ships from ocean to ocean.

The history of the Tehuantepec projects, of dream after dream and failure after failure, is simply part of that fascinating larger history of man's attempts to shorten navigation distances between the Atlantic and Pacific. The search for the Northwest Passage, the schemes for a canal across Nicaragua (the 99-year concession given the United States in 1914 for this purpose is still in effect), the whole story of the Panama Canal and the many contrivances for Tehuantepec, are all phases of the same great effort to overcome that obstacle to oceanic commerce between Europe and the Orient—the sprawling Western Hemisphere.

* * *

After the Mexican Independence from Spain in the 1820's, hardly a governmental administration passed without concessions being granted for exploitation of Tehuantepec. The Dictator-President Santa Anna, who led armies into Texas, granted a concession for a canal-railroad combination, the canal to utilize waters from the Coatzacoalcos River, a scheme later favored by the French during their Empire in Mexico, but neither did anything.

After the war between Mexico and the United States in 1846-48, the latter contended for creation across Tehuantepec of a neutral zone for all the Americas, but Mexico refused. The Gadsden Treaty in 1854, however, gave the United States the right of passage for troops, munitions, etc.

However, the United States continued to hanker after Tehuantepec privileges until, in 1859, was concluded the disgraceful McLean-Juarez Treaty, between United States Minister to Mexico McLean and Benito Juarez. The latter headed the rival Republican government, holding forth in Vera Cruz, and had been recognized by the United States. The treaty rendered Mexico a kind of protectorate of the United States and gave certain rights of way for railways over Tehuantepec. Be it ever to the credit of Washington, the treaty was repudiated in the United States Senate.

* * *

After the Porfirio Diaz revolution in 1877, the Mexican Government at last decided to finance the work itself and contracts were let. Eventually, after much delay, tracks were begun at both coasts and continued inland, an expedient influenced by the difficult terrain. This work stopped unfinished.

The climax was hit when, in 1894, the remaining miles of track were finally laid, and it was at this point realized that the whole work was useless for heavy traffic. The rails were weak, the bridges made of wood, and besides the terminal villages were without necessary port facilities.

So in 1896 the Porfirio Diaz government entered into the contract with the Pierson Company, and at last a roadway across Tehuantepec was realized. The railway was eventually taken over by the Mexican Government and is now operated by the National Railways of Mexico.

* * *

From Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico, the track runs through swampy dense jungle regions which yield many valuable hardwoods, including mahogany. It then rises to cross the Sierra Madra, which here becomes a broad plateau and is the coolest and most healthful part of the Isthmus. It drops again to sea level at Salina Cruz.

The region produces coffee, grains, fruits, hides, and is rich in minerals. A valuable oil zone stretches along the Gulf from Tampico to Minatitlan, and the fields and refineries located at the latter place on the Isthmus are among the most important in Mexico. Only recently the Mexican Army has removed more than 200 Japanese from this zone and turned them over to the Federal police as suspected saboteurs.

An irrigation project near the Tehuantepec line is being developed by the Government and will make arable within the next two years about 500,000 acres of agricultural lands.

The Admiral ordered me to Marry you!

1. Dear Jane: You are about to join the Navy! You can't back out, for "Orders is orders!" You see, one night I finished the First Watch on the bridge (midnight to you, lovely landlubber), and went below for a bedtime snack.

2. "How can I concentrate on battle problems," growled a voice, "with that coffee aroma coming into my cabin? Wish you wouldn't brew the stuff, when you know I can't drink it!" "Sure you can," I laughed: "just relax and have a cup!"

3. I heard a sputtering, and there stood the Admiral himself! "Confound it!" he bellowed. "You ought to know by this time that I never touch coffee! It's a stimulant!" "Not this coffee, sir," I insisted: "this is Sanka Coffee, sir!"

4. "And Sanka Coffee is 97% caffein-free, sir," I continued. "So it definitely is *not* a stimulant!" "Um," he remarked. "Well, in that case, I'll try a cup! Smells wonderful! Ah-h-h!" he admitted, taking a taste, "marvelous flavor!"

5. "Lieutenant," he said later, "where did you learn about this delicious coffee that is not a stimulant?" "My girl told me, sir," I confessed. "Clever girl!" he nodded. "Take a month's leave and marry her!" So get ready to obey orders!

SANKA COFFEE

REAL COFFEE... BUT NOT A STIMULANT! 97% CAFFEIN-FREE!

Sanka Coffee is rich, satisfying, and delicious. It is *all* coffee, and nothing but coffee. Yet, Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT... for 97% of its caffein has been removed... without removing any of the coffee flavor.

Make Sanka Coffee strong... a heaping tablespoon to a cup. If you "perk" it, leave it a little longer on the fire. Available in both "regular" and "drip" grind.

TUNE IN ... **"Duffy's Tavern,"** starring "Archie," Duffy-on-the-telephone, and Shirley Booth. The most talked-about new show on the air... laugh-spangled and studded with fun. Every *Tuesday night*. See your local paper for times and stations.

. . Beauty by Wren

(Continued from Page 5)

memorate the Great Fire of 1666—is the Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, with its imposing spire. The writer found the churchyard deserted but for one sandy cat, occupying the seat donated by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. The churchyard, surrounded by office buildings, is on the very ground where pedestrians trod their way to Old London Bridge. The quiet of the morning is broken by the hoarse cries of the Billingsgate fish porters, as they push to and fro with wooden boxes of fish on their square-crowned black hats. The bells have been taken down from the steeple, and are now standing mute in the churchyard.

The church of the fishmongers, St. Mary-at-Hill, stands unharmed by bombs. Not many years since, a quaint ceremony was held each year, when the fish porters filed into church with nosegays. Successive restorers have left little to suggest that a master hand designed the building.

Of St. Swithin's, Cannon Street, only the outer wall and the tower remain and in a recess of this wall was placed the London Stone. This old Roman relic may still be seen behind its iron grille.

The historic church of St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, rebuilt by Wren for Richard (Dick) Whittington, with its memorial window to the four-times Lord Mayor of London, still stands near to where he lived on College Hill.

* * *

Whittington also bestowed his charities on St. Peter's, Cornhill, held by tradition to be on the site of the earliest Christian church in London, erected in A. D. 179. Whittington gave the living of the Wren edifice to the City Corporation, whose gift it has remained ever since.

Wren believed that the congregation of a church should hear and see everything—that all the mystery of pre-Reformation ritual should be abolished. In only two of his churches, therefore, did he put carved wooden choir screens. One of these is at St. Peter's, Cornhill, the other is the fine chancel screen now in St. Margaret's, Lothbury, a near-by church which has not been damaged.

The smallest of Wren's churches, St. Faith's, in the shadow of St. Paul's, and the largest, St. Andrew's, Holborn, have been destroyed. The steeple of St. Faith's has gone. Only the square base of the tower is standing.

Nazi bombs which destroyed the Church of All Hallows Barking-by-the-Tower brought to light some of the most interesting Anglo-Saxon relics ever found in London. A church has stood on this site since the seventh century. An arch, or doorway, decorated with Roman tiles, and believed to have formed part of an early Anglo-Saxon church, was unearthed. Archaeologists have identified Anglo-Saxon sculpture also brought to light, dating from the first half of the eleventh century.

* * *

In the comparatively short period of 30 years from 1670 to the end of the century, Wren rebuilt 50 of 86 churches burnt in the Great Fire, some of which were completed later. But his work was not confined to ecclesiastical architecture. From his office in Old Scotland Yard, then the official quarters of the Surveyor of the Crown Work—a post which he held for 50 years—he also supervised the rebuilding of many historic monuments in London and other parts of the country. Influence of his genius for design may still be seen in parts of Hampton Court Palace (where Wren was given apartments by William III as reward for his services); in Chelsea Hospital; the Tower of London; Greenwich Naval College and Observatory; Marlborough House, town residence of Queen Mary; and Kensington Palace. All of these have escaped with comparatively slight damage from bombs in air raids. The orangery, in Kensington Gardens, built for Queen Anne by Wren in 1704, is a pleasing structure in early eighteenth-century brickwork. This is undamaged except for a hole in the roof made by an incendiary bomb.

The destruction by incendiaries of the Chapter House and Deanery in St. Paul's Churchyard is regretted by all admirers of Wren's work. Only the burnt-out shell remains of these seventeenth-century dwelling-houses.

The Wren gateway leading from the Strand to Middle Temple Lane, near to Temple Bar, stands undamaged, though many of the buildings in the Temple itself have been razed to the ground.

Fox Photo

BEFORE THE WAR

St. Mary-Le-Bow, Cheapside, Has the Second Highest Wren Steeple in London, Called "the Finest Campanile in the World."

. . Dress

(Continued from Page 9)

tor. Many of the barrage balloons are entirely manned by women. They have 24-hour watches in rotation, six on and six off, turn about. The balloons are hauled down for inspection and refueling. Orders to bring one down or to send it up may come at any moment. All orders for operational movements are given to the "Waaf" by the RAF.

The "Waaf" has an education scheme whereby its members may be fitting themselves now in their spare time for careers after the war. They have free courses in languages, stenography, etc.

The "Wrens," in Navy blue, are also coupling active service with preparation for jobs in peacetime. Some 75 per cent of them, a "Wren" officer told me, will probably use their training after the war.

The "Wrens" have a glowing record in the Battle of the Atlantic. They are behind the scenes in all such operations as those which led to the sinking of the Bismarck. At some stations they are in charge of communications—"radio telegraphists, ear phones on, bending over the complicated mechanism which looks so mysterious to the uninitiated, receiving and sending messages in Morse to ships," a "Wren" officer described it.

"Wrens" undertake all distribution of signals, many hundreds daily; they have cypher officers who code and decode the secret messages and signals. The officers who do this work must be experienced teleprinters and typists. On great charts the position of all ships can be seen at a glance. "Wrens" plot the movements of all ships on these charts. They have a corps of dispatch riders to carry the private messages of the kind that require immediate delivery as fast as motorcycle can travel. Special oilskin capes, leggings, and hoods are provided for these messengers, so no weather can stop them. Mobile ones enlist for service wherever needed, and there are "Wrens" in Gibraltar, the Middle East, and Singapore.

The Air Raid Precautions members of Civil Defense, who look after shelters and the people in them during raids; the Women's Voluntary Service, which provides help in so many ways; the Land Girl working on the farm and in the field, the Fire Fighter, the Post Girl and Bus Conductor—each and every one of them has released a man for the only part of war which men still do alone—the actual fighting.

. . Land of Alvin York

(Continued from Page 7)

and talks as easily of the famous people whose autographed photographs hang on its walls as she talks of the pictures of her own family which hang along beside them. Her illustrious husband's decorations, including the Croix de Guerre and the Congressional Medal of Honor, are also looked upon with naturalness and modesty as a part of the home.

It was a fitting gift that the people of the State bestowed upon him—the gift of a home—there in the valley which has produced generations of Yorks, guarded by rugged mountains—near the old home, the mountain log cabin which he left in 1917—near the little white church which nestles peacefully in the hills.

It was against this background that the motion picture was made. When I questioned the authenticity of some of the mountain scenes, Sergeant York said, "Where do you think those pictures were made? Right here back of my house, and the red and white-faced cattle are my cattle, and that's my boy driving them." Perhaps the "driver" was Woodrow Wilson York or it might have been Andrew Jackson York, for a number of the Sergeant's sons bear great names. The youngest, who was playing on the porch of his home, when asked his name, answered lispingly, "Thomas Jefferson York."

Mr. Lasky, the producer, spent some time there when the mountain scenes were being made, and Mrs. York told me how pleasant he had been while their guest.

Of course, everyone in the section which forms the setting for the story was waiting with great interest to see the film. The Sergeant, himself, attended the premiere in New York, where there was all the glitter and stir relative to the great city's gala events, and he seemed pleased that it was meeting everywhere with such marked success.

Most interested was "Parson" Pile, the genial storekeeper, preacher, and postmaster. It is only a short distance from the York home to his store—the place where Alvin York registered in the draft. The "Parson," or "Pastor," greeted us in a courtly manner as he drew forth the "split-bottom" chairs, typical of the mountains, and asked us to sit down for a visit. With its supply of everything from eggs to thread, it does not differ greatly from country stores in other rural sections, and when two young mountain girls came in, dressed in up-to-date little models, I thought of an amusing remark made that day by the Jamestown lawyer who had gone to Washington to see the opening performance of the picture. He had chuckled as he said, "Just wait until these Jimtown women see themselves in those dresses, they'll want to run Sergeant York out of town," and they are a far cry from the frocks seen in the Ladies' Specialty Shop that afternoon. Time has marched on in Fentress County!

"Parson" Pile showed a natural curiosity to know how he had been pictured in the "movie," and he beamed when told that the "Parson" Pile in the picture was not as handsome as in real life. His conversation with Sergeant York regarding the movie, as he related it, was, "I said to A. C. (A. C. being Sergeant York), 'What do you think of the picture?' and he said, 'There's one thing in it I'm ashamed of. It shows me drunk—dead drunk.' I said, 'Ain't it so?' and he said, 'Yes.' 'Then,' I said, 'A. C., that's the biggest drawing card in the picture, for it shows how a drunkard can be changed into a righteous man.'"

"Parson" Pile is a cousin of Sergeant York's, "coming from the same head," as he expressed it, for both are descendants of "Coonrod" Pile. We talked of those valiant Long Hunters who first settled there, we spoke of the Clemens family who moved away from Jamestown just before the birth of Mark Twain, and recalled to mind a surprising number of famous people who had come from the same section that produced Alvin York. Then, knowing that Cordell Hull's native county of Pickett adjoins that of Fentress, I asked, "Did you know Cordell Hull?" As he pointed to a near-by spot, he replied, "Did I know him? The first time I ever saw Cordell Hull, he was right there under that tree skinnin' a ell-um log." Whereupon I asked the question, "What is there here that makes men great?" and his answer came quickly, "Pure air and starvation."

"Pure air and starvation"—it was an answer to set one thinking. We need more men like Cordell Hull and Alvin York just now!

Thought-compelling, too, was the answer which Sergeant York gave when I said, "Isn't it too bad that 22 years after the last war, the world is in such a state it looks as if the job would have to be done all over again?" His reply was, "The way I look at it, we won a victory back there in 1918, but we got only a lease on liberty. Now that lease has run out and we've got to renew it or else dee-fault."

Fundamentally, Alvin York has not changed. He still thinks clearly and acts fearlessly. Although his life reads like a fairy tale, he has managed to keep close to the essentials. He is a "big" man in the finest sense of the word, and through his efforts to bring to his people the best from the outside world many "good things are coming out" of his mountains!

TRY THIS NEW RECIPE TODAY...

The Boys in Service Will LOVE Delicious NEW Cookies EASY-TO-MAKE WITH CURTISS CANDY Baby Ruth 5¢ RICH IN DEXTROSE

Save this recipe!

½ cup butter, or other shortening
¾ cup white sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces

Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.

Bake a batch today ... send the soldier a box!

COST TO MAKE 3 COOKIES IS LESS THAN 1¢

CRISPY! CRUNCHY! CHEWY!

☆ Cookies made with delicious Baby Ruth Candy Bars are the newest taste-thrill for America. Everybody—youngsters and grown-ups alike will be tempted by the NEW...DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR... of cookies made with BABY RUTH —Rich in Dextrose.

CURTISS CANDY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Larkspur

By GLENN WARD DRESBACH

The larkspur may remind someone
Of fragile spires that caught the sun
In some far legendary town . . .
Though many spires are battered down
They glisten in the dreams of men—
And must climb toward the sky again!
To someone else the larkspur came
With urgency of lean blue flame
That lifts its valiant light today
Where mists had crept and walls were gray . . .
Though many flames have left no more
Than ashes on a storied shore,
From drifting ashes must arise
New lights for all the watching eyes.
And Larkspur may but bring to you
Faith in old gardens, lasting through
Dissensions of the years, where climb
The spires and flames that brighten Time—
And lift the heart and mind to trust
Things not apparent in the dust!

JOAQUIN M. ELIZALDE © Harris & Ewing

Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, of Pure Spanish Descent, Only Non-Asiatic Member of Vargas Regime

. . Government in Manila

(Continued from Page 2)

dialects. Belonging to Manila's cosmopolitan clubs, he had many friends among Americans and foreigners. Married to another Visayan, he has eight children.

Presumably, Vargas, who previously never showed any political ambition, is now installed in Malacanang Palace, the traditional residence of the head of the Philippine government since the days of Spanish governors general.

Vargas' Cabinet is filled with one-time Quezon henchmen. Benigno S. Aquino, the new Secretary of Home Affairs, as announced by Tokyo, managed Quezon's presidential campaign shortly before the invasion, was Quezon's Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

Antonio de las Alas, the puppet government's Secretary of Finance, also served in a pre-invasion Cabinet and was one of the 24 Senators elected last November after they had been handpicked by Quezon as his party's candidates. Claro M. Recto, the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, was also a Senator-elect, a Quezon-appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, and chairman of the convention which drafted the Commonwealth's constitution.

Quintin Paredes, Vargas' Secretary of Public Works, was another Senator-elect and a pre-Commonwealth Speaker of the House.

Only newcomers in the puppet Cabinet are Pacita de los Reyes, woman lawyer, and Ignacio Manglapas, a Socialist labor leader. In appointing Miss de los Reyes as Secretary of Justice, the Japanese apparently wanted to show that there would be no setback in the political status of Filipino women under the new dispensation.

Manglapas heads the Administrative Department. His appointment to the puppet Cabinet would seem to be a sop to the troublesome radical and labor groups.

Jose Yulo is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, according to the Japanese. Yulo was a Senator-elect and Speaker of the National Assembly, the unicameral legislature scheduled for transformation into a bicameral Philippine Congress last month. He once served as Quezon's Secretary of Justice and was for a long time groomed as the President's successor.

Leon Guinto, Quezon's Secretary of Labor, is Vargas' successor as mayor of enemy-occupied Manila. When Quezon and General MacArthur came to the United States in 1937, Guinto accompanied them.

Ilocanos, Tagalogs, Visayans, and other major ethnic groups, excepting the warlike Moros, are represented in the Vargas Cabinet.

The Japanese are stirring up among Filipinos the long-dormant racial issue. This is an old Japanese technique, which they have applied or are applying in every territory they have invaded in Asia or in the Pacific area.

All those reportedly co-operating with the invaders have no non-Asiatic blood. This is undoubtedly another Japanese way of showing they are helping their brown cousins wipe out the white man's four-century-old power and influence in the Philippines.

President Quezon, of course, is part Spanish. General Valdes, Quezon war cabinet member, descended from Spanish conquistadores. Soriano, treasurer of the Quezon government, is a Philippine-born Spaniard who applied for Philippine citizenship only a few weeks before the Japanese invasion.

As head of the Commonwealth government, Quezon never made his appointments on racial considerations. He always picked the best man, be he entirely Malay, part Chinese or pure Spanish. Brushing aside bigoted protests, he appointed Joaquin M. Elizalde, who is of pure Spanish descent, the Commonwealth's Resident Commissioner in Washington.

Before the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific, Quezon appointed Elizalde as non-portfolio member of his cabinet, in recognition of the commissioner's services in promoting better relations between Washington and Manila. When Elizalde ceremoniously took the cabinet oath last month before Justice Murphy, last American Governor General of the Philippines and first High Commissioner there, he obviously reaffirmed his faith in eventual redemption of his country. Also, with so many ex-members of Quezon's Manila cabinet reportedly co-operating with the Japanese, he placed himself in line of succession for leadership in any Philippine government in exile that might be established.

Keep Cats Off Furniture

Just sprinkle *Pussy Scat*, amazing new powder that keeps cats off. Ends shedding hairs, sharpening claws on furniture. Harmless. Invisible. You don't smell it, but cats *do*, and stay away. Send $1 for big package, several months' supply. Sudbury Laboratory, Box 971, So. Sudbury, Mass.

Use PUSSY-SCAT

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Free French Allies . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with a great deal of interest Mr. Markham's excellent article, "Our Allies in Arms," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section of Jan. 31, 1942.

In the first paragraph, Mr. Markham mentions 25 companion nations, and although I assume that this figure was based on the signatories of the United Nations' recent pact, it is regrettable that at no time in the article are the Free French Forces mentioned.

I realize fully that the French National Committee sitting in London has not been recognized by the American Government as yet, but it is fully recognized by the British and Russian Governments, as well as the Czech, Dutch, Belgian, Polish, Yugoslav, and Greek Governments in exile, as the authority representing the Free French Forces and their territories.

In addition to a regular army, navy, air force, and merchant marine, the Free French Forces also hold territories considered of vital importance to the defense of America. (See Lease-Lend declaration of Nov. 11 by President Roosevelt.)

The Free French land forces have fought in Syria and are now fighting in Libya. The air force is also fighting in Libya and the navy and merchant marine co-operate with the British Navy and merchant marine. Full credits are being given to them in the official British communiqués.

If at any time you wish information regarding the Free French, we shall be very glad to supply it.

R. DE ROUSSY DE SALES
New York City.

* * *

The Breath of Freedom . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

As one who has read the Monitor for many years and who values its constructive outlook, I was disappointed to see the article entitled "War for Freedom," in the Magazine Section of Oct. 18. The article seems to me to give the false impression that the breath of freedom comes from the cannon's mouth. The writer also seems to confuse "pacifism" (which should be positive, constructive peacemaking) with fear of war.

No doubt some people call themselves pacifists when really they are simply scared of war, but the real pacifist seeks to promote understanding and good will among nations and to show that difficulties can be solved without recourse to armed might.

The present war seems necessary because so many people have faith in the power of war for good or evil, but freedom is a mental quality which cannot really originate or be maintained through armed force. Freedom is securely founded and built on democratic education which teaches men to think for themselves and to respect the opinions of others who may differ from them. The Englishman who was reluctant to prepare for war till he could see no other way out enjoyed, and still enjoys, far more freedom than the German who has been preparing for war for many years!

KATHLEEN HOLMES
New Malden, Surrey.

Change to

ADMIRACIÓN

OIL SHAMPOO

★ Don't despair — no matter how abused your hair! Amazing Admiracion Shampoo leaves hair soft and lustrous . . . and in marvelous condition for "taking" permanents, finger waves, tints. Try Admiracion once — see immediate difference. At all stores — "no lather" in red carton or "foamy" in green carton. At your beauty shop, too, ask for an Admiracion Shampoo.

Contributors . .

While Col. Edwin H. Cooper was in England recently, on a photographic assignment by The Christian Science Monitor, he made numerous photographs in color. In this issue of the Magazine Section appear the first selections from these pictures, and others are to appear in the near future. The article about British women in war work is by Barbara Ellis Browne, whose husband, Mallory Browne, is the Monitor's chief European editorial representative. Melita Spraggs, of the Monitor's London staff, describes many of the Wren churches and reports on their condition today.

Mrs. Lenice Ingram Bacon, who has lived in Tennessee and often visits that State, describes her recent experiences in and around Jamestown and tells of her talk with Sergeant York.

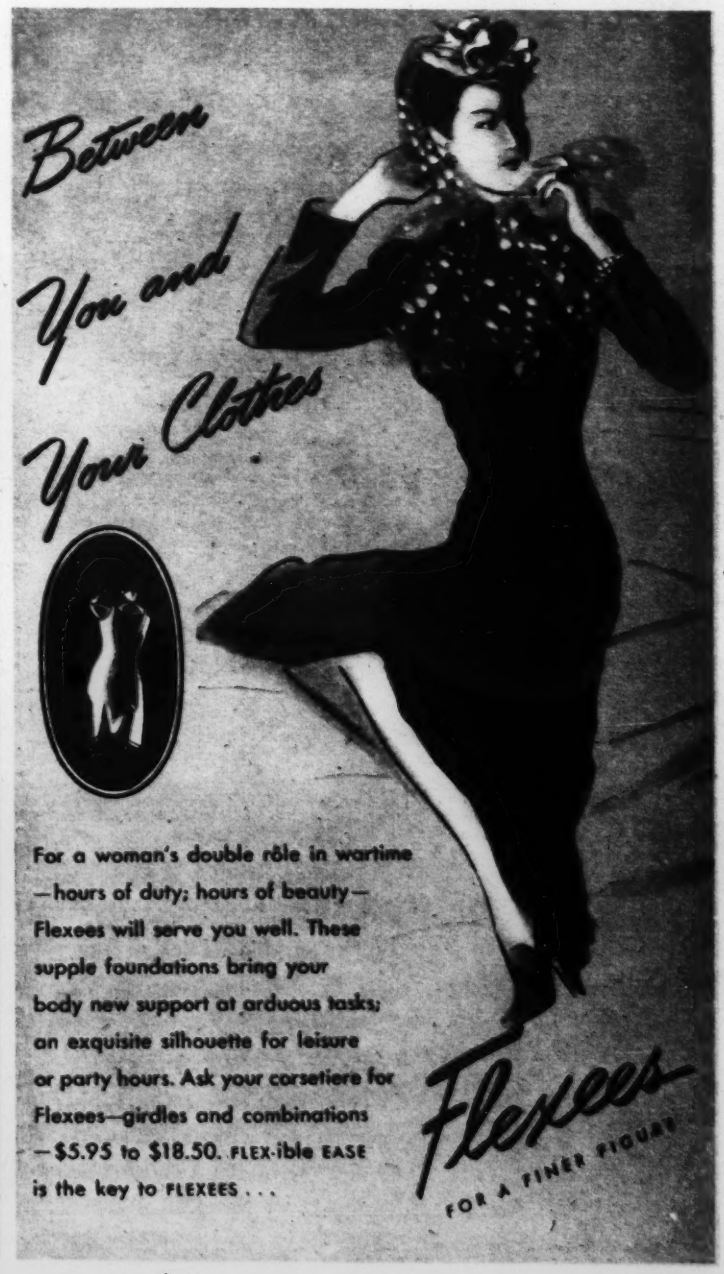
Elizabeth Fagg, a Monitor correspondent in Mexico, describes the strategic value of the Tehuantepec Railway.

James G. Wingo is an American-Filipino newspaperman who works in Washington.

A farmer who is well known as a novelist is Homer Croy, who describes the boom times that have come to agriculture in the Middle West. Mr. Croy has worked on country and city newspapers and made a motion-picture tour of the world. His eight novels included "They Had to See Paris," which Will Rogers appeared in when it became a picture play. Mr. Croy's "Sixteen Hands" was filmed as "I'm From Missouri." He has contributed to many magazines and radio programs.

Landscaping Camouflage

Storage "igloos" at the Naval Ammunition Depot near Burns City, Indiana, are being camouflaged by 1,200 WPA workers engaged in landscaping the 75-mile-square area. High-explosive projectiles will be kept there ready for use by the Atlantic Fleet. The "igloos" are being covered with soil and natural growths. One of the plants being used is myrtle. It stays green the year around and does not easily burn.


Between You and Your Clothes
For a woman's double rôle in wartime —hours of duty; hours of beauty— Flexees will serve you well. These supple foundations bring your body new support at arduous tasks; an exquisite silhouette for leisure or party hours. Ask your corsetiere for Flexees—girdles and combinations —$5.95 to $18.50. FLEX-ible EASE is the key to FLEXEES . . .
Flexees
FOR A FINER FIGURE

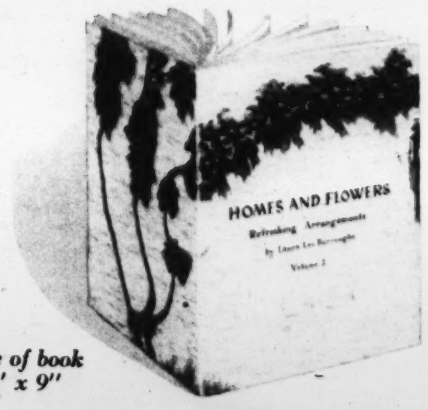
"Let's talk about homes... and flowers".

"There has never been a time when our homes were as dear to us as they are now. We have become sentimental about them. We are grateful for the peace, comfort and refreshment that we find in them. We are eager to make our homes more inviting, more attractive.

"So in a 'keep the home fires brighter' frame of mind, we have written a third book for you—'Homes and Flowers' is the title—flowers are its theme song—brightening the home its purpose. It is full of gay inexpensive ways to use flowers; to decorate with them; ways that take little time and less money. There are also suggestions for using such common media as sticks and stones, or cabbage and spinach; decorations that can be borrowed temporarily from the ice-box or vegetable garden.

"When you receive your copy you will see that the materials and color illustrations are entirely new. New also are the ideas for serving everyone's favorite refreshment—Coca-Cola—simple easy methods that give a lift to casual hospitality".

Laura Lee Burroughs



Size of book 7" x 9"

Color photograph of Laura Lee Burroughs, author of Volumes I and II of "Flower Arranging", issued in 1940 and 1941 by The Coca-Cola Company. Her new book for 1942 "Homes and Flowers" is offered to you on this page.

•

In the book "Homes and Flowers" are suggestions for serving refreshments interestingly, and with a difference. Ways to serve Coca-Cola ice-cold . . . simple ways, elaborate ways, whatever your choice. Ice-cold Coca-Cola, with its life and sparkle, adds to gayer, brighter home living. Pre-cool the bottles of Coca-Cola in your refrigerator. The six-bottle carton of Coca-Cola is easy to carry home from your dealer.

COPYRIGHT 1942, THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

New Book!..

"HOMES AND FLOWERS"

BY LAURA LEE BURROUGHS

62 Color Illustrations . . . Flower Arrangements . . . Home Settings . . . Interesting Ideas.

How to get a copy! Send your name and address (clearly printed) with ten cents in coin or stamps (to cover cost of handling and mailing) to THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DEPT. CM.